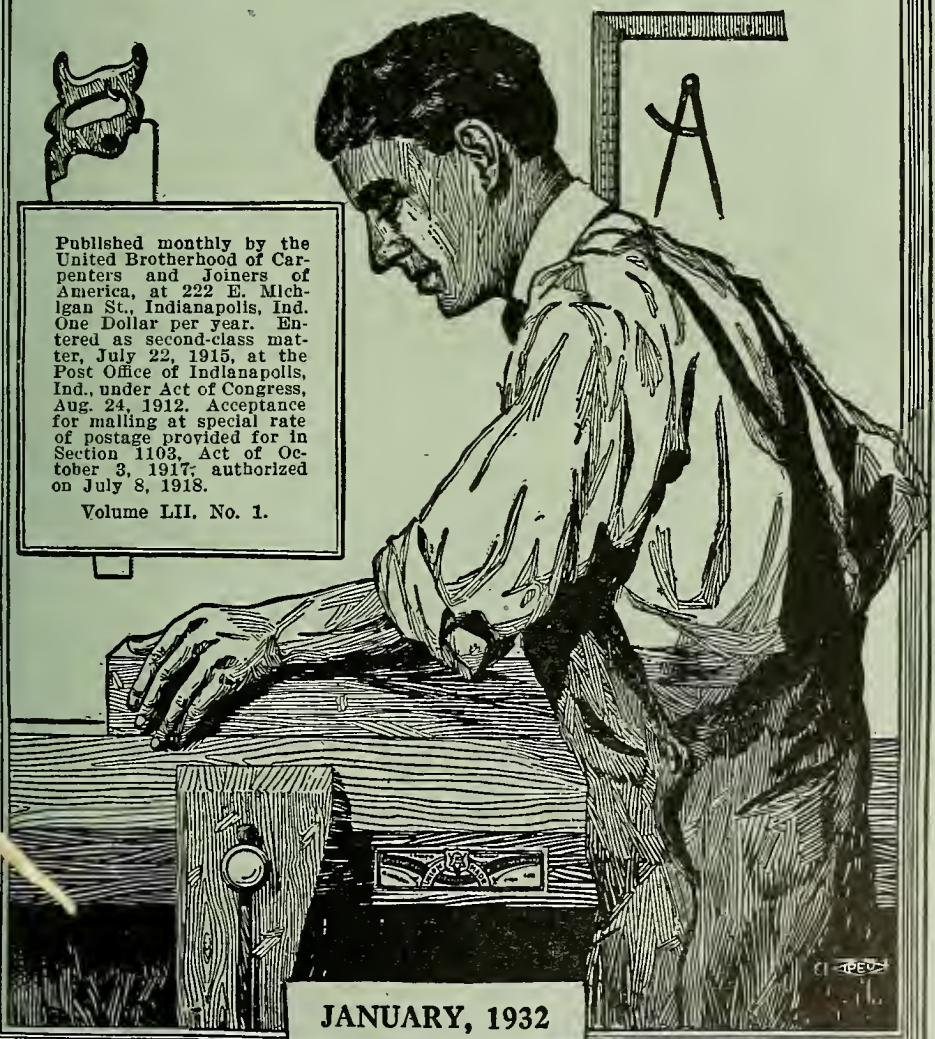
The Carpenter



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Volume LII, No. 1.

JANUARY, 1932

AN EDGE TOOL
is Only as Good as its Edge!



EXPERIENCED carpenters know it pays to keep a Carborundum Brand Combination Stone always on hand. They know they can trust their finest edges to it—the stone that gives a better edge with least effort and in less time.

Carried by Hardware Dealers Everywhere

WE SUGGEST
No. 108—8″ x 2″ x 1″
No. 109—6″ x 2″ x 1″
No. 110—7″ x 2″ x 1″

Cuts amazingly fast because it's made of genuine Carborundum Brand Carbide of Silicon—hardest, sharpest abrasive. Coarse grit on one side, fine grit on other side for finishing. Every stone uniform in grit and grade. Always has a free-cutting action; will not readily fill or glaze.

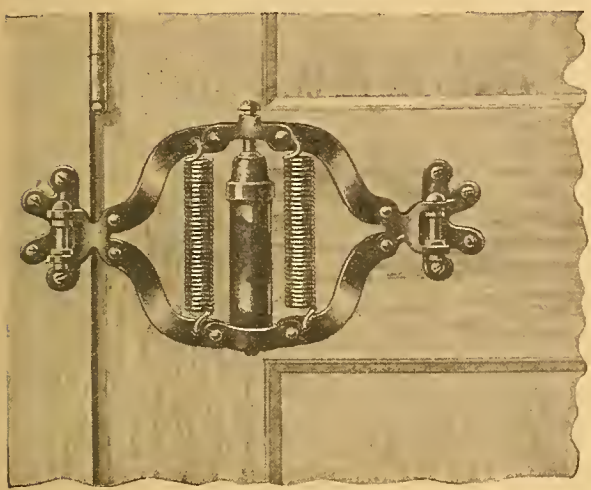
CARBORUNDUM Brand SHARPENING STONES
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.
Canadian Carborundum Co., Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.

(CARBORUNDUM IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY)

Here's MORE MONEY for Every CARPENTER

Install Amazing New DOOR CHECK in Stores Factories Offices Institutions



FULLY PATENTED

Imagine earning $3 to $5 an hour. Scores of carpenters are doing this with the KANT-SLAM Door Check, the amazing new door control which closes doors quickly, silently, with the efficiency of the human hand. Rush coupon for all details and sample offer—sent free to every carpenter.

$3 to $5 an Hour For Every Hour You Demonstrate

R. F. Culver of Michigan sold 6 in 2 hours. Adams of Ohio writes, "One installation sold 6 more." 14 in 1 day is Outcalt's record. Woodruff, Minnesota installed 7 in - afternoon. McDaniel Indiana made 4 calls, took 3 orders. Big money on every sale. You can equal these records.

Does Work of Expensive Checks—Amazingly Low in Price

Built entirely on startling new oil principle—not pneumatic. Exclusive, patented toggle action drives piston in cushion of oil and gives easy, silent, efficient door control in any weather, hot or cold. Keep door open when wanted open. Then finger touch closes door quietly and without trace of slam. Does work of costliest checks, yet very low.

Saves Fuel—No More Broken Panes

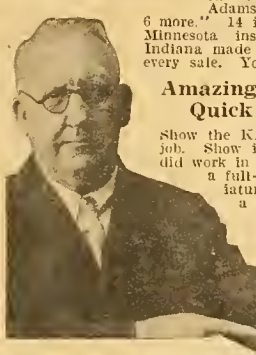
Pays for itself quickly by keeping out cold air and drafts. No more broken panes from slamming, banging doors. Stores, factories, offices, schools, post offices, etc., buy one for every door.

Easy to Install—Easy to Adjust

Nothing complicated about the KANT-SLAM. Easily installed with a screw driver in a few minutes. Quickly adjusted to close any door at any speed by turning a handy little screw at the top of the check.

Many Thousands Now In Use

KANT-SLAM is giving service on thousands of doors. Three-year factory guarantee assures you and your customers of complete satisfaction. Nothing else like the KANT-SLAM anywhere. You'll find it the most profitable piece of hardware you have handled. Learn how to make many welcome dollars. Mail coupon now for full details and sample offer.



Amazing Demonstration Wins Quick Sales and Easy Profits

Show the KANT-SLAM to every customer on every job. Show it to every old customer for whom you did work in the past. Use this handy demonstrator, a full-sized KANT-SLAM on lightweight miniature door. Open and close the sample check a few times a day, and success is yours.

Sample Offer and Plan FREE to Carpenters



Get Your Handy Demonstrator Mail Coupon!

MAIL COUPON NOW

Make More Money As the KANT-SLAM Agent In Your Town

Easy Winter Profits from Your Customers

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. A-37, Bloomfield, Ind.

KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECK CO.
Dept. A-37, Bloomfield, Ind.

Gentlemen: I am a Carpenter. Please send me details of your KANT-SLAM Demonstrator Offer and money making plan for carpenters.

Name

Address

Town State

VOL. 8 JANUARY, 1932 No. 1

US Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Carpenters: To Get a Job Just Say—

"I WANT to show you how to cover that old broken ceiling and insulate your house at the same time."

The home owner will be curious and ask you what you've got.

Then show him a sample of Red Top Insulating Tile Board, and tell him how it can be nailed right over the old streaked and broken ceiling.

Be sure to show him how the tongue-and-groove edges assure a sagless ceiling and how the beveled edges give a neat tile effect —and you'll probably get the job.

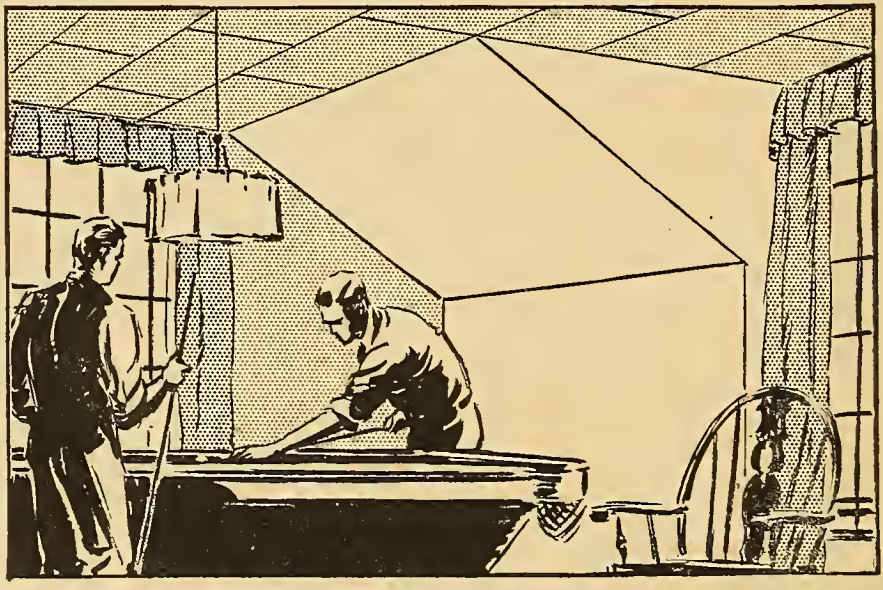
MOST CONVENIENT INSULATING BOARD

So strong is Red Top Insulating Board that it doesn't break in handling, and, because of its toughness, it is very easily and quickly nailed.

The 18x32-inch Red Top Insulating Tile Board requires no joint treatment, and the surface of both this board and the Red Top Insulating Board is so attractive that many owners prefer it without paint. The ivory color reflects light.

Because of the dense surface of this board, it can be painted without the use of a sealer coat and much paint is saved.

It will pay you to insist on having Red Top Insulating Tile Board or Building Board. If your dealer doesn't handle it, just drop us a line, and we'll get him to put it in stock for you.



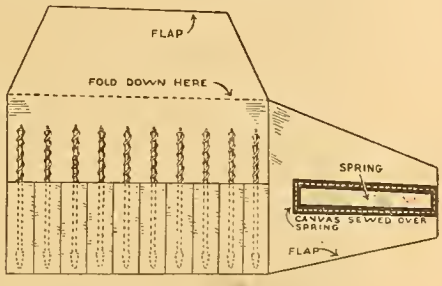
Red Top Insulating Tile Board Used to Make a Billiard Room

US
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Mr. H. B. Doner Wins $5 January Prize

TO make a bit roll, says Mr. H. B. Doner, 553 Columbine St., Denver, Colo., take a piece of coil spring from an old clock. Stretch it to about 6- or 7-inch length and sew it to the outer flap, as shown in the diagram.

To close the roll, simply fold over the top flap, and, starting at the left, roll up the bits to the end of the spring flap, when your roll is fastened. No straps to buckle. No strings to tie.



Likes "Better Methods" Department

"United States Gypsum Company,
"300 W. Adams St., Chicago.

"Gentlemen: I follow your 'Better Methods' every month in THE CARPENTER and find them very good. In 1927 I built a house for a friend of mine. We were going to use what they called at that time ————. However, a Sheetrock salesman came to the job while we were framing and sold me on Sheetrock. I have used it since and find it the best working and cleanest wallboard on the market.

"HOWARD J. BRADLEY,
"4294 Main St., Bridgeport, Conn."

Your kind words are much appreciated, Mr. Bradley. And as sure as Sheetrock was better than other board in 1927, you'll find the new Hi-Test Sheetrock twice as good as the Sheetrock of 1927. It's very much stronger and holds the nails better; its reinforced edges are true and even; and that new ivory-color, tight-grained surface is splendid for decorating and saves a lot of paint. Then, too, there's the new exclusive Armored Joint. It is quickly and economically applied, tests as strong as Sheetrock itself, and is permanently concealed by the decoration.

We Want to Give You This Hot-Dish Pad Free



IT is sawed from Red Top Insulating Board. It will show you the beautiful surface, fine texture and great strength of this remarkable board, and will also serve as a sample to show home owners (see previous page). Just fill out and return the coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

COUPON

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY,
300 W. Adams St., Chicago.

Please send me the Hot-Dish Pad of RED TOP INSULATING BOARD offered in the January U. S. Gypsum Board.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....

NO, IT'S NOT

A RIOT!



Just six healthy citizens trying to rip a pair of SWEET-ORR TUG-O-WAR Work Pants

This is from an actual action photograph. TUG-O-WAR Work Pants are so strong Sweet-Orr offers six pair free to any six men who can rip the seam in a steady pull. Any authorized Sweet-Orr dealer will tell you about this test of strength.

TUG-O-WAR prices are now lower than they have been in fifteen years. Why not get two or three right now, while you are thinking about it? Then you'll be supplied for the entire year with the finest, toughest work pants any man could wish to wear.

Take no substitute for TUG-O-WARS. The name "TUG-O-WAR" is plainly stamped on the pockets of every genuine TUG-O-WAR. Don't buy anything because it *looks* like a TUG-O-WAR. Be *sure* it's a TUG-O-WAR.

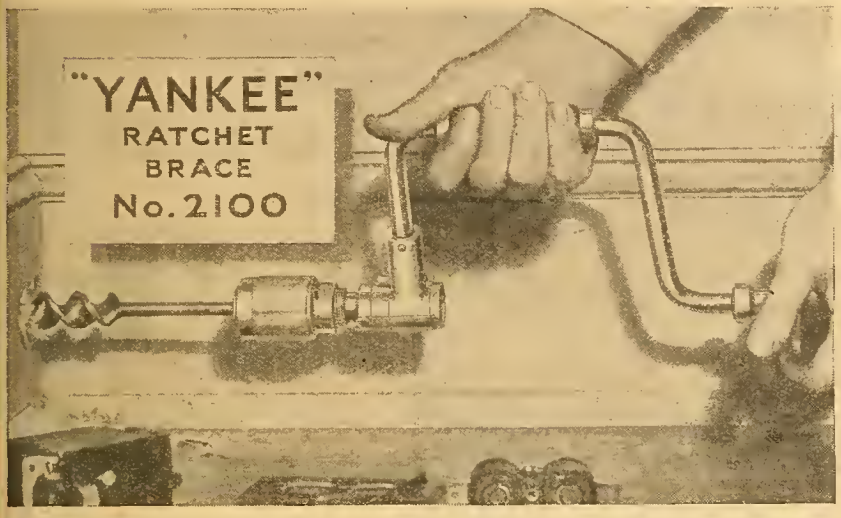


SWEET-ORR & CO., INC.

"First to adopt the Union Label"

Pants - Overalls - Shirts

Here is a new "Yankee" Bit Extension that holds bit in socket and does away with troubles you have had with the old-style extension that holds bit in chuck with jaws.





Hard boring jobs are easy with "Yankee" Brace No. 2100

The "Yankee" Brace is the speedy, easily-worked tool for all boring jobs. The smooth, silent ratchet movement brings to you ease in working on awkward jobs.

Toolmaking leadership is in "Yankee" Chuck. Holds any bit. Is ball-bearing, quick centering. Two jaws. Holds ½-inch round; 5/8-inch square (across corners).

"Yankee" hard rubber handles won't shrink, crack or bind.

Famous "Yankee" Ratchet, unbreakable, dust-proof, moisture-proof. Quick, positive, easy-acting Ratchet Shifter. Visible! Set at a finger touch.

Then a finish strictly up to "Yankee" standards. With bright parts chromium plated over nickel.

Always like new!

You will prize this fine lifetime tool. See it at your hardware dealer's. Made in four sizes: 8-, 10-, 12- and 14-inch. Price, 10-inch sweep, $8.20.

"YANKEE" Chromium Plated Always Like New TOOLS

"YANKEE" Bit Extension No. 2150

No jaws. It holds bit in socket! No loosening and pulling out of bit in work. Can't jam. Fits any brace. Follows through. Stands abuse. Four lengths: 15, 18, 21, 24 inches. Prices, $2.25 to $2.40.



NORTH BROS. MFG. CO., Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

You may send book showing **action pictures** of famous "Yankee" Ratchet tools; such as Ratchet Screw-drivers, Spiral Ratchet Screw-drivers, Ratchet Push Drills, Ratchet Push Braces, Ratchet Breast and Hand Drills, Ratchet Chain and Bench Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, etc.

NAME ---------- ADDRESS ---------- (c)

DISSTON SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH

4 DISSTON EXTRA SLIM BLUNT SAW FILES AND 2 STRONGHOLD FILE HANDLES ALL for $1



LOWER PRICES ON DISSTON HAND-SAWS



Now you can buy "The Saw Most Carpenters Use" at these prices:

D-7 *now* **$2.75** Straight back, regular pattern, true-taper ground. Disston quality at the lowest possible price.

D-8 *now* **$3.25** Most widely used saw on earth. Skew back, lightweight or regular pattern, true-taper ground.

D-23 *now* **$3.50** Straight back, lightweight pattern, the choice of thousands of mechanics. True-taper ground.

D-12 *now* **$4.25** Straight back, both lightweight and regular patterns. A favorite for finishing work. True-taper ground.

D-15 *and* **D-115** *now* **$5.00** The finest saws that Disston makes, supreme in steel, temper and finish. D-15 is lightweight pattern, straight back. D-115 is regular pattern, skew back.

Good hardware dealers everywhere are selling Disston Saws at these new prices. Choose your favorite model at a saving.

YOU can file your saws better with Disston Extra Slim Blunt Saw Files in Disston Stronghold Saw File Handles.

The files have no taper. They get down into the gullets and cut fast and true. The long No. 0 Stronghold Handle (used in the Disston Saw Works) gives you perfect control of the file.

To introduce these better files and handles, we will send you, postpaid, four 6" Files, regularly $1, one No. 0 Saw File Handle, (15c), and one No. 2 File Handle, for flat files, (10c) —$1.25 value for $1. After you try them, you will want more from your hardware store.

Mail the coupon and a dollar today.

DISSTON

Makers of "THE SAW MOST CARPENTERS USE"

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Phila., U. S. A., Toronto, Canada

For enclosed $1 (In Canada $1.30) send me four 6" Disston Extra Slim Blunt Saw Files, 1 No. 0 Stronghold Saw File Handle, 1 No. 2 Stronghold File Handle, and new "Saw, Tool, and File Manual."

Name and Address.....

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. LII.—No. 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1932

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Hang On!

Hang on! Cling on! No matter what they say,
Push on! Sing on! Things will come your way.
Sitting down and whining never helps a bit,
Best way to get there is by keeping up your grit.

Don't give up hoping when the ship goes down,
Grab a spar or something—just refuse to drown.
Don't think you're dying just because you're hit,
Smile in face of danger and hang on to your grit.

Folks die too easy—they sort of fade away;
Make a little error, and give up in dismay.
Kind of man that's needed is the man with ready wit,
To laugh at pain and trouble and keep up his grit.

—Ex.

OUR CHILDREN'S OPPORTUNITY

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THERE are over five million persons walking the streets looking for jobs. There are approximately five million more working part time. What stronger or more convincing argument can be offered as to why any boy or girl under sixteen years of age having been given gainful employment should now be sent to school and the work they have been doing be performed by adults.

Why have we committed this double folly of taking from an adult the opportunity to earn a living and giving it to a child and thereby depriving it of a child's heritage? Partly because we know not what we do and partly because we have not had the wisdom to establish and maintain the social and economic standards necessary to protect the children of the nation.

We have permitted boys and girls to leave school in order to help the family when the bread-winner lost his opportunity to work. Such a policy leads to immeasurable social waste and enriches no one. If we would create real wealth we must first protect our children. We must give children a chance to prepare for the problems and responsibilities of life.

The present unprecedented unemployment problem sharply discloses our failure to establish a far-sighted policy. Only three states require boys and girls under 18 years of age to return to school when unemployed. These states are Colorado, Utah and Ohio. Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New Jersey require children under 16 years of age to attend full time school when not employed. New York requires all under 17 to attend school 20 hours a week when unemployed. To enforce such regulations, employers must be required to return work permits to the issuing authority upon the termination of the employment.

The first step in an emergency program to send children back to school might be an executive order by the permit issuing authority of each state, requiring work permits to be returned upon the expiration of the work for which said permits were issued.

The supplementary step should be a public demand that no more work permits be issued to children of school age during this national emergency.

Forty-five states and the District of Columbia require employed children to have certificates certifying to their age compliance with school attendance laws. In most states the age limit for which a certificate is required is 16, a few extend the requirement to 17 and 18 years. In some states even yet minors of 14 years are permitted to work in factories and other gainful occupations. But these laws are not effective without vigorous, efficient administration. Any general movement to put children back in school must plan to secure adequate administration.

Despite the fact that 1930 was a year when millions of men and women were out of work, 103,000 children under 16 years of age were granted employment permits. These figures do not present the full picture, for statistics are not available for the whole country. The reports show that 60 per cent of these children had not completed their eighth grade and many had gone no higher than the sixth grade! With this meagre equipment the work capacity of these children is definitely limited. When they have burned out the enthusiasm and vigor of youth, they must either accept employment that holds no hope of progress, or turn to casual labor.

The report of the U. S. Children's Bureau for the country as a whole shows a distinct decline in 1930 over 1927 in the number of children between 14 and 15 years of age receiving employment certificates for the first time. Employment services report difficulties in placing minors.

Obviously, in addition to our back-to-the schools movement we need to stop the movement of children into industry at its source and keep children in school.

Now that public opinion is freeing children from a mistaken sacrifice, activities should be mobilized to safeguard the children and to deal with the employment problem intelligently. There is an opportunity for all organizations interested in child welfare to join together in a constructive back-to-the schools effort.

But ought the children of the country have to wait for a national emer-

gency to be allowed the heritage of childhood?

Two states still allow children under 14 years of age to work in stores and factories; 12 states allow exemptions from child labor laws not limited to outside school hours to children under 14 years of age; 13 states and the District of Columbia fix the minimum work age standard at 14 years with no exemptions; five states have a minimum standard of 15 years with exemptions not limited to out of schoool hours in two and limited to outside school hours in three; only 2 states have established 16 years as the minimum and they grant exemptions not limited to outside school hours.

Twenty-eight states require children to attend school up to the age of 16, while some localities in 15 states require up to 17 or 18. But exemptions and faulty administration cut down even the opportunities for children.

The experts for child welfare have been urging the need of child labor laws in states prohibiting gainful employment to children under 16 years of age and requiring work certificates for all under 18 years. Child labor laws supplemented by compulsory school attendance laws properly enforced would assure children opportunities for physical, mental and spiritual development.

It is because Labor believes that such fundamental legislation is indispensable to child welfare that we have urged and supported the ratification of the National Child Labor Amendment. Now is the time to put the experience gained during this depression to constructive use. Surely we have learned a most valuable and impressive lesson as to why permanent protection should be accorded the children of the nation.

As President of the American Federation of Labor I wish to urge all unions to join with other local groups to form a living barrier that will turn children from work back to the school and the play ground.

I urge each central labor union to appoint a committee to co-operate in the local effort to find out the facts and to make such adjustments in the home situations as may be necessary to assure the family the necessaries of life. Employment for the bread-winner is the most constructive measure.

This movement in the interest of child education and school attendance should appeal to all humane sentiments and should receive the support of all classes of people. We ought to understand as a result of the experience of this depression covering a long period of time that the employment of children in the mills, mines and factories of the nation serves to displace the father, the breadwinner and the idle worker.

There is no valid, sound and convincing reason why children should be employed when millions of fathers and bread-winners are idle.

Let us give the children a chance. Send them to school, so that two distinct and vital purposes may be served; first, relief of the unemployment situation, and second, the education and protection of the children.

The appeal of this back-to-school movement is to parents, educational and municipal authorities, and in a wider and more comprehensive sense, to all classes of people. Let the efforts which are being put forth to send all children of school age to school this year, and to keep those who have reached the legal age when they would be permitted to accept employment in continuous attendance at school, be reflected in an increase of many thousands of children in the school rooms and upon the playgrounds of the nation.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THROUGH their union the wage workers can urge improved conditions. A wrong of outstanding importance is unemployment. When the breadwinner is idle the home is affected, as is society in general. Hunger and want replaces happiness and hope. The far-reaching effect of unemployment cannot be computed and it behooves every one to awaken to the tragedy of men willing to labor, but who are unable to find employment.

The extent of unemployment is indicated by a recent statement by the Unit-

ed States Department of Labor that there were nearly 2,000,000 more persons unemployed this year than in the same period last year. To these figures can be added at least 1,000,000 who investigators agree are continually unemployed in this country. This does not include part time workers who earn barely enough to secure a precarious living.

The total of over 6,000,000 unemployed means at least 30,000,000 persons, or approximately one-fourth of our population who are not continually assured food and shelter.

We should not boast of our country as a land of prosperity and opportunity under these conditions that offer such a fertile field for a discontent that is based on despair. Regardless of the humane aspects of unemployment, idle men are an economic waste that should challenge the attention of efficiency experts who are now in the public eye and who devise speed-up systems beyond the normal capacity of those who are employed.

It is no answer to say that unemployed are always with us. Workers are becoming realists. They no longer accept the doctrine that man is not responsible for these conditions.

The unemployment problem becomes more acute by the installation of automatic machinery and the application of scientific processes in industry and transportation.

What has the National Association of Manufacturers or the Chamber of Commerce of the United States done or suggested to help reduce unemployment?

Neither of these organizations of employers has presented a single remedy for unemployment.

What has Labor done?

The Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor one year ago adopted a comprehensive program for the relief and elimination of unemployment, which, if it had been heeded, would have relieved the unemployment conditions existing at that time and avoided the tragic situation which millions of our people are facing today and must meet during this winter. The men and women of our country want work and do not want to be forced into a bread line.

American Federation of Labor's unemployment program:

1. The immediate inauguration of a five-day week without reducing the standard rate of pay.

2. The immediate inauguration of a six-hour day, if necessary to supply work for all, without reducing the standard rate of pay.

3. That President Hoover call a National Conference of representatives of industry and labor for the purpose of working out a plan that would eliminate unemployment. The representatives of industry are in a position to put into effect a shorter week and shorter workday.

4. Stabilization of Industry.

5. Efficient management in production and in sales policies.

6. Nation-wide system of employment exchanges.

7. Adequate records to determine exact extent of unemployment.

8. Construction of public works to meet cyclical unemployment.

9. Vocational guidance and retraining.

10. Special study of technological unemployment and related problems.

11. That industries that have the problem of seasonal unemployment should work out some plan to take care of employes during such periods of unemployment that cannot be prevented by more scientific, efficient planning.

12. That it is the unflinching purpose of the American Federation of Labor to stand resolutely against reduction of wages and condemns in a vigorous way the action of those employers who have taken advantage of human distress and human suffering to impose and force wage reductions in spite of the protest of the workers and those who represent them.

13. That a vigorous campaign be inaugurated to have all the states that have not already done so, ratify the amendment to the constitution of the United States to prohibit child labor. It is interesting to note in this connection, that the Child Labor Section of the White House Conference Committee on Vocational Guidance and Child Labor, stated in its report that an income earned by the chief wage earner of the family sufficient to maintain a decent standard of living is basic to a normal

solution of the problem of child labor as of other problems of child welfare and that child labor is largely a question of poverty.

14. That old age pensions be inaugurated in every state.

15. That President Hoover call a National Conference of representatives of miners and operators for the purpose of having them deal constructively with the unemployment situation in the bituminous industry.

ADDRESS OF THE HONORABLE W. A. MACKENZIE

(Minister of Labor and Mines, British Columbia.)

IN addressing the fifty-first annual convention of the American Federation of Labor at Vancouver, B. C., the Hon. W. A. Mac Kenzie said;

First of all, I wish to apologize for the Hon. Premier Tolmie for his inability to be present with you this morning. It was his earnest wish and his desire to be here, but other matters of very great importance at the last moment prevented his being with you. I therefore wish to extend, on behalf of Premier Tolmie, his very deep regrets at being unable to be with you.

Personally, I consider it a very great honor to be here and wish to extend to you, on behalf of the people of the Province of British Columbia, a very hearty welcome to this your Fifty-first Convention of the American Federation of Labor. Appreciating as I do, that you are composed of citizens of the two great countries who have maintained a record of peaceful rivalry in the business world for over a century, may the harmonious relations that have existed between the two great countries long continue.

The history of trade unionism on this continent may properly be said to have started in 1881, when your great organization was given birth, and through the intervening years, due in no small measure to your efforts, the lot of the working man on this continent has been vastly changed and vastly improved. From the seed sown in 1881, this Federation of Labor has grown, rising upon the foundations so securely laid by that great leader the late Samuel Gompers, and at his passing, carried on so successfully and so energetically by your present President, Mr. William Green.

Is it any wonder that your organization has been a success when it has only had two presidents since the year 1886? The fact that you have only had two leaders has insured a permanence of policy so essential to the carrying on of your work.

The labor legislation on the statute books of this Province of British Columbia, I may say, is a pattern for every province and state on this continent. British Columbia was the first province to pass the eight-hour law, as adopted at the session of the International Labor Conference, held in Washington, D. C., in 1919.

The worker is passing today through a serious phase in his history. Unemployment is rife everywhere, and almost every one has a reason for its cause. In this country we are of the opinion that the best solution that can be offered, if possible, is a job for every one, and the Dominion Government, in co-operation with this province, has embarked upon a program in an endeavor to give to every resident and to every one who is willing to work a job, and the remuneration to be such as we think the tax payers can afford to pay.

Just as your organization has exhibited throughout the last half century of its existence a cohesion, a coordination and a unity of ideals, so should all nations today demonstrate, by mutual cooperation and team play, a desire to create a condition which will insure every man and woman who is willing to work an opportunity to earn an honest living.

In closing let me express my sincere desire for the success of this convention. There are many important subjects on your agenda. Vexing problems confront every person today, whether he be a member of the Government, a member of your organization, or just one of the workers.

Labor must and will contribute its share in pointing a way out of the present economic conditions, and I feel sure that your suggestions and the suggestions of this convention, with its fifty years of achievement behind it, will give all phases of the great questions which will come before you fair and square consideration.

FIFTY YEARS OF LABOR PROGRESS

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

OUR report for this year features an account of the Federation's stewardship after fifty years of service. The purpose for which the Federation was organized was to coordinate the policy making of trade unions and to promote the organization of workers in trade unions, in order that those human beings employed in the production processes of industry, commerce, and services, might be in a position to have opportunities for better living.

The purpose and activities of the Federation affect directly the lives and opportunities of over 2,500,000 wage earners and their dependents and indirectly progress for 29,500,000 of the citizenry of our nation. This large group of citizens even when not identified with the organized labor movement, very largely follows the leadership of the Federation in work problems, and in emergencies looks to us for counsel.

Our record for fifty years shows that we have made progress in our efforts to secure recognition of wage earners rights and in incorporating into public policy principles leading toward acceptance of workers right to an opportunity to work.

We are in the formative period of a new age in which associated activity is the essential method of our various undertakings. In the preceding period when our primary need was to conquer the resources of our continent, property claims had a priority accorded by social sanction; in this period we are to define the rights and equities of the producers and to advance coordinated claims with priorities to none. The spirit of coordinated activity is coordination—progress with the cooperation of all groups instead of progress against or at the expense of one or more groups; co-operation in economies and management instead of price cutting and disorganization of the market; coordinated efforts of all groups instead of specially privileged groups.

In our report on unemployment and the program we outline for dealing with it, we have been guided by basic principles that should underlie balanced progress. We have further shown that these same principles underlie international relations. The method of approaching all these various areas of relationships is the same—voluntary organization to conserve the value of individual initiative and to develop ordered control for groups and associations of groups, and to provide them with the necessary economic and political tools and opportunities.

We believe constructive progress can be made by facing the momentous problems before our nation with understanding of the changes taking place, guided by principles and not by formulas.

The central problem is how to produce goods adequate to supply the needs of all and distribute the income from production equitably among all engaged in its production, so that all shall have the use of the products of industries as the means for a good life in accordance with steadily progressing standards.

"YELLOW DOG" PACTS SCORED

(By Charles M. Kelley)

IN a decision running true to the reactionary pattern of most of its decrees, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court last October gave its sanction to the "yeldog" contract which it declared is "legal and enforceable."

The court upheld the conviction of an organizer for the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, on a charge of contempt growing out of his refusal to obey an order of the Northampton county court forbidding him from attempting to organize hosiery workers who had been compelled to sign these contracts.

Only one indignant voice was raised against this amazing decision—that of Judge George W. Maxey, the youngest member on the bench. In a memorable dissenting opinion he took issue with

the views of his colleagues in a manner that savored of the resounding phrases of Justice Holmes and Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court.

> "The law should no more recognize these anti-social contracts than it recognizes 'white slave' contracts," declared Judge Maxey. "Both contracts are at war with public welfare."

He held employers who maintain "yellow dog" contracts "comparable with an avaricious money-lender who forces a hungry man to agree to pay usury for food money," and he added:

"These employers were oppressive bargainers because they forced their employes to surrender their right to associate with their fellow-employes for economic protection. There was no freedom in that contract in this case between an employer and employe, but only a colorable pretense of such freedom, and the law is not to be hoodwinked by colorable pretenses. It looks at truth and reality throughout, whatever guise it may assume."

Judge Maxey took note that Wisconsin and Ohio have specifically outlawed "yellow dog" contracts and that overwhelming public sentiment is against them. This was emphatically evidenced when the United States denied confirmation to Judge John J. Parker to be a member of the United States Supreme Court on the ground that he, too, had sustained a "yellow dog" contract under conditions similar to those passed upon by the Pennsylvania jurists.

The court, in its opinion, stated it was following "well-established precedents" in upholding anti-union contracts.

In this connection, it may be recalled that Dean Pickett of the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle—one of the great lawyers of his day—wrote in a texbook for law students that they should not pay much attention to the decisions of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

> "The corporations as successfully run that court as they run their own business," said Pickett.

Regardless of whatever merit attaches to precedents, Judge Maxey in his dissent said they "should not be allowed to block the path of progress."

He held that law is an attempt to solve social problems and, therefore, "courts should frankly recognize and take into account new and endurable social facts that are evolved in the seething crucible of human existence."

Judge Maxey declared that the Pennsylvania court struck a "deadly blow" at the principle of free speech.

"That is the only issue in this case —the right to advocate both by written and spoken word the principle of unionism and to attack anti-union individual contracts," declared Judge Maxey.

> "No more potent duress could be applied to a wage-earner than to threaten him with the loss of his job.
>
> "A husband and father who is threatened with idleness unless he signs an agreement not to join a union has about as much 'freedom of contract' as a ship-wrecked sailor bartering for a seat in the only lifeboat in sight.

"To judicially forbid any person from inducing 'by any means whatsoever' the necessitous party to an anti-union contract to break it is an anomaly in a land where freedom of speech is a constitutional guarantee."

One of the most significant passages in Judge Maxey's smashing attack on the court's finding deals with the usefulness of labor unions to society.

"Labor unions," he said, "have now won general acceptance as social forces making for human welfare, and leaders of American thought have for 30 years borne witness to their usefulness in obtaining better hours, better conditions and better wages for workers.

> "These essentially coercive anti-union contracts are socially wrong and legally indefensible. They are a vestige of economic bourbonsim —a cult which is now out-moded. The social philosophy of industrial absolutism is headed for as complete rejection in this country as was the social philosophy of the Dred Scott decision in 1856.

"Those employers who frankly recognize the right of employes to unite and to make their united voices heard in matters affecting the condition of their employment are, according to my view, not only in harmony with the spirit of the age, but are showing farsighted self-interest, for reactionism always begets radicalism.

"In a battle of ideas the agencies of government should always be neutral. Ideas should be fought out in a fair field. Truth is the best antidote for error.

"When millions of men are out of work the loss of his job means to the wage-earner a threat of starvation for himself, his wife and children. It often means the sacrifice of a home which he has acquired by years of labor and frugality. It means inability to educate his family. Even in prosperous times the threat of losing a job is a powerful compulsion.

"This contract confers no right upon a worker whatsoever; he had his job before the contract; he had to earn his wages.

"A person's freedom to join a labor union or any other organization cannot be bartered away by any contract for the protection of which a court of conscience should ever give any solicitude."

One of the telling points made by Judge Maxey was that if employers have the "right" to discharge an employe for joining a union they also have the "right to compel workers to sign agreements not to "join a church or political party, or not to marry."

And anyone who had the temerity to say that such contracts were "unconscionable and should be ignored, under the reactionary ruling of the state court, would render himself liable to imprisonment," said Judge Maxey.

"BOBBIE" BURNS THE POET OF HUMANITY

EACH year, in January, Scotland and Scotsmen the world over pay homage to the memory of Robert Burns. But this homage is not confined to Scotsmen; but is participated in by all English-speaking peoples and many of other kindreds of tongues. Why should this be so, and why are national boundaries so obliterated, as far as the influence of this particular poet is concerned? The reason for this is not far to seek, and the answer might well be given in one word, viz.—"humanity." Burns is nothing, if he is not human, and indeed intensely human, in the entire range of his sympathies; and that quality of his nature constitutes the cementing influence which has bound him to successive generations for well-nigh a century and a half. We may think those thoughts, many of us, and cherish dreams—as of some far-off event—of mankind one day clasping hands in brotherly affection; but who other than Robert Burns has enshrined the sentiment in such simple, yet matchless lines:—

> For a' that, and a' that
> It's coming yet for a' that,
> That man to man, the world o'er,
> Shall brothers be for a' that.

The two-roomed clay cottage built by Burns' father in the village of Alloway, and in which the poet was born, is still preserved, and is visited yearly by thousands of tourists from all parts of the world. The father in a small way, had a hard struggle with poverty, but succeeded in sending his children to school, and although Robert had to assist in the labors of the farm, yet by the age of sixteen, he had acquired the elements of what might be considered a fairly good education for that time.

In estimating Burns' influence, he must be compared with himself. Burns in despair must be read with Burns on the topmost wave to hope; Burns humorous must be interpreted by Burns serious; Burns resentful by Burns cheerfully acquiescent; Burns the Jacobite by Burns the Democrat. A consideration of the poet in all his aspects and triumphs leads one to the conclusion that an instinct for thoroughness is the "miraculous" or inexplicable element in him, which has made him at once a ready reckoner in mundane ethics, and a joy forever. Whenever Burns soared from the particular to the universal, in humor, in sentiment, and in reflection, he glided from the Scottish language into English. Thus it is that Burns's mission of achievement—his pre-eminence as a Scottish poet, his excellence as an English poet—means the triumphant assertion, on the part of Scotland, of its rights in British and world literature.

In Scottish poetry, Burns takes the pre-eminent place. He is the supreme

artist, to whom all others are subsidiary. All local Scottish verse, from the early sixteenth century, even from the day of Dunbar and his compeers, may be said to presuppose Burns; it all expands to him, or dwindles from him. Burns is not merely the national poet of Scotland; he is, in a certain sense, the country itself; all elements of Scottish life and manners, all peculiarities of Scottish temperament and conviction are found "embroidered somewhere or other in Burns' singing robes."

Occasional, fragmentary, and unpremeditated as most of Burns' poems are, they bear the guinea-stamp of unmistakable poetic genius of the strongest and universal kind. About his expression. there is a laconic pith and racy vigor which strike to the very marrow of the popular consciousness.

Though Burns had no university education, he had by nature that which enabled him to appeal to the very heart of the people. Every poor man felt himself an inch or two taller, a little less of a cipher in the world's affairs, after reading "The Cotter's Saturday Night," "The Two Dogs" or "Is there for honest poverty."

The masculinity of his wit, the open-handed candor of his utterance, the generosity of his whole nature, make the personality of this peasant-bard exceptionally near and dear to us.

Love of the poor, and popular freedom, these were passions with Burns, and his "Cotter's Saturday Night" will remain an undying picture of Scotland's peasant-aristocracy:

From scenes like these, old Scotia's
grandeur springs,
That makes her lov'd at home, rever'd
abroad:
Princess and lords are but the breath
of kings,
"An honest man's the noblest work
of God."

Nature ever enthralled him. On turning up a mountain daisy, with his plow, his thought is thus expressed:

Wee, modest, crimson-tipped flow'r,
Thou's met me in an evil hour;
For I maun crush amang the stoure
Thy slender stem.

And closely intertwined with his love of nature was his tender pity for animals. Even the little mouse is worthy of his notice.

Wee, sleekit, cowrin', timrous beastie,
Oh, what a panic's in thy breastie!

Burns expressed, with conscious power and precision, that which thousands of men, who labor and delve the earth, had felt obscuredly and confusedly for centuries past. Contrast his ploughman with Thomson's, his woodman with Cowper's, his blacksmith with Longfellow's, and we realize how distinct his intimate knowledge is from the sympathic imagination of the enlightened and cultured bourgeois.

To his countrymen, nay to the world, Burns has left the heritage of an unequaled song-craft. His lyre has run the gamut of the emotions, from the whisper of affection to the fire-filled chant of war and liberty. In the utterance of no poet has passion and simplicity been so truly wedded. The simple, almost rustic lines are suffused with a lofty genius which compels the tears of both simple and learned. So intimate is the combination of artlessness and genius in the songs of Burns, that in no poet is it so difficult to trace the true equality of that genius; in none is it so elusive. It is enwoven in the very fiber of the verse, from which it cannot be untwined. "Auld Lang Syne" as a song belongs not only to Scotland, but to the English-speaking world.

Burns was a great poet, a great lover of humanity, and a great natural man, and as has been said, "his faults were the faults of his qualities." His wondrous charity was the keynote of all his work. It is reated of the late Dr. Robert Wallace, a minister of the Church of Scotland, and at one time editor of the Scotsman, that when he was a student at St. Andrews University, the professor of church history on one occasion asked the class: who introduced Christianity into Scotland?" Quick as a flash came the answer from young Wallace—"Robert Burns, sir." Was there not, after all, a modicum of truth in the reply? Burns' own words will ever strike home, to the heart of humanity:

Who made the heart, 'tis He alone
Decidedly can try us,
He knows each chord, its various tone,
Each spring, its various bias:
Then at the balance, let's be mute,
We never can adjust it;
What's done, we partly may compute,
But know not what's resisted.

THE UNSKILLED WAGE EARNER

(By H. H. Siegele)

PART III

"HEALTH is of even greater value than life itself," remarked the philosopher, after he had reached his own home, where he so often sat, content, It is true, that health can often be regained, but in all such cases, health is not gone, in the sense that I am using the term here. Medical science and medical skill are doing remarkable things, in the way of helping men and women and children to regain their health. The advancements made along these lines are as wonderful as those made along the lines of inventing labor-saving machinery. And just as machinery could and should be a blessing to all mankind; just so, medical science and medical skill could and should be a universal blessing. But, unfortunately, the unskilled wage earners, and for that matter many of the skilled wage earners, do not receive a full measure of those should-be benedictions. The machine, by throwing the wage earner out of work, is, in many instances, proving to be his worst enemy. Medical skill and medical science, by reason of the unskilled wage earner's financial inability to make them serve him in every possible way, often cause him as much suffering, and sometimes more, than, on the other hand, he is spared by the cure. And if the cure fails to materialize, as it often does, his sufferings multiply until despair is almost inevitable. But that is not all;" the philosopher went on, with a deep shade of earnestness in his face, "the sanitary conditions surrounding many of the unskilled wage earner's homes, are far from coming up to the present standard of sanitation. Financial inability, in most cases, is responsible for this. The same thing is true when it comes to food and clothing. Many times it is found that the unskilled wage earners are not able financially to provide their families with wholesome food, or with sufficient and suitable clothing to keep them in good health. Every avenue to the best things, so far as maintaining good health is concerned, is barred to them. because they do not have the far-reaching and almighty key, that will unlock those avenues, MONEY."

The sarcasm the philosopher used here, should not be construed to mean that he does not have a proper regard for money, far be it from that. He used sarcasm, because society, ridiculously, locks the means of healing, which the All-Seeing Ruler of things, meant to be for all, away from those who need it most.

"I am reminded," the philosopher said, thoughtfully, when he began to speak again, "of a little incident that occurred some years ago. The sanitary conditions of a certain part of a certain city were such as to be a menace to the health of the inhabitants of that place, especially the children. In the same city a certain man discovered that his trees along a certain gas line were dying. On examination, he found that the gas pipes were leaking, and the escaping gas caused the death of the trees. The man brought suit against the gas company, and the company was compelled by law to pay damages. But the people living in that unsanitary part of the city . . . well, they were just ordinary folks, mostly unskilled wage earners. "This incident," the philosopher continued, "is typical of similar incidents taking place in other cities under somewhat similar circumstances. All cities, and it is right that they do, protect their trees. Trees must not suffer under unsanitary conditions, or otherwise; but wage earners can suffer from unsanitary conditions, unemployment and low wages, and the law, as a rule, doesn't even as much as wink at it. Society throws greater safeguards around property, than she does around those men and women who are without it. This being true, it can readily be seen what position the unskilled wage earner holds. There was a time in the history of our country, the philosopher said, after a pause, "when the means of education were in the hands of private concerns, and only those who could afford to pay the price, could send their children to school; those who could not, because there was no alternative, let their children grow up in ignorance.

But these conditions had to give way to a system of education that developed into our present-day public schools. In the same way, medical science and medical skill, must be made to serve the general good, by establishing public hospitals, where doctors and nurses are hired and paid to keep the inhabitants of a community well; just as the teachers of our schools are hired and paid to educate our children. Such a system of public hospitals, would not abolish private hospitals, but it would give attention to that part of public health that today is treated with criminal neglect. Private hospitals and public hospitals could function properly in the same community, just as private schools and public schools function properly and smoothly together; in fact, they are working together with systematic cooperation."

The philosopher was well qualified to speak on this subject, for he was not speaking for his own interests. His circumstances in life were better than those of most wage earners; his children, even the youngest, had reached the age of self-accountability. Sickness was almost unknown in his family, for his children were always properly nurtured, and properly clothed; besides his wages were sufficient for him to maintain a home equal to the present-day standard of sanitation.

He was a union man, and his convictions of unionism, were well flavored with the essence of the Golden Rule. He and his family always lived happily together, but whenever a wage earner, whether he was of his own craft or not, suffered, he suffered with him. And that is why he always pleaded the wage earner's cause, including those who need it most, the unskilled wage earners.

Then let us see that public health
Is benefited by our wealth;
That public hospitals will be
As plentiful as schools, and free;
That working men, both young
and old,
Can reach them, too, and without
gold.

MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT LUMBER

(By David G. White)

Misconception 25.—That "Substitutes for Wood, irrespective of price are always superior or "Just as Good"

AN experienced woodworker summed up his experience with substitutes by ruefully remarking, "I can now sympathize with the curious little kitten that monkeyed with the buzz saw while the saw was on the buzz." The superior texture and woodworking properties of wood, especially those grown under favorable conditions such as prevail in the Appalachian Mountains, make for the highest utimate valnes in products made from it, thus rendering the highest satisfaction to the consuming pnblic.

The misconception stated, however, is largely based on a lack of information on the suitability of various materials in relation to specific requirements of use. There is always a best economic material for a specific use and the appreciation of that fact is one reason the lumbermen are engaged in trade extension work, viz., the rendering of service to the public in furnishing information on the suitability of various woods for specific nses.

Misconception 26.—That Lumbermen Will Not Fight in Self Defense and that They Do Not Choose to Protect Themselves

For years the lumber industry has been the target for malicious propaganda designed to break down its markets and to bring dishonor to that pioneer race which has contributed so largely to the economic progress of our country and to the happiness of millions of people by furnishing low priced lumber. Trade extension funds have been raised by the various lnmber associations and some wood-using associations for the pnrpose of correcting the misconceptions that have arisen about lumber, prodncts made of lumber and the lumber industry. The truth shall become known to the public at large,—expressed in those immortal words of Bryant:

"Truth crnshed to earth shall rise
again;
The eternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies among his worshippers."

TEN THOUSAND EYES SAVED IN INDUSTRY

MORE than 10,000 eyes and at least $46,000,000 were saved in two years among 583 industrial plants, employing a total of half a million workmen, we are told by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, and the National Safety Council.

The two organizations set out to discover the total cases of workmen's eyes saved from serious injury or destruction through the use of goggles or head-masks; though as the figures apply only to corporations with definite records, the number of eyes actually saved by protective devices in all American industry may be much larger. A press bulletin quotes Lewis H. Carris, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, as saying:

"In this study, the first of its kind ever made, it was assumed that an object which hit a goggle-lens with such force as to pierce or shatter the lens, would most certainly have so damaged the eye, if the goggles had not been worn, as to cause complete or nearly complete loss of vision. It was assumed, further, that every instance of a goggle-lens bespattered by molten metal or by corrosive or otherwise injurious chemicals, represented an eye saved.

"The increase in the use of destructive chemicals in industry during recent years is reflected in the data from miscellaneous manufacturing plants which recorded the spattering of both lenses with molten metal or injurious chemicals in the case of one employe out of every hundred in the industry within a year. In practically all these instances the glass-lens was so badly damaged by chemicals or molten metal that it had to be replaced."

Much has been said, remarks Mr. Carris, concerning the number of eyes lost in industry, the cost of industrial eye injuries, and the extent of blindness attributable to the eye hazards of industrial occupations. Little has been said concerning the number of eyes saved in industry, the economic gain of this saving to employer, employe, and nation, or the extent to which blindness from industrial causes may be averted. Little has been said concerning these matters, because practically no authentic data covering the experience of any large group of industries were available until this study was made. He proceeds: "It is, of course, impossible to interpret accurately in terms of dollars the cost of blindness, or the gain from prevention. Workmen's compensation laws, however, set certain arbitrary values on sight; and the experience of insurance companies and of large numbers of employers has provided a formula for arriving at estimates of the incidental cost of industrial accidents. It is, therefore, possible to arrive at some conclusions concerning the economic results to the country at large, from the saving of eyes recorded in this study.

"The eye hazards of industry have come to be one of the most serious causes of blindness in America. There is, in fact, considerable ground for the belief that each year more persons are permanently robbed of their sight by occupational hazards than by any other major cause of blindness.

"This is due largely to the fact that innumerable persons, employers and employees alike, still do not realize, or do not believe, that it is possible to prevent accidental eye injuries. It is due also to failure to appreciate the tremendous financial loss from blinding men and women in industry. Eye accidents are still considered by many persons unavoidable accompaniments of certain industrial processes."

These are misconceptions, we are told; industrial eye injuries are largely preventable; and their prevention is productive of enormous savings to employer, employee, and the nation. We read further:

"Comments volunteered by safety engineers and plant-managers indicate that in thousands of instances tiny fragments of metal or mineral were imbedded in or fused with the goggle-lenses, and that a high percentage of these instances represents the prevention of blindness or of serious eye injuries.

"Many plants reported they were using non-shatterable lenses. These and, in fact, the lenses of ordinary goggles and masks, may be struck dozens of times by large pieces of metal without being pierced or shattered. Any estimate of the number of eyes saved in in-

dustry based on the record of goggle-lenses broken, shattered, or spattered with molten metal or destructive chemicals while in use, is, therefore, most conservative."

The survey covered 166 metal-working companies, 66 chemical, 53 building-material, 42 mining, quarrying, and smelting, 35 railway, 25 automotive, and 196 miscellaneous concerns.

BANKER SAYS NOT TO MAKE WORKERS PAY FOR DISASTER

JOHN M. BLACK, a Minnesota banker, in giving his views on existing conditions declared that labor did not start the present depression, and there is no valid reason why labor—through unemployment and wage-cuts—should be made to pay for a disaster which it did not cause.

It is a most unusual view for a banker to take, but Mr. Black doesn't "toe the mark" laid down by the standardized brand of financiers.

A few years ago—when the "banking trust" of Minnesota took a stand for the "open shop"—Black defied them and had the Columbia National Bank Building at Columbia Heights—a suburb of Minneapolis—built as a 100 per cent union labor job.

Mr. Black's views are considered as "unorthodox" now in banking circles as they were then.

He puts the blame for the present depression on "Big Business."

In an interview, he said that the leaders of industry had mistaken speed for progress, and "consolidation of kindred and even unrelated industries, together with their over-capitalization, is responsible for our present plight."

"Those responsible for the concentration of money and the consolidation of industries, working together, have profited far beyond their desserts and at the expense of the general public," Black said. "Mediocre men, almost overnight, have found themselves in the millionaire class.

"Now, as has happened 14 times in the past 75 years, they have overreached themselves.

"Values have declined, paper profits have melted away, and the largest and best industrial plants ever constructed are idle. Labor finds it difficult to earn enough for bare necessities. Millions are unemployed, and those who do have jobs have a feeling of insecurity by reasons of the presence of the unemployed outside the shop gates.

"The unfortunate thing about every depression is that it must be paid for. Unorganized labor has been deflated to a minimium. But organized labor rightly denies all responsibility for this depression disease and steadily refuses to take the quack medicine of wage cuts.

> "Labor reasons that if the depression must be paid for let those who profited by the unwarranted expansion foot the bill."

Mr. Black agrees with organized labor that the only remedy for the depression is to pay increased consuming power, and, he insists along with organized labor, that this means shorter hours and better wages.

"'Big Business' cannot prosper without the co-operation of a contented, steadily employed public," he declares. "Our industrial development has reduced the necessity for long hours of labor. The standard of production has been speeded up, and the standard day's labor must be cut down or we are out of balance.

"Forget the old hour basis. It has gone forever. Time was when men, and even children, toiled through long monotonous hours, for small pay to the point of exhaustion. The law, due to the efforts of organized labor, now protects the once exploited child.

> "The machine has relieved man of the necessity of long hours. Only capital fails to recognize this condition."

Mr. Black also agrees with organized labor that working hours should be decreased as production increases.

"If all labor can perform all the task in five days a week, then make that the standard working period at a gainful wage," he said. And if the work can be done in less time than that, then shorten the hours still further."

EXPLODING THE WINTER BUILDING SLUMP MYTH

IT takes facts to explode such a myth as the one that causes builders to shut up shop in winter. A nation-wide survey of the facts concerning winter building has revealed some surprising contradictions to commonly accepted ideas. For example:

Excavation can be done from 25 to 40 per cent cheaper in winter than in summer. Reason: a small charge of dynamite breaks the frozen crust, and after that progress of a steam shovel is rapid. Excavation equipment, which reaches its peak use in summer highway work, can be rented in the winter dirt cheap. Most owners of such equipment figure their overhead on the basis of summer work only, and anything they can get in winter is clear profit for them. Another reason why winter excavation is cheaper is that the earth is more firm, permitting a sharper cut with fewer cave-ins.

Labor productivity is just as great in winter as in summer. Reason: any slowing up caused by cold weather is more than equaled by the slowing up caused by hot weather. There are just as many rainy days in the summer that stop work as there are cold or snowy days in the winter when work is inadvisable. Actually the number of winter days when work cannot be done are very few.

Prospective home buyers would rather be able to move into a new house in the spring than the fall, hence construction should go ahead during the winter. Reason: in the spring the new owner can get his garden in, work on the lawn and attend to planting of trees, shrubbery, etc. The "urge" for new things, and for moving, is greatest in the spring.

The additional cost of concrete or brick work at zero temperatures is more than offset by lower material prices, lower overhead, and increased productivity of men anxious to retain their jobs all year. There is reason to believe that winter construction, even in such cold regions as northern Canada, can be carried on slightly cheaper in winter than summer when the builder knows how to proceed in a scientific, efficient manner.

Big city builders have led the way in showing that winter work is as practical to do as summer work. City statistics show the winter slump on the basis of normal operations is now less than 6 per cent. These builders were forced to do winter work by demand for speed and for immediate action regardless of weather conditions. Once the habit was broken and the winter building myth dispelled it became clear that cold weather work was perfectly feasible.

Home building presents less of a problem for winter work than skyscraper construction. Progress has been less because habit is stronger in the rural regions and until now builders have not been forced into winter work in the same way city builders were. The habit is now being overcome.

Some builders are doing all of their solicitation of business and are running their advertising in the fall and winter. They rely on regular sources of business to keep them busy in summer, and confine their promotion to winter work. In this way they keep their construction volume almost constant and give year around employment to their men.

The fact that it is habit more than anything else that creates a winter building slump is shown in the South and Southwest where the winter recession is practically as bad as in the North. Actually, work in the warmer parts of the country can be done better in the winter, yet most building work is carried on in the sweltering heat of summer.

The foregoing facts indicate that the great majority of the builders of the country have been neglecting a fruitful field for profitable operation. Instead of accepting a winter slump, they should redouble their selling and promotion efforts with the coming of fall. By doing this, construction can be put on a twelve months' basis, which will do more to stabilize the industry than any other single factor. Construction employes should be employed on a year-around basis, and the only way contractors can do this is to promote winter building.

The biggest field for new work, especially among the smaller organizations, is the building up of a home-building and modernizing business for fall and winter. The public must be

convinced that home-building can be done satisfactorily during the cold months. Once that is done, there will be a big increase for there are many advantages connected with moving into a new house in the spring.

Modernizing and interior alterations can of course, be done just as well in winter as in summer, and the reason that more such work is not done during the cold months is sufficient evidence that builders have been falling down in their selling work. A growing volume of statistics indicates what a large, potential need for home-modernizing and improvements has grown up during the inactivity of the past few years.

This winter as never before builders should find it worthwhile to make a definite sales drive for modernizing work. They have probably the strongest talking point that can be mustered, namely, low building costs. It should be possible to convince the home owner that on every hundred dollars spent in improvements this winter he will save twenty-five to thirty-five dollars over what the same work in all probability will cost a year or two hence.

Another big factor working in favor of the builder is the enormous national agitation over unemployment and the closely connected fact that construction work will not only relieve local unemployment but will operate to the national advantage of the whole nation's business.

Architects, contractors, building supply dealers and realtors should all be actively preaching the business benefit of building. They should point out that every dollar spent in construction starts a long train of business operations. It puts architects, contractors, and craftsmen to work. It starts the cement and brick plants, lumber mills and manufacturing of building specialties. It can be pointed out that the building dollar is respent many times, sending orders for products to every corner of the country and stimulating trade along the line. In no other field are the values of money expenditures so great.

—American Builder and Building Age.

WAR ON FOREST FIRES

(By Robert E. Martin)

CELEBRATING the twenty-fifth anniversary of its existence, the United States Forest Service last year set a record for speedy stopping of forest fires.

In spite of a nation-wide drought that turned the summer woods to tinder, and of the fact that there were more fires than the year before, the loss in the national forests was reduced eighty percent and the average area burned was cut from 131 acres in 1929 to less than twenty-five acres in 1930.

Forest fires were stopped in their tracks and few did extensive damage.

Behind these impressive figures lies a record of continual experiment to adopt the latest scientific discoveries to the work of the forest patrol. The fire fighters today form a mechanized army whose equipment would have amazed even the most optimistic prophet when the service began in 1905.

Airplane loudspeakers, warning campers out of the path of the fire and directing the fire-fighting from the sky; huge tractors, almost as big as war-time tanks, smashing their way through underbrush, plowing fire lines to cut off the advancing flames; small portable radio sets, giving the latest information to workers; large planes, landing in emergency fields cleared in the forests, bringing additional men and supplies. Such are the things now being experimented with by the service.

In the 149 national parks owned by the United States, there is a total area of 160,000,000 acres, an expanse greater than the whole state of California. A regular force of only 2,700 men must watch over this vast territory. By using the airplane for eyes and the radio for ears, they accomplish the seemingly impossible task.

Last summer a portable radio set rugged enough for the work was developed. This compact and sturdy instrument was designed by D. L. Beatty, a forest inspector in the Columbia National Forest, in Washington. Complete with batteries, antenna, and carrying case, the combined receiver and transmitter weighs only seventy-nine pounds. The

batteries will give a season's service and allow twenty-five hours continuous use of the transmitter.

Messages have been sent and received by the little sets over distances as great as 350 miles. Packed over rough mountain trails on mule back, or carried in by men, they have stood the jarring and pounding and have shown no ill effects, in spite of the fact that the vacuum tubes are not removed during transportation.

By the use of this equipment, forest rangers are collecting valuable data on the absorption of radio energy by green timber and on the "shadow" effect of mountains.

While some of the lookouts, watching for fires from high mountain peaks, are in touch with the head office only by wireless, the radio sets are not designed to supplant the telephone that connects most of the regular lookout towers with headquarters.

In 1905, there were less than 500 miles of telephone wires in the national parks. Today, in these parks, there are more than 35,000 miles of wire. The men in the observation towers have telephones at their elbows and at the first sign of fire notify headquarters.

The value of such early reports is increased by the use of a simple device called the "fire finder." A pivoted bar, with two upright sights, is swung around until it is aimed directly at the smoke rising from a fire. The line made by the bar across the map on which it is mounted is noted by the observer and this information phoned in. Other lookouts make similar observations from different sides of the fire. The intersection of these lines on the headquarters map marks the exact location of the blaze. This knowledge saves valuable time in getting to the fire.

Every minute is precious when a fire begins eating its way into timber. In Colorado, a few years ago, one forest fire raced through 2,500 acres of valuable trees in three hours and a half. Where the fighters used to go on foot or on horse or mule, they now speed to the vicinity of the fire in automobiles over roads built at strategic points. From a total of about 300 miles of roads in 1905, the mileage of good roads in the national parks had jumped to nearly 17,000 by 1929.

Some of the motor cars are equipped with flanged wheels so that in an emergency they can race over railroad rails to the threatened area.

Gasoline engines have joined the fire fighters in another important way. Huge tractors are being used to break roadlike paths through the underbrush, to help the workers make fire lines, and gouge out gaps at which the flames are stopped or at least delayed.

In areas where the fire hazard is particularly great, the tractors often are used even before a fire starts. With them the region is cut into small patches to prevent the flames from spreading.

There are two general types of forest fires—the ground fire, in which the flames run along the ground through the leaves and underbrush; and the crown fire, in which they leap from tree top to tree top, racing with the wind. Crown fires are most dreaded and fortunately less frequent than ground fires. The only way they can be stopped is through unusually wide fire lines and the use of water to soak the trees in a wide swath in front of it.

Recently, considerable advance has been made in designing hose equipment for this purpose. Gasoline-driven pumps, sucking water from creeks and streams and driving it through regular fire hose, have aided in halting a number of forest fires during the past season. Frequently such pumps saved the day. Regular trucks, carrying reels of fire hose, are now part of the equipment of some of the wilderness fire fighters.

For stopping ground fires, the digging of fire lines and the use of "back-firing" is most successful. In the latter method of fighting fire with fire, gasoline torches, supplied from a fuel tank carried on the back of the operator, are now used. The torch burns the combustible material on the ground to produce a barren strip that will stop the advance of the runaway flames.

Other workers, with shovels, stand ready to keep the fire started by the torch from escaping out of the area set for it. To help with this work, and to extinguish small fires, a hand spray that shoots water from a tank carried on the back is being tested.

Of all the new fire fighting weapons, the most spectacular, of course, is the airplane. At first Army planes were

used. Now private concerns carry the winged lookouts over the forests on a contract basis. Besides being able to detect smoke from great distances, the flyers can make a close inspection of the fire a few minutes after it is sighted and report the exact conditions that will have to be met in fighting it.

At one time it was suggested that planes might bomb fire lines through the forests in front of advancing fires. The danger of campers being in the woods, where they could not be seen by the airmen, was considered too great to take chances.

The danger of campers being trapped by a forest fire is always in the mind of the forest ranger. Last year, tests were carried on in California with planes carrying huge loudspeakers for the purpose of broadcasting warnings of the approach of a fire. Whether such machines will become part of the regular equipment of the service remains to be determined. The speakers also could be used by the supervisor to issue orders to the men on the ground.

Not long ago, a freak lightning storm in California set thirty-four small fires in the San Bernardino National Forest in twenty-four hours. The supervisor of the district, who took off in an airplane and patrolled the whole area, was able to direct the work at all of the widely separated points.

Lightning fires are a constant menace to forests. After every bad electrical storm, planes cruise over the timberlands on the lookout for such fires, often spotting them before they can get well under way. Another special service of the winged patrolmen is flying over the areas and watching for telltale smoke on days when the air is filled with haze, hiding the smoke from the regular watchers on mountain peaks.

Not only the forest patrol planes, but commercial ships as well, give valuable aid to the service. A few months ago, the pilot of one of the huge thirty-two-passenger Fokkers of the Western Air Express, making his regular run between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City, sighted a forest fire starting near Frazier Mountain Park. By means of his plane radio set, he notified his home office, which in turn sent a hurry-up message to the local forest service headquarters. The fire fighters were on their way to the spot a few minutes after the pilot sighted the blaze.

In the more remote parts of the national forests, which cannot be reached easily by road or trail, large emergency landing fields are being cleared out in the virgin timber. They will allow planes to bring men and supplies in case fire breaks out in the region, saving precious days in traveling time. These fields also give aid to the men who fly over the forests on patrol duty, allowing them to make safe forced landings if necessary.

Where fires used to burn for weeks before they were properly observed, planes now often carry expert foresters over them only a few minutes after they have started. Where they used to gain great headway before the fight to stop them had begun, they are now often stopped before they really get started. Where the fire fighters used to battle against tremendous odds with the crudest equipment, they now have scientific aids that increase their effectiveness. And the value of these aids is seen in the remarkable record that the service made last year.—Popular Science.

BANKERS BEGIN TO FEAR PUBLIC CRITICISM

CONSIDER the plight of Senator Simeon Fess. He wished to build a house this summer, and sought a loan of only $6,000 from his banker. His banker was polite, and firm. "We are solvent, of course, but we are not making any loans just now. We must keep solvent." Senator Fess was amazed. He sought to draw out sufficient funds from building and loan associations and met with distressing difficulties. He returned to Washington in an irritable frame of mind. Senator Fess attributed the distressing state of affairs to the depression, but there is evidence that certain of his colleagues believe the banking system could be improved. Questionnaires circulated in Wall Street by Senators are disturbing the equanimity of men who think in billions.

Senator Fess' experience is ordinary. Business men find they can not get money to remodel their factories. Money is scarce—very, very scarce. It has taken to cover.

It is all very strange, too. There is now, it is estimated, $5,000,000,000 in gold in the United States. If the usual laws of credit applied to this situation, about $50,000,000 of credit would be released as a result of the gold surplus. Instead, credit is tight. There is no money for necessary functions of the business system. In short, the credit system has broken down.

The Magazine of Wall Street describes the situation graphically:

"Money is easier than ever before, if we judge it by the price of short term or call funds. The banks are bulging with it. If you are a speculator, you can borrow it, through your broker, at 1½ per cent. If you are a business man or a farmer and cannot put up readily marketable collateral—try to get a loan!

"If you are a manufacturer and tell your bank you would like to have $25,000 to use in re-tooling your factory, in order that costs may be lowered and volume of sales explained, you are likely to be reminded that times are hard, that the business outlook is doubtful and that the bank favors no such unnecessary expenditure of money.

"In some banks you will be treated as if your request for a loan constituted an assault upon the institution's solvency. The vice-president, who, familiar with the details of your business, formerly extended you a line of credit on his own responsibility, will shake his head dolefully and tell you that it is now necessary for all loans to be passed by the board of directors.

"For example: In a large mid-western city is a furniture dealer doing a business of $1,000,000 a year and long accustomed to a normal line of credit at his bank. But upon his recent application for a loan the bank informed him that it did not consider the future of the furniture business particularly good and hence would have to refuse credit."

In some cities, citizens are holding meetings and passing resolutions asking bankers and life insurance companies to make it easy for persons of moderate means to own their own homes.

It is reported that a mail order house, which has a construction department, has not felt the depression this year, has erected many houses in various cities because it has liberal financial methods with house owners.

Certain journals of agitation are attacking bankers bitterly on the ground that they are "public enemies."

Proposals of reform hitherto made relate largely to protection of depositors caught in bank failures.

Thomas Temple Hoyne, a Chicago financial writer, says:

"The proposal has been made here to amend the Federal Reserve act so as to require each of the 12 Federal Reserve banks to guarantee the deposits of its member banks.

"The idea underlying this amendment is the ordinary theory of insurance. All of the capital of each Federal Reserve Bank is provided by its member banks which elect two-thirds of the nine directors of the Federal Reserve Bank.

"To require each Federal Reserve Bank to guarantee deposits of its member banks and at the same time give it supervisory power over those member banks—as well as the examining power which it already has—would assure prompt elimination of objectionable banking methods and inefficient management if these evils crept into the operation of a member bank.

"If these evils were not corrected the Federal Reserve Bank of the district would exclude the guilty member bank from membership and order it to liquidate.

"But depositors would not have to wait to get their money. The Federal Reserve Bank would pay all deposits out of its own capital, and after receiving the assets of the liquidated bank would pro rate on all member banks of the district any loss it might have suffered by paying depositors of the liquidated bank in full."

However, real reform looks deeper than this much-needed action, namely, to make the banking system more responsive to the needs of every class.

FORECAST FOR BUILDING REVIVAL; FOUR BILLION THIS YEAR

A FOUR billion dollar building year is forecast for the twelve months starting from October 12 by the National Building Press group, composed of journals serving the construction industry. As a matter of fact, if the figures offered by this group are accurate, the building year will run to a grand total considerable in excess of four billion dollars, because the press group estimates are predicted upon F. W. Dodge Corporation reports, which include only contracts for jobs worth more than $5,000.

This forecast is the most optimistic factor yet thrust into the fog and gloom of depression and may be the first real finger of light pointing toward emergence from unemployment.

The building industry is America's second largest industry and behind its lines of operations a great aggregation of feeder industries reach back to furnish employment to thousands upon thousands.

The group making the forecast points out that four billion dollars this year will move as great a volume of commodities as five billion would have moved prior to the fall prices.

The Associated Press gives the report enough importance to warrant more than a half column, nearly all of it statistical, in its daily report to newspapers throughout the nation.

Dodge Corporation estimates, usually reliable, show a prospective total of $1,850,000,000 to be spent on projects of $5,000 or more each in the first six months following October 1.

The press group statisticians, making what they call a normal allowance for the fact that this figure covers the least active half of the year, arrive at the grand total of four billion dollars for the work of the twelve months.

"The figures presented are cold, stark facts," says the forecast. "They have not been colored or arranged to present a favorable outlook; they show the building industry as it is today, and as it will be during the next six months."

The figure for the year is not as large as the recent peak figures, which were admittedly abnormal. "Still," says the forecast, "they show an astonishing volume of work available. Four billions of dollars (five billion at 1929 values) spent in one year for building construction is, in the light of other industries, a titanic figure."

Thirty-seven Eastern States, the Dodge Corporation believes, will spend $1,370,000,000 during the six months. New England's share should be $135,000,000, metropolitan New York $355,000,000, up State New York $62,000,000, Middle Atlantic States $160,000,000, Pittsburgh $135,000,000, Southeastern States $60,000,000, Chicago $145,000,000, Central Northwest States $31,000,000, Southern Michigan $49,000,000, St. Louis $60,000,000, Kansas City, $80,000,000, New Orleans $37,000,000, Texas $52,000,000, and 11 Western States $480,000,000.

Total residential building for the six months captures $560,000,000 of the estimate; non-residential building gets $680,000,000 and public works and utilities $610,000,000.

Commercial buildings in the thirty-seven states east of the Rocky Mountains account for $143,000,000 of the six months estimate. Factories are predicted at $56,000,000; educational building, $120,500,000; hospitals and institutions, $37,900,000; public buildings, $91,000,000; religious and memorial buildings, $21,100,000; social and recreational buildings, $35,500,000; and one and two-family houses, $222.500,000; apartments and hotels, $192,500,000, and public works and utilities, $450,000,000.

That lower prices of materials is proving a factor in stimulating work planned for the coming year is firmly believed by the press group. Another factor of undoubted importance is the lower price of real estate.

If the building industry can prove itself the spearhead to pierce the blank wall of depression the industry will bring upon itself fresh laurels. Above all, an industry facing a revival so remarkable is in no need of urging wage reductions upon those who must do the work.

SAN ANTONIO MAYOR LAUNCHES ATTACK ON PAY-CUTTERS

EMPLOYERS who make any suggestions about cutting wages on city construction work are going to get themselves "told plenty," Mayor Chambers has announced in no uncertain terms.

The San Antonio Builders' Exchange —an organization composed of the city's "leading" contractors—has objections to the union scale being embodied in contracts awarded for public work.

It voiced those objections to the school board with a request that the pay of all skilled crafts be cut $2.

Mayor Chambers was furious when he heard of this move.

"I don't know what the school board is going to do, but I do know what the city is going to do if such a request for wage reductions is made over here," he declared, heatedly.

"We are going to tell these gentlemen that we believe wages are too low now —and that we are not only for a living wage, but are for the union wage.

"I have never heard of a builder, a contractor or an architect offering to reduce his own profit. Instead of that, they all want to jump away down the scale and make the laboring man take the 'rap' if there's any reducing to be done.

"These employers argue that two small school buildings can be erected from the money wrung from the dinner buckets of workers. Yes, they are right. They could also import workers from Mexico who would work for 30 cents a day, and enough money would thus be saved to build two or three large buildings."

Unemployment is becoming more critical every day, Mayor Chambers said.

"There are people in San Antonio living on nothing but clabber milk. They are suffering intensely.

"And yet there is a group of business men who would make matters worse by reducing wages. It's preposterous."

"YELLOW DOG" CONTRACTS

LABOR has made great headway toward declaring "yellow dog" contracts invalid and void. Members of the various state legislatures undoubtedly learned of the viciousness of these contracts through a report of the discussions held on the floor of the Senate when Judge John J. Parker's appointment was up for confirmation to be a member of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Wisconsin was the first state to declare such contracts unlawful. Four states have been added to the list this year. They are: Arizona, Colorado, Ohio, and Oregon. The Indiana legislature passed an anti-yellow dog contract bill but it was vetoed by the Governor. A bill introduced in the Massachusetts legislature failed of passage because the Supreme Court of that state to which it was referred for an advisory opinion declared it unconstitutional.

After the defeat of Judge Parker in the Senate, pamphlets were prepared and distributed throughout the United States in which the debates were incorporated and information regarding the "yellow dog" contract given to labor officials in order that they could appear before legislative committees in the interest of this legislation.

Labor's anti-injunction bill which is now before Congress prohibits "yellow dog" contracts. We believe public sentiment is sufficiently strong against this form of contract as to render unsuccessful any attempt to strike such provision from the bill.

Now that five states have enacted legislation prohibiting these contracts it should be an encouragement to the labor movements of other states to urge the passage of similar measures by their respective legislatures.

It might be well to report that ten of the United States Senators who voted to confirm Judge Parker's appointment will not be members of the next Senate.

—Executive Council, A. F. of L.

HOOVER DAM

THERE has been so much misunderstanding concerning employment at Hoover Dam that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor believes a few facts will be of benefit to the many thousands of workers who have gone or are anxious to go there to seek employment.

In the first place, it may be said, that official reports say that the highest number of persons to be employed at the peak time will be in the neighborhood of 1500.

Four tunnels are to be constructed first. The specifications provided that work was to begin on or before October 1, 1931. The tunnels are to be completed October 1, 1933, when work on the cofferdams above and below the dam sites will begin. The cofferdams must be completed by May 1, 1934. Then the excavation for the dam must be dug and the pouring of concrete for the dam will start December 1, 1934, and be completed August 1, 1937.

The specifications provide that preference of employment shall be given to former service men and then to American citizens. The employment of Mongolians is prohibited.

Thousands of workers are in Las Vegas, Nevada, or in camps nearby awaiting an opportunity to secure employment. Many letters have been received by the American Federation of Labor asking what chance there is for employment at the dam. To all of these queries the answer has been that no one should go there seeking employment without first writing to the United States Employment Agent in Las Vegas, Nev.

Further attention to the situation prevailing at Hoover Dam was given by the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor with the introduction of three resolutions bringing to the attention of the convention the position of the Six Companies, Inc., who has the contract for the work on this huge project.

The resolution protesting against the labor conditions, introduced by the delegate of the Central Labor Union of Las Vegas, Nevada, declares that the Six Companies, Inc., pays wages far below trade union scales and described the working conditions as intolerable. The resolution said—

> "It is almost impossible for men to work in the outrageous heat that they encounter at Boulder Dam, especially at a mere pittance, barely enough to feed and clothe them without any consideration of a living standard."

The action of the convention provided that all authentic information in the possession of affiliated organizations "relative to wages and working conditions at Hoover Dam" be submitted to President Green and that he be authorized to appoint a special committee "to inquire into the contracts involved, and the relationship governing, as well as into living and working conditions at Hoover Dam."

President Green and the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor were also authorized to make a thorough investigation of wages and working conditions at Hoover Dam.

In addition, the resolution authorized the Executive Council to endeavor to obtain a government inquiry into labor conditions at the dam and to take any other action which in the judgment of the Council may be "necessary, proper and wise for the purpose of securing for the workers at Hoover Dam the improvement in wages and working and living conditions which they so sorely need."

WOOD BRIDGES ECONOMICAL

ALL factors considered, wood bridges are most economical. Several years ago, C. E. Andrew, then Washington State bridge engineer, prepared a study on the economics of the timber bridge in present day highway building programs. He developed a graph comparing the costs of three types of bridges considered for a particular site; untreated wood with a concrete or asphalt deck, creosoted timber with a concrete or asphalt deck, and an all-con-

crete bridge. The pressure creosoted wood bridge, he concluded, showed the least accumulated cost at 100 years where no fire insurance is involved. Allowing for fire insurance the creosoted wood bridge showed the lowest annual cost up to 67 years. Up to 15 years the untreated wood structure promised lowest costs. Steel was eliminated from the study because of high initial cost. A fair conclusion from this comparison would be that a bridge of materials other than wood for this site would have to be in service for at least 67 years and possibly 100 years before its annual cost would compare advantageously with the cost of a wood bridge.

J. F. Seiler, who for many years was bridge engineer for the Wyoming highway department, concludes, on the basis of carefully calculated comparisons, that a steel or concrete bridge must serve for more than 120 years before their economy becomes equal to that of the treated timber structure. It is exceedingly unlikely, he says, that such will ever be the case.

Colorado began using creosoted timber highway bridges about ten years ago and since that time has built many such structures. Wyoming started building creosoted timber bridges in 1923. Mr. Z. E. Sevison, the Wyoming state highway engineer, estimates that this program already has saved his state more than $1,500,000. Nebraska started its creosoted bridge program in 1924 and has built hundreds of such structures since in all parts of the state. Kansas fell in line in the winter of 1926-27 with a creosoted bridge across the Cimmaron River. Many counties in Kansas are likewise building such structures. New Mexico started in 1925; Arizona, North Dakota and Idaho in 1928. Montana built its first creosoted highway bridge in 1927, and since that date has constructed more than 100 structures of this type. Utah took up the construction of creosoted bridges in 1930. California also uses creosoted Douglas fir in construction of highway bridges, and has built one creosoted trestle more than a mile in length.

About eight years ago one of the counties in Nebraska was $100,000 in debt because of construction of expensive bridges. The county then abandoned construction of the costly types of bridges except where necessary and built as largely as possible of wood. As a result, for the past few years the county has been out of debt and was able to build up a large enough cash reserve to meet all its obligations for a year without using the new tax levy.

An engineer planning a bridge to last more than 25 years is faced with various uncertainties. This fact is stressed in a statement made recently by C. N. Conner, Engineer-Executive of the American Road Builders' Association. "During the past ten years," Mr. Conner said, "highway traffic has increased enormously and we find that structures must be widened, rebuilt, or abandoned to ease up on approach curves or lengthen vertical curves. Traffic may reasonably be expected to increase during the next several decades, and it would be a daring prophet indeed who would attempt to set limits on this development.

"Under these conditions it would seem advisable to design substantial structures which could be altered for future traffic requirements with minimum expense. Extra expense for aesthetic appearance cannot be justified on development roads, especially when substructures are not visible to the autoist.

"Obsolescence is always more costly than manintenance, and an attempt to provide very far into the future for traffic changes, and to build expensive structures when low cost structures will suffice, may be a grave risk of highway funds."

When wood bridges, rather than expensive bridges of other materials, are built a greater per cent of the highway department's fund is available for road construction. Use of timber for bridges has enabled a number of western states to build many miles more of highways. In one year Nebraska was able to gravel 150 miles of additional road by the saving from using timber bridges. A similar saving enabled Wyoming to build 400 miles of graveled highway. All the other states building wood highway bridges have been able by following this practice, to make their highway funds go farther.

The high standards of manufacture and grading now in effect and the expert inspection service available make

it possible to eliminate all uncertainty in supplying and using lumber. Lumber can be graded more surely and more exactly for strength than any other construction material. Wood follows certain natural laws in growing and contains no hidden flaws affecting strength, as all characteristics of strength significance are visible to the eye of a qualified grader, permitting accurate segregation of timbers according to their strength. This certainty of strength cannot be as well assured for any other bridge material.

A wood bridge is more easily repaired than a structure of any other material. A raging flood-swollen river carrying logs and debris is a poor respecter of materials when throwing its force gainst a bridge and may damage any kind of structure. If a wood bridge is damaged it may be repaired speedily by use of local materials and labor. If a bridge of heavier and less easily worked material is damaged repairs may be costly and difficult to make.

If for unforseen reasons a bridge of wood must be remodeled or replaced, or removed within the useful life of the material, it is easier of remodeling or removal than structures of other materials. Also it is re-useable in the form of the individual pieces making up the structure, making greater salvage or greater flexibility in re-use than could be effected in dismantling a bridge of other materials.

Timber bridges can be built the year around. This is not equally true of construction materials affected by freezing temperatures. Building bridges in the fall and winter would help to take up the slack in employment when it begins to ebb at the close of summer.

OLD AGE SECURITY

SEVENTEEN states have enacted old age pension laws. Five passed the legislatures which met last Jannary. The list is as follows:

California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The population of the states enjoying old age pension protection legislation is about 42,000,000.

The Indiana legislature passed a bill but it was vetoed by the Governor. Connecticut, Oregon, Maine and Illinois created commissions to study the question. Colorado made its optional law mandatory and reduced the pensionable age from 70 to 65 years. Wisconsin also made its optional law mandatory. Pennsylvania recommended a constitional amendment which would ultimately make possible the payment of pensions by the state and counties. The Delaware law provides that all pensions shall be paid by the state.

The law of Maryland was amended so as to make it possible for the city of Baltimore to begin the payment of pensions under the act of 1927. Bills passed one branch of the legislature in Arizona, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Washington. The sentiment is greatly in favor of the enactment of these laws in these states when the next sessions of the respective legislatures convene.

In the five states enacting pension laws in 1931 only West Virginia contains the optional feature. It permits the county or city authorities to pay pensions as they may elect.

The Executive Council, however, believes that none of the old age pension laws is entirely satisfactory. It believes that the only way to pay such pensions is through a state administrative body. Furthermore, designating relief for the aged as "pensions" has caused many members of legislatures to oppose old age pension legislation. Some also object to the cost. The Executive Council, which has made a study of the subject for several years, believes that such legislation should be classified as "old age securities." To that end it has prepared a bill providing for old age security with its administrative direction placed under the control of elected state officers selected by the legislatures. The cost of administration will be greatly reduced if these recommendations are adopted and old age security made mandatory. —Executive Council, A. F. of L.

PROOF OF REDWOOD'S ENDURANCE

BECAUSE of its enduring qualities and its resistance to weather and destructive insect life, the Redwood Empire Association, inter-county travel, tourist and highway betterment agency, chose California redwood for use in the erection of arch markers, designating points of scenic and historic interest in the nine empire counties.

The markers are now in course of erection, the first of them recently having been set in place at Petaluma, guiding the tourist to General Vallejo's historic old adobe headquarters, the Valley of the Moon, made famous by the late Jack London, and the old Sonoma Mission, cradle of the Bear Flag Republic of California.

A second marker, that has been placed on the Vallejo adobe, was presented by the Redwood Empire Association to the Native Sons of the Golden West.

It is a significant fact that the timber utilized in the construction of both the Vallejo adobe, built in 1836, and the Sonoma Mission, erected ten years earlier by Father Buenaventura Fortuni, was exclusively California redwood. Both of these structures stand today in a remarkable state of preservation, their timbers being as sound as the day they were hewed.

Loyalty

(By John J. Manning)

The American Labor Movement has passed through periods of great stress many times and, while the faint-hearted and weak-spirited displayed their inability to remain loyal during such intervals, those worthy of membership in that great institution remained true to the cause.

The fair weather members who leave the ranks of Organized Labor are a good riddance as they are the weak links in our chain of organization. They are the drifters who are cast hither and yon by every industrial breeze. These drifters have not yet grasped the deeper meaning of our Movement. When they have lost the protection which only our Movement can guarantee to the workers, and drift aimlessly along with the unorganized, they begin to understand the need for organization.

True Trades Unionists refuse to be disturbed by passing unpleasant events because they know that by persistent courage and steadfastness any obstacle can be overcome. Experience has taught that it is always darkest just before dawn. They have weathered many a storm and know there can never be an occurrence of any kind that will be able to sweep away our Trade Union organizations. They know Trade Unionism is here to stay.

Whether an organization is broken up or not depends solely upon its members. No organization was ever yet disbanded until its members decreed it so. Steadfastness, Loyalty, Courage! These are the foundation stones of any organization destined to endure. When this is fully realized, it will be the beginning of a new era for the workers.

Without Organization the workers are helpless and defenseless; therefore Keep Your Organization and Your Organization Will Keep You.

Help Organized Labor by not spending one cent of Union-Earned money with unfair employers.

Five-Day Week

"Dr. Thomas Reed, professor of mining at Columbia University, asserts that 35 'invisible slaves'—machinery—work for every person in the United States. But those 'invisible slaves' do not consume. They only produce.

"The only available consumer is the human worker. And so, the only way to increase production is to bring it back to par—to increase the number of human workers. And the only way to increase the number of workers is to make more jobs, and the only way I know to make more jobs is for the employers to adopt the five-day week.

"Labor has shown the way. Our factories are not unionized, but I recognize what organized labor has done."

Demand the Union Label

New Year Thirty-Two!

By James Edward Hungerford

It has been a tough old year,
Full of hardship and distress;
Full of tears and sighs and fear . . .
All have suffered more or less;
Ev'ry city, burg and town . . .
Howls of "hard times" ev'rywhere;
Ol' Depression's had us down . . .
But, friends, it can't KEEP us there!

Things have gone from bad to worse,
'Til we've nigh abandoned hope;
Seen our future in a hearse;
Reached the frayed-end of the rope.
"Wolf" has howled about our door,
And sometimes he's broken in,
Clawed the carpet off our floor;
Gnawed the clothing off our skin!

Took our radio and car;
All our knick-knacks, cherished, rare;
Robbed our neighbors, near and far,
Left our cupboards bleak and bare;
Sometimes ran us out of home,
Took our cots and bungalows,
And went out the land to roam . . .
Dressed up in our Sunday clothes!

Yep, it's been a tough old year . . .
"Wolf" has had things all HIS way,
Filled our hearts with dread and fear,
Stole our peace and joy away.
Friends, let's bravely turn about,
Face the "critter," and his crew,
Down "depression" fear and doubt . . .
ROUT the "Wolf," in '32!

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1932

Destiny of Nation May Rely on Wood

THAT the destinies of nations are influenced in many ways by wood is a matter of history. It is unusual, however, to think of the outcome of the world war having very much to to with the supply of wood. Yet the allies lack of wood at times seemed to turn the scales against them and England was forced into a vast reforestation program at the end of the war, says the New York State College of Forestry, Syracuse, N. Y.

This vital influence of wood has been brought out in relation to even a single species officially and authoritatively by General Pershing in his story of the world war. He shows that a crisis was reached in airplane construction for the allies early in 1918 because of the lack of spruce wood. Not enough spruce could be obtained in France nor in Italy nor in England to adequately supply the allies with material for airplanes, particularly the American forces. The central powers were superior in planes numerically and it was one of the big problems of the allies to obtain enough spruce wood to bring this arm of the service on a par with the central powers.

This situation was unique in American history. With large spruce forests in the United States with which to build airplanes, the American armies in France were deprived of planes because this valuable species of wood could not be obtained by reason of the remote and inaccessible supply. Of course, the question of transportation was the big factor but this only serves to bring out how important commonplace wood may become if a nation allows its supply to be restricted. Also how important a factor wood is, not only in relation to its commercial uses, but as a matter of national defense. This reason alone should make every American a protector of our forests. The destiny of the nation may some time turn upon the question of wood supply or the exhaustion of some particular species of wood that we have allowed to disappear from our forests.

House Insulation Is Subject of New Commerce Booklet

A GROUP of eminent authorities on building and housing, headed by LeRoy E. Kern of Washington, D. C., representing the American Institute of architects, have co-operated with the National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce in the publication of "House Insulation: Its Economies and Application". The booklet sets forth the findings of a subcommittee on house insulation, compiled to assist home owners and prospective home builders in acquiring a knowledge of insulating materials and their proper application. The bulletin

may also be used as a ready reference manual by architects and builders.

Aside from the fact that the use of insulation in houses and buildings is an important part of present-day good construction practice about which the public in increasingly large numbers is demanding reliable information, it also serves to utilize thousands of dollars worth of raw materials from the nation's forests which otherwise probably would be wasted. This is because a number of insulating materials are made from wood fibre which is obtained from trees that are unsuitable for other purposes. The booklet, however, deals with all types of insulating materials whether made of wood fibre or not. It therefore covers the entire insulation field.

The bulletin outlines the history and uses of insulating materials in man's struggle to keep himself warm in winter and cool in summer. It explains the manufacture of wood fibre insulation and the application of all types of insulating materials in building and construction. Approximate cost tables for insulating various types of houses are a feature of the bulletin. It also sets forth comparative savings in fuel bills resulting from the use of insulation in typical houses in different parts of the country.

Eleven nationally recognized authorities on building and housing served with Mr. Kern on the house insulation subcommittee.

The bulletin was written by Russell E. Backstrom, insulation specialist of the wood utilization committee's staff. It is fully and attractively illustrated and non-technical in its treatment of the subject. The bulletin contains 52 pages. It may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., or from the district offices of the Department of Commerce in principal trade centers. The price is 10 cents a single copy.

Advantage Being Taken of Low Construction Costs

C. F. Carpenter, writing in the Chicago Journal of Commerce, states that not only is it relief work of the greatest value to rush public construction in these days of unemployment, but it is mighty good business to start building projects right now when building costs are so very low. Far-seeing municipalities and other public agencies are taking advantage of present low construction costs to obtain needed public works at a saving.

In other words, this is the time for building at a bargain. Whether it is buildings or pavements or bridges or sewers, the public authorities "are finding extraordinary value for each dollar expended." They are reporting savings of anywhere from 15 to 40 per cent below the costs of a few years ago, due of course to the low prices for materials.

For instance, we are told of paving contracts in Cook County at a price 35 per cent lower per square yard than in 1928; of a new sewage plant contracted for in a Chicago suburb at a saving of 25 per cent of the original estimate of the engineers. And it is not confined to Illinois by any means:

In New York City an elevated highway is being built along the west side of Manhattan Island to provide rapid transportation through the congested business area. Bids were taken recently on a section between Twenty-second and Thirty-eighth streets. The contract was awarded on a bid $395,000 below the engineer's final estimate of $1,131,000, with the highest bidder more than $100,000 under the anticipated cost.

In many cases, notes Mr. Carpenter, "money saved is turned back into other construction, utilizing more labor and materials." We are told of several cases in which the low costs of construction allowed authorities in Illinois and elsewhere to do extra construction with the money appropriated.

While acting primarily in their own interests, communities and firms and individuals that are pushing construction this year to save themselves money are helping greatly to keep business moving and men busy.

It is estimated that from 50 to 75 per cent of all money spent in construction goes to pay labor in one form or another.

It is the business of life to cherish memories and to realize dreams.

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Six blanks for the Treasurer are also enclosed, which are to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

SPECIAL NOTICE

This Is Convention Year.

To all Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greeting:

The Twenty-third General Convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be held this year. In accordance with the referendum vote taken under date of October 22, 1928, giving the General Executive Board authority to decide where our next general convention shall be held and the date on which it shall be held, the General Executive Board at its quarterly session held December 7, 1931, decided that the next general convention of the U. B. be held at the Home at Lakeland, Florida, beginning November 7, 1932.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Don't Let Your Membership Lapse

Report of Delegates to the Fifty-first Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.

To the General Executive Board.

The Fifty-first Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the auditorium of the Vancouver Hotel, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada and was called to order by President Green on Monday morning October 5, 1931.

Addresses of welcome were made by the Vice-President of the Vancouver and New Westminster Trades and Labor Council, the Acting Mayor of the City, the Minister of Labor and Mines, the Mayor of Burnaby.

was voluminous and dealt with many matters, such as:

Fifty years of service,
Organizations affiliated,
Gains by organization,
Trade Agreements,
Unemployment,
Jurisdictional Problems,
Five Day Week,
Legislation,
Injunctions,
Workmen's Compensation,
Convict Labor,
Old Age Pensions,
Industrial Conscription,
Child Labor,

Delegates and Voting Power

333 delegates were present as shown by the following statement:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
81	National and International	239	28,215
4	Departments	4	4
23	State Bodies	23	23
47	Central Labor Unions	47	47
16	Trade and Federal Labor Unions	16	20
3	Fraternal Organizations	4	3
174		333	28,312

Secretary's Report—Make-up and Membership of the A. F. of L.

The Report of the Secretary shows the make-up and membership of the A. F. of L. to be as follows:

4 Departments; 105 National and International Unions; 49 State Federations; 728 City Central Bodies; 334 Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions; 618 Local Department Councils and 28,229 Local Unions with a membership of 2,889,550.

Finances

Balance on hand August 31, 1930, $363,721.38; Receipts for the year $569,105.82; Total $932,827.20.

Expenses for the year $561.985.13; Balance on hand August 31, 1931, $370,842.07.

Divided as follows:

In General Fund $52,527.88; in Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions $318,814.19; Total $370,842.07.

Report of the Executive Council

The Report of the Executive Council

Child Welfare,
Immigration,
Hoover Dam,
Educational Work,
Organizing Work,
Gomper's Memorial,
Pan American Relations, etc.

Resolutions

The following resolutions affecting the Carpenters were introduced:

Proposing Amendment to A. F. of L. Constitution Requiring Affiliation of Organizations with Respective Departments

Resolution No. 38—By Delegate M. J. McDonough of the Building Trades Department.

Whereas, A number of the Building Trades organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor do not see fit to affiliate and consistently retain their membership in the Building Trades Department; as from time to time we find that some of them affiliated and then again perhaps, as their fancies

choose, they relinquish such affiliation, and

Whereas, These inconsistent acts and practices of several International organizations are not only having a tendency to disrupt the harmony of the locally affiliated organizations, but further tends to tear asunder the morale of the rank and file of the Labor Movement, and

Whereas, It appears evident that some of the generally recognized Labor representatives are rather inconsistently unsurping their power in simply doing as they please regardless of the effect upon the Labor Movement as a whole, and

Whereas, It is undoubtedly best for the great Labor Movement to have a much closer affiliation of all the trades connected with the building industry, and believing that this can best be accomplished by a change in the fundamental laws of the American Federation of Labor and its departments, now therefore be it

Resolved, That Section 5 of Article XV of the American Federation of Labor Constitution be amended as follows:

Strike out all the words beginning with the word "should" in the sixth line and including and ending with the word "subject" in the eighth line, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "shall be required to be part of such respective departments and should comply with their actions and decisions or be subject to forfeiture of their charters in the American Federation of Labor, all being subject however."

Referred to Committee on Laws, and was reported on as follows:

Resolution No. 38 proposes an amendment to the American Federation of Labor Constitution, requiring affiliation of eligible organizations with respective departments.

While we realize that this resolution may be prompted by specific situations that create serious difficulties for our movement, yet this proposal involves a basic principle which is of vital importance to all departments and all affiliated unions. Indeed, our decision upon this proposal will apply to all other relationships.

The American Federation of Labor has never attempted to compel any of its components to belong to any prescribed group. To do so would likewise place in the hands of such groups of unions the right automatically to suspend organizations from membership in the American Federation of Labor. Thus a department of the Federation would become the determining agency as to right of unions to membership in their parent body. Clearly such a procedure is illogical and contrary to the principles that have guided our development. It is for the foregoing reasons we recommend non-concurrence in resolution No. 38.

While disapproving resolution 38, because of its compulsory affiliation character, we are not unmindful that the principle of voluntarism as applied to our Federation of Labor involves duties and responsibilities on the part of eligible unions to departments as well as on the part of the departments. If organized labor is to marshall its trade union forces under group form, then it becomes the duty of every eligible union to affiliate with that group and its responsibility of remaining within its affiliation. Especially is this true by reason of the fact that means and methods for appeal are provided first to the Executive Council of the Federation and thereafter to the convention of the American Federation of Labor. Thus the ultimate power of decision is placed where it rightly belongs and every occasion removed against unjust and unwarranted action on the part of any department.

Thus, too, under the principle of voluntarism there is placed the duty and responsibility on all departments of safeguarding the rights and interests of affiliated unions and in avoiding decisions and policies that arouse antagonism, friction and dissension. The strength of the departments, like that of the Federation depends upon the good will, respect and voluntary adherence of affiliated unions to decisions reached and not upon power of coercion.

Finally upon the American Federation of Labor there rests the duty and responsibility of using its good offices, advice and counsel in harmonizing conflicting views and opinions and in adjusting whatever internal disputes or differences may arise. Indeed, by this method of persuasion it has made the value of membership the compelling

reason for affiliation. Your committee believes that with the American Federation of Labor, its Officers and Executive Council continuing to apply itself in that direction and with eligible and affiliated unions and departments complying with the duties and responsibilities heretofore outlined, there will be no necessity for the application of power of compulsion such as is involved in this resolution, and as a result a united influence, power and strength will develop as can be attained by no other method or means.

President Green: Are there any remarks? If there are no delegates who wish to speak upon this resolution, it seems quite appropriate to the Chair to bring to the attention of the officers and delegates in attedance at this convention some extracts from the last message of our venerated leader, my distinguished predecessor, the late Samuel Gompers. You know as we march along, step by step in our service and in our work, we are sometimes apt to forget the basic principles upon which our movement has been so securely founded. Sometimes, in a desire to satisfy our feelings, or perhaps further some peculiar ideas, we seem willing to venture into the field of experiment.

I know there has developed in the minds of some that, after all, there ought to be more force and compulsion used by our movement, in requiring organizations to affiliate with standard departments and with central bodies and with state federations of labor. Splendid arguments can be offered by those who advance the proposal that local unions should be required, compelled, if you please, to affiliate with central bodies and with state federations of labor. On the other hand, there are those who sincerely believe that organizations chartered by the American Federation of Labor should be compelled, as is proposed in this resolution, to affiliate with the departments created by the American Federation of Labor.

Now I think I express the feeling and the sentiment of every member of our unions when I say that it is our deep, intense desire that every local union eligible to membership ought to affiliate with central trades councils and with state federations of labor. On the other hand, we wish that all organizations might be brought into affiliation with the different departments. We believe that through such affiliation, strength and influence can be developed.

But if they are to be brought into a co-operative relationship, if we are to blend them into serviceable organizations, human nature must be considered. We cannot achieve our purpose through the application of force and compulsions. Our movement rests fairly and squarely upon the broad, sound basis of voluntary action. Now let me quote from this great message delivered by my distinguished predecessor when he was standiug in the shadow, when he was able to look closer into the Great Beyond. His feet were almost across the line. He was speaking in the shadow of eternal things. After relating the story about the different efforts that had been put forth to organize a great American labor movement, he said:

"Again in 1886 a national labor conference was called. This time it was designated a trade union conference to be composed of representatives of trade unions and to consider trade union problems. The deliberations of that conference resulted in the formation of our present American Federation of Labor with which the old Federation of Trades and Labor Unions was merged. This new federation recognized only the trade union card as a credential and proposed to deal primarily with economic problems. It was an organization that had no power and no authority except of a voluntary character. It was a voluntary coming together of unions with common needs and common aims. That feeling of mutuality has been a stronger bond of union than could be welded by any autocratic authority. Guided by voluntary principles our Federation has grown from a weakling into the strongest, best organized labor movement of all the world.

"So long as we have held fast to voluntary principles and have been actuated and inspired by the spirit of service, we have sustained our forward progress and we have made our labor movement something to be respected and accorded a place in the councils of our Republic. Where we have blundered into trying to force a policy or a decision, even though wise and right, we have impeded, if not interrupted, the realization of our own aims.

"But the very success of our organization has brought additional and ser-

ious dangers. Office in the labor movement now offers opportunity for something in addition to service—it offers opportunity for the self-seeker who sees an instrumentality for personal advancement both in the economic and in the political field. There are serious problems confronting us. Wisdom and conviction are necessary to wise decisions.

"Men and women of our American trade union movement, I feel that I have earned the right to talk plainly to you. As the only delegate to that first Pittsburgh convention who has stayed with the problems of our movement through to the present hour, as one who with clean hands and with singleness of purpose has tried to serve the labor movement honorably and in a spirit of consecration to the cause of humanity, I want to urge devotion to the fundamentals of human liberty—the principles of voluntarism. No lasting gain has ever come from compulsion. If we seek to force, we but tear apart that which, united, is invincible. There is no way whereby our labor movement may be assured sustained progress in determining its policies and its plans other than sincere democratic deliberation until a unanimous decision is reached. This may seem a cumbrous, slow method to the impatient, but the impatient are more concerned for immediate triumph than for the education of constructive development.

"Our movement has found these voluntary principles the secure foundation upon which the workers of all America make united effort, for our voluntary co-operation has ignored lines of polical division separating the United States and Canada, because economically we are a unit. Because we refuse to be bound by arbitrary restrictions or expedients we have fostered cohesive forces which give play to the finer and more constructive faculties of the peoples of both countries. We are eager to join in an international labor movement based upon the same principles of voluntarism. We are willing to cooperate if we can be assured a basis that will enable us to maintain our integrity—a condition necessary for our own virility and continued progress.

"Understanding, patience, high-minded service, the compelling power of voluntarism have in America made what was but a rope of sand, a united, purposeful, integrated organization, potent for human welfare, material and spiritual. I have been with this movement since the beginning, for I have been given the privilege of service that has been accorded but few. Nor would that privilege have continued open to me had not service to the cause been my guiding purpose.

"Events of recent months made me keenly aware that the time is not far distant when I must lay down my trust for others to carry forward. When one comes to close grips with the eternal things, there comes a new sense of relative values and the less worthy things lose significauce. As I review the events of my sixty years of contact with the labor movement and as I survey the problems of today and study the opportunities of the future, I want to say to you, men and women of the American labor movement, do not reject the cornerstone upon which labor's structure has been builded—but base your all upon voluntary principles and illumine your every problem by consecrated devotion to that highest of all purposes—human well-being in the fullest, widest, deepest sense."

These words come to us like a voice from the grave. We are not yet far removed from the death of our distinguished leader. We still walk in the shadow of his majestic presence. These words of wisdom, given as the last message of President Gompers at the El Paso convention, are eminently fitting and especially appropriate to the subject now under consideration. I read them because it seems to me we ought to refresh our memories. We ought to stop and consider and appraise the situation from time to time. Would we ignore his words that he spoke out of an experience of sixty years? He was there when the organization was born He helped to lay the foundation upon which this superstructure has been erected.

I was tremendously impressed with this message. I am impressed with it now, as you must be, and it occurs to me that after reading this considering the proposal, that we ought to be strengthened in our faith and determined to maintain the principle of voluntarism in our movement. If we have builded well for a half a century upon that wonderful principle, let us continue as we have in the past, building, build-

ing, making stronger, and, as he said, make out of this rope of sand, which our organization is sometimes referred to, a mighty, strong, compelling force, blending men and women into our movement through persuasion and not through force.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted.

Machinists vs. Carpenters

Resolution No. 89—By Delegates A. O. Wharton, Daniel Haggerty, Chas. W. Fry, R. A. Henning of the International Association of Machinists.

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists as such and by decisions of the Building Trades Department Convention, Seattle, 1913, and numerous decisions by conventions of the American Federation of Labor, has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories, or elsewhere, where machinery may be used; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have continued to use every means at their command to place members of their organization on this work and have persistently refused to recognize or in any manner respect the decisions of the A. F. of L., the highest recognized authority on this subject in the American labor movement; and

Whereas, Numerous conferences have been held by the officers of the two organizations over a period of years and no agreement having been reached; and

Whereas, The two International Presidents during the 1930 Boston convention of the A. F. of L. agreed to appoint a Joint Commission for the purpose of conducting a joint investigation in various cities and report their joint findings and submit their joint recommendations to their respective International Presidents, said findings and recommendations to be used as a basis for further conference and, if possible, agreement between the two organizations. The The Joint Commission's report and recommendations, excepting the verbatim minutes of the investigations conducted by them in Chicago, Ill., dated November 25, 1930, St. Louis, Mo., dated December 2, 1930 and New York City, dated January 7, 1931, are as follows:

"Mr. William L. Hutcheson,
General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Mr. Arthur O. Wharton.
General President of International Association of Machinists.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

We, the undersigned Commission, appointed by you to make a survey of the work of installing and erecting of machinery in industrial and other plants and to endeavor to find a basis or ground for an agreement or understanding between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Machinists, beg leave to report as follows:

The Joint Committee or Commission have agreed:

1. That better than fifty per cent of this work is being done by others, not members of either organization, on account of no agreement or understanding being reached between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the International Association of Machinists.

2. That fully seventy-five per cent of the maintenance of this work is being performed by others than members of either organization.

3. That there is no line of demarcation between the installing and erecting of machinery and other mechanical devices where the work could be divided between the Millwright of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and the Erecting Machinists.

4. That it is impracticable to do this work with a mixed membership of millwrights and machinists.

5. We agree that all mechanics installing, erecting and maintaining mechanical devices should be members of one International Organization.

6. We cannot agree as to which organization should have complete and absolute control of the militant and economic responsibility of the erecting and maintaining of all mechanical devices.

7. We find some members of both organizations who have performed this class of work for more than twenty years.

8. We find members of both organizations who do not want to change their

membership from their present organization because if they could not find work at erecting and installing mechanical devices, they could not follow other branches of their trades.

9. We find others who do not want to change from one organization to another because of the financial benefits they have been paying for during the past years.

10. We recommend that the two International Presidents consider the following plan, to wit:

A. That one organization be given complete and absolute control of the militant and economic responsibility of the erecting and maintaining of all mechanical devices, and the members employed thereon.

B. That all men be transferred who are following this line of work to said International Organization, and on payment of dues of that Organization be given credit for the number of years of membership he had in the international organization he transferred from and said member shall be entitled to all rights and benefits of the organization he transferred to, as if he had always been a continuous member of that Organization.

C. That the member who had been working at the installing of machinery and other mechanical devices and who desires to continue working at the same must transfer his membership to the organization having control; he shall be admitted to said Organization without payment of initiation fee, by being certified to by letter bearing the official seal of the organization he is now a member of. The aforesaid member, if he so desires, may continue his membership in his present organization so that he may be entitled to the benefits of same, and work at the trade that that organization has jurisdiction of.

(Signed)

T. M. Guerin,
H. Morheim,
John Flynn,
Harley F. Nickerson,
Chas. W. Fry,
Wm. J. Fitzmaurice.

Signatures of Members of Commission;" and

Whereas, The International Presidents have held conferences, with the Commission's report before them, and were unable to reach an greement and it being apparent that no agreement will be possible so long as the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners maintain the policy and attitude as shown by the records in this case over a period of some eighteen years: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the President and Executive Council be and are hereby directed to prepare and distribute, within sixty days, an official circular which shall include therein Resolution No. 24, adopted by the Building Trades Department Convention, Seattle, 1913, the recommendation of the committee, the roll call vote verbatim and notice of appeal by Delegate Kirby reading:

"Resolution No. 24—By Machinists' Delegation:

In view of the fact that the International Association of Machinists claims jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere, where machinery may be used; and

Whereas, This jurisdiction has been conceded by the American Federation of Labor and Building Trades Department; and

Whereas, We now find the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners claiming and attempting to do this work in some localities; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is fundamentally a craft composed of men skilled in the erecting, forming and assembling of wood material; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners have never been granted jurisdiction by either the American Federation of Labor or the Building Trades Department over the making, repairing, erecting, assembling or dismantling of machinery; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are hereby instructed to discontinue the infringement complained of; and, be it further

Resolved, That the officers of the Building Trades Department are hereby

requested to use every means at their command in enforcing the laws of the Department.

Secretary Wharton: The representatives of the two organizations appeared before your committee, both sides stating their positions. Your Committee, after thorough investigation, recommends concurrence in the resolution."

Delegate Wharton: This resolution is exactly the same as the jurisdiction claims allowed by this department when we were admitted.

Roll Call on Report of Committee on Resolution No. 24.

Yeas—Delegates Mullaney, Ryan, Jones, McCain, Gengenback, McNulty, Raven, Boyle, Ironsides, D'Alessandro, Davis, Taggart, Fry, Taylor, Lamb, Van Lear, Wharton, Hannan, Price, Hynes, Redding, Walsh, Moriarity, Hedrick, Ackerley, Fitzgerald, Baker, Jessen, Gillen, McGivern, Donlin, Guthrie, Duncan (Robt.), Hurley, Gavlak, Williams—36.

Nays—Delegates Duffy, Woodbury, Cosgrove, Hopkins, McDermott, Kirby, McCarthy, Goellnitz, Tveitmoe, Feeney, Comerford, Pike, D'Andrea, Etchison McSorley, Alpine, Clark, O'Donnell, Spencer, Griggs, Short—21.

Not Voting—Delegates McNulty, Duncan (Jas.), Sweeney, Keefe, Hannahan —5.

Delegate Kirby: I shall appeal from the action of this convention to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor."

Resolution No. 152—Philadelphia, 1914, convention of the American Federation of Labor, including the recommendation of the committee and action thereon by the convention, reading:

"Resolution No. 152—By Delegate Wm. H. Johnston of the International Association of Machinists:

Whereas, The International Association of Machinists has jurisdiction over the building, assembling, erecting, dismantling and repairing of machinery in machine shops, buildings, factories or elsewhere, where machinery may be used; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is attempting to do this work and taking advantage of every opportunity to place the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners on same; and

Whereas, Numerous protests have been made to the officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the trespass on the jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists, and a number of conferences have been held, all to no avail, this resulting in the International Association of Machinists appealing to the Seattle Building Trades Department convention in the form of a resolution protesting against the infringement complained of, this resolution was adopted and the officers of the Building Trades Department instructed to use every means at their command to conserve the rights and jurisdiction of the International Association of Machinists; and

Whereas, The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is fundamentally a craft composed of men skilled in the erecting, forming and assembling of wood materials and has never been recognized as a metal craft organization or granted jurisdiction over the making, repairing, erecting, assembling or dismantling of machinery; therefore be it

Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners be and is hereby instructed to discontinue the infringement complained of; and be it further

Resolved, That the President and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor stand instructed to render every possible assistance in enforcing the intent of this resolution.

Your committee recommends concurrence in the resolution.

The recommendation of the committee was adopted.

Be it further

Resolved, That this official circular shall be sent to all local lodges of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and the International Association of Machinists and the Presidents of all organizations affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, together with a request that it be published in their respective official magazines, to the Labor Press, Associated Press and similar news agencies, all departments of the American Federation of Labor, State Federations of Labor, Central bodies, Building Trades Councils, General and Sub-contractors, Architects, Builders,

Employer Associations and the outstanding large manufacturers of machinery requesting their co-operation by observing this decision and employing only members of the International Association of Machinists on the work in question; and, be it further

Resolved, That the President and Executive Council stand instructed to render their unqualified assistance to enforcing the intent of this resolution.

Referred to Committee on Report of Executive Council and was reported on as follows:

This question comes to your committee through the instrumentality of Resolution No. 89 appearing on pages 214 to 216 of the proceedings of the second day's session. Embodied in this resolution is a review of former efforts to adjust this controversy. It is the judgment of your committee that some progress has been made towards a settlement of this long-standing controversy, and your committee deems it advisable to reproduce that part of the record which embraces the report of a committee composed of three representatives of the Machinists organization and three representatives of the Carpenters Union, which committee was appointed by Presidents Wharton and Hutcheson for the purpose of making an investigation.

In the judgment of this committee, formed upon the information presented to us and the findings of the joint committee of the two organizations, this question can be settled. Therefore, it behooves Presidents Wharton and Hutcheson to devote time and effort to the end that they may agree on a plan to carry into execution the recommendations of their joint committee. Because of this, we recommend that this matter be referred to the Executive Council and that they be directed to give every possible assistance in bringing about an adjustment.

The recommendation of the committee was unanimously adopted.

The Five Day Work Week

The Committee on the Shorter Work Day reported as follows on the Five Day Work Week:

Your Committee in presenting this report desires to lay special stress upon the high and growing importance of the five-day work-week and the shorter work-day as being an essential advance that must be promptly made for the protection of the economic independence of all workers and the promotion of the public welfare.

Unemployment, a condition now prevailing throughout our land, and which means that millions of willing workers, men and women, are sentenced through no fault of their own, to involuntary idleness, is the one problem taking precedence to all others that now confront us. Like the riddle of the Sphinx, we must solve it or be destroyed.

In addressing ourselves to the causes and correction of this grievous and menacing unemployment situation, we find that every avenue of inquiry compels the conclusion that no solution is possible on a basis of long labor hours or, indeed, the six-day week. Time was in the crude tool day when the problem of food, clothing and shelter challenged man's constant efforts and when there was some justification for the nine and ten-hour day and the six-day week. That time has gone forever. It will never return. Today productive efficiency has advanced to the point through improved tools and modern means and methods that there is no longer a problem of production. New machines and modern productive agencies have solved and more than solved it. The problem is now one of surplus and the disposition of that surplus. Let us survey the situation as it now presents itself.

Call the roll of industry and without a single exception each one of the key items tells the same story. Productive efficiency through machine refinements, improved methods, mass production, standardized equipment, the elimination of competitive wastes, labor-saving devices and the like, has attained a point where the actual and potential productive capacity can deluge the market in every line and fully answer every domestic requirement in an incredibly short time. Look over the list. Coal, the corner stone of industry, with a capacity that more than doubles demand. Copper production has attained such a peak that a year's holiday in copper mining is now in process. Cotton, with a record production, is selling for the unprecendented low price of six cents per pound by the wagon side. Oil has reached such a potential production

volume that state authority need drastically intervene to restrain its flow. Wheat, the staff of life, produced world wide and in such plentitude that the Federal Farm Board, has now some 200,000,000 bushels that they find it difficult to sell or, indeed, give away. Sugar, rubber, coffee, silk, transportation, steel, power, every major item in the essential industries tells in illuminating detail of the revolution that has taken place in our producing organization.

On the one hand we are confronted with a problem of plenty so vast and unlimited as to defy the imagination, and on the other we approach a winter with its distressing and menacing possibilities because of some 8,000,000 unemployed.

With these conditions before us, conditions with which every citizen is familiar, what is the proper course to pursue? What should we do? And what road should be taken to promote the public welfare, and the well-being of all workers. In this connection, it is well to recall that former President Harding appointed a Committee on Unemployment with sweeping powers, headed by President Hoover, then Secretary of Commerce, and including a list of seventeen distinguished leaders of which President Green of the American Federation of Labor was a member, for the purpose of making a survey of economic conditions, and to find the cause and if possible a means of correcting the burden of recurring unemployment.

The findings of this eminent commission were made public some two years ago in two volumes entitled "Recent Economic Changes," wherein two items of a distinctly constructive nature stand out in strong relief. One of these items defines prosperity as a condition whereby an equilibrium is maintained between wages and prices, between production and consumption, between production and labor hours and between credit and the use of money.

The other finding of imperative note stresses the growing importance of leisure and its steady expansion as an item essential to public welfare on the general concept that leisure cannot be consumed without the consumption of other commodities and in fact it is the period of highest individual consumption.

Confronted on the one hand with a potential productive capacity that discounts all demand, and on the other by a great and growing army of the unemployed, it must be plain to every thoughtful man that the logical situation now drives irresistibly to a prompt and substantial reduction of the work-week and the work-day. It must come. There is no other way. On the one hand its adoption means a greater diffusion of jobs among willing workers and on the other it is certain to bring greatly enhanced consumption through longer periods of leisure. The five-day week therefore means that instead of the chaotic and demoralizing reduction in the aggregate of labor hours through widespread unemployment, an orderly system is substituted, whereby consumption is enhanced, the balance between production and consumption is measurably maintained and in the end every factor and feature of our national life responds to the beneficial impulse of the shorter work-week, and the shorter work-day.

Your committee therefore is convinced that the American Federation of Labor in sponsoring and advocating the five-day work-week and the shorter work-day is taking a position that is fundamentally sound in every particular and is presenting a means, whose universal adoption is essential to the restoration of national prosperity. Your committee joins in commending President Green and the Executive Council for their valiant adherence to the five-day work-week and the shorter work-day objective, and we call on all affiliated organizations and the membership thereof to give renewed devotion to this high purpose in order that the universal observance of the five-day week may soon be attained.

The report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Amendment to Constitution

Your Committee on Law gave consideration to the following proposed amendment to the constitution of the American Federation of Labor recommended by the Executive Council and recommends its adoption:

Amend Section 1 of Article X, by inserting after the word "lockout" in the 11th line the words "unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council," so

that the provision amended will read: * * * "from Local Trade Unions and Federal Labor Unions, thirty-five cents per member per month, twelve and one-half cents of which must be set aside to be used only in the case of strike or lockout unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council";

Amend Section 1 of Article XIII, by adding after the numeral 1, line one, the following words: "Unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council," so that the section will read: "Unless otherwise ordered by the Executive Council the moneys of the defense fund shall be drawn only to sustain strikes or lockouts of Local Trade and Federal Labor Unions when such strikes or lockouts are authorized, indorsed, and conducted in conformity with the following provisions of this Article":

The report of the committee was adopted.

The present officers were elected without opposition for the ensuing year and Cincinnati, Ohio, was chosen as the city in which to hold the convention in 1932.

Respectfully submitted,

Wm. L. Hutcheson,
Frank Duffy,
H. C. Rogers,
Chas. W. Hanson,
Thos. F. Flynn,
Wm. Page,
Delegates.

Co-ordination is Essential

The folowing principle was approved by Local Union 317, Aberdeen, Wash., and forwarded by the secretary to the editor of "The Carpenter" with the request that it be published therein:

* * *

We believe that co-ordination in purpose when coupled with the impelling power that lies within ourselves and our Brotherhood is the source from which we can conquer over poverty, provide for our needs, and reach a higher plane of enjoyment in life.

But before we can hope to reach our goal, each and every member must realize that he is one of the essential spokes in the wheel that rolls our Brotherhood to victory.

Each and every member of our organization is equal in rank, and any member who has a workable idea for good of all is most welcome to present it for consideration.

We faithfully promise that no clique can run or hurt Local 317 other than what is fostered by the indifferent non-attending member.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Fred Brown who left Hobart, Oklahoma, in 1904. At the time of his disappearance he was of sandy complexion, about 5 ft. 4 in. in height and weighed about 165 pounds. When he left Hobart, Okla., he was a member of our organization. It is of importance that he get in communication with Mr. Fred M. Roberts, 267 North 10th Street, Kansas City, Kansas.

* * *

Anyone knowing the present whereabouts of C. E. Roe, who left Wilbur, Oklahoma, on November 5, 1931, for the vicinity of Little Rock, Arkansas, and has not been heard from since, please communicate with his wife, Mrs. C. E. Roe, Wilburton, Okla.

President of Local Union 928 Taken by Death

Brother John L. Russell, president of Local Union No. 928, Danville, Pa., passed away November 22, 1931, following an operation which was performed in a Wilkes-Barre hospital a few months previously.

Brother Russell was elected president of the Local Union at its inception almost 25 years ago, and held that office continuously until the time of his death. During this long period of membership he only missed four meetings of his Local Union, an attendance record of which he was justly proud.

His death is keenly felt by the entire membership of Local Union 928 and the labor movement of Central Pennsylvania.

DEATH ROLL

OLINDO DE LUCIA—Local Union. No. 1050, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALEX SHARP—Local Union No. 343, Winipeg, Man., Can.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Another Booster for Metric System

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been a reader of "The Carpenter" for quite a number of years and have seen a constant and consistent improvement in our magazine for which I am sure our membership is grateful.

It has always appealed to me as a real carpenters magazine, well balanced and full of information and instruction for all of us. Of late years I have noted with much interest and satisfaction the increase in the "Correspondence" and "Craft Problems" departments which usually contain the most of interest to me and to which I usually turn first. I get entertainment, instruction, many thought provoking ideas, a whole lot of amusement and not a few laughs from these pages. We surely have had some mighty funny controversies, yet very human at that, and to that extent, at least, interesting to us all.

Am glad for the very apparent increase of interest in the working side of our trade and especially the application of practical mathematics which it is to be hoped will soon displace entirely the more or less "rule of thumb" theories and methods of the past.

And now, Mr. Editor, we come to the thing that got me with pen in hand. The last (Nov.) issue of "The Carpenter" contains a letter from brother Frank Shiflersmith, L. U. 1367, under the heading, "Boosts Metric System," which, it seems to me, is just the thing that has long been needed to start a movement in our ranks and also in the ranks of other trades that have to do with weights and measures, and especially measures of extension, looking toward the adoption of this the only common sense system so far devised. Its very simplicity, it seems to me, is the best reason for its universal use; but if brother Shiflersmith's article gets the response I think it merits we will hear many more reasons for it and undoubtedly some against it.

Our whole technical and industrial establishment needs this change as most of those interested have known for years, and different ones from time to time have urged the great importance of the subject; but I know of no concerted effort being put forth in this behalf.

I, for one, would like to see the carpenters, through their official organ, The Carpenter, initiate such an effort, and, therefore, it is humbly though sincerely suggested that you send a copy of this "Boosts Metric System" article of brother Shiflersmith to the editors of other trade periodicals for publication by them and see if we can't get a lot of fellows talking or at least thinking about it.

With brother Shiflersmith's closing words—"Let's get it started" for a slogan, here's hoping he has already started something.

M. L. Bradley,
L. U. No. 470. Tacoma, Wash.

Present Conditions Similar to Those Prevailing Years Ago

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Perhaps within the memory of people living today, the wage workers of this country have not experienced living conditions as bad as they are at the present time.

What is the cause of this so-called depression, or is it a financial conspiracy against the well-being of the common people whom, Lincoln said, the Lord loved the most because he made so many of them?

Some of the readers of this Journal remember a similar condition existing from 1893 to 1895. This depression of 38 years ago was the direct cause of many improvements in living conditions in this country and which we of today enjoy. The abolition of child labor, the firm establishment of the eight-hour

day in many trades, and many other reforms were brought about in the last decade of the 19th century. Labor organizations added to their numbers, and soon, more than recovered from their loss in membership caused by the depression. Public opinion stood back of labor organizations at that time and backed them in their efforts for the uplifting of the common people.

Forty years ago the work of the world was mostly done by manual labor supplemented by steam power, and nobody had to worry very much about getting a job when he wanted one. Today with electric motors, automatic machinery, mass production and speed-up methods the workers can produce by working half time or less enough for a year's consumption. Production and consumption must be balanced before the wage worker can be secure in his job. Wealth, the result of labor, is now in the hands of a few while the many are face to face with poverty and the loss of what little they did possess.

History records many similar conditions in the past, history also reveals that the civilizations that allowed such conditions to exist are dead and gone. In every case they were wrecked when a small percentage of the people owned a large percentage of the wealth.

Russia is at present trying out an experiment and the rest of the world is watching and wondering if it will succeed. If it does succeed what affect will it have on the rest of the world? Senator Couzens of Michigan a short time ago gave public notice to the leaders in industry that if they did not stabilize employment in industry, the Government would step in and do it for them.

There is not much prospect of either political or industrial leaders doing anything to benefit the wage workers unless pressure is applied. It is up to the organized men and women in this nation to solve this problem and guarantee to future generations the right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Thomas L. Jordan,
L. U. No. 337. Detroit, Mich.

A Suggestion

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I feel it would be an excellent idea if the business agents of their respective districts would make a list of the different merchants that sell union made goods and have their names posted on a bulletin board in every hall or Labor Temple where meetings are held so that members of different labor organizations could see where union made goods could be purchased, and all members of organized labor should patronize such merchants. I think it would help considerably to promote the use of the union label.

Lewis Bechtel,
L. U. No. 368. Allentown, Pa.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 246

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of the recently organized Ladies Auxiliary Union 246 of Quincy, Mass., have made a pretty good start and now have 30 members. We are planning all kinds of entertainment and in this manner hope to increase our membership to one that will be proud of. We cannot write very much about our auxiliary at this time as we are just budding forth and everyone had been more or less busy preparing for Thanksgiving and Christmas, but with the new year we are contemplating one big drive for new members.

I wish to say that the brothers of Local Union 762 have been more than kind to us in helping all they could to get us started and we appreciate their assistance very much.

General Representative Kimball was an invited guest at a joint meeting of Carpenters Local Union 762 and Ladies Auxiliary 246 on November 2nd. We enjoyed Brother Kimball's talk very much.

Anna E. Hardie, R. S.
L. A. No. 246 N. Weymouth, Mass.

Keep your mind on the great and splendid thing you would like to do, and you will find yourself unconsciously seizing upon the opportunities that are required for the fulfillment of your desire.

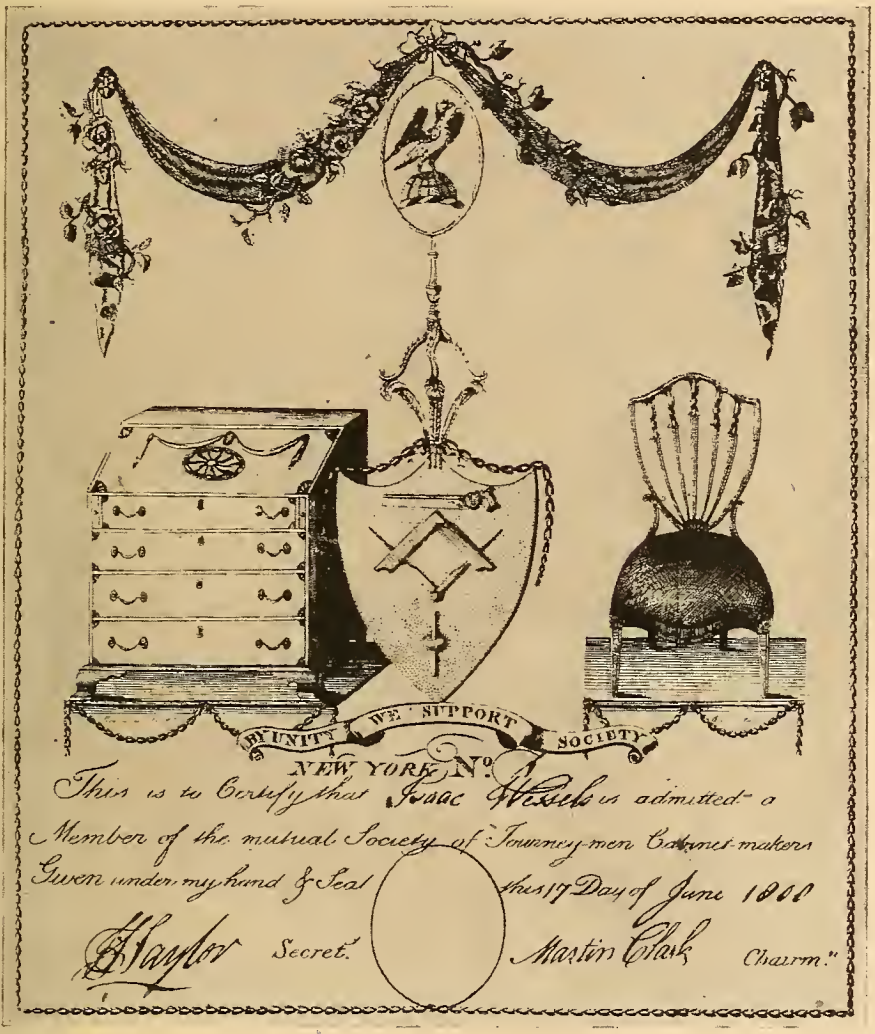
* * *

Wieliczka, Poland, possesses the most remarkable salt mine in the world. It is seven stories deep and contains 65 miles of passages and many ponds, museums, chapels, dancing salons and chambers, all carved from solid salt.

The Mutual Society of Journeymen Cabinet Makers of New York

In the year 1800 there existed in the city of New York an organization known as Local Number One of the Mutual Society of Journeymen Cabinet Makers. Its motto was: "By Unity We Support Society." Martin Clark was president and J. S. Taylor secretary that year. When it was organized we do not know.

Brother Nicholas Dahl, a member of Local Union No. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., sent us the accompanying cut showing the admission of Isaac Wessels on June 17, 1800, for which we are very grateful.



1931 Most Fruitful Legislative Year For Old Age Security

The 1931 Legislative season was hailed as the most fruitful year in the enactment of old age pension legislation, five new laws having increased the total number of pension states to seventeen, according to a nation-wide survey conducted by the American Association for Old Age Security and published in the June issue of Old Age Security Herald.

According to the publication, New Hampshire has enacted a law making it mandatory for the counties to come to the assistance of citizens of 70 and over.

The Executive Secretary of the association, who summarized the results of the survey, listed the following states as having enacted old age pension laws during the 1931 session; New Jersey, Delaware, West Virginia, Idaho, and New Hampshire. Official commissions are to study the question of old age insecurity in Connecticut, Oregon, Maine and Illinois.

"In the number of laws enacted and bills presented, the 1931 legislative year marked the greatest achievement in old age security so far recorded," he declared. Approximately 100 bills were presented in 38 legislatures last year. Bills passed both houses of the legislature in six states and were enacted into law in five of these states. In addition to the new legislation, several important amendments were enacted in several states which had previously placed such laws on their statute books. Commissions to investigate the subject and report to next legislatures are assured in four states. Altogether, 1931 marked an unprecedented rise in the number of states having old age security laws, of one kind or another, from 12 to 17, covering about 42,000,000 of the population of the United States.

Seeks to Muffle Noises on Construction Jobs

Mr. Fred T. Ley, one of the leading builders of the country, has written the following letter to the New York Real Estate Board, asking that possible remedies to do away with undue noises be studied. He urged the appointment of a committee to study the problem.

"While noise is unavoidable in building operations," he says, "there is no doubt that much may be done toward reducing it. In the slower-moving days of the nineteenth century, when building proceeded at a more leisurely pace, little tumult attended a building operation. Excavations were dug by hand and buildings were erected of brick, stone and lumber put in place in comparative silence.

"With the advent of the steam shovel for excavation work, and steel skeleton construction—driven at a furious pace to get the building up and producing an income as rapidly as possible—all this has been changed. The racket of steel riveting, according to the report of the Noise Abatement Commision, is the loudest of the city's noises, louder than the roar of a lion, and more than ten billion times as intense as the softest sound that can be distinguished by the human ear, according to scientific measurements.

"No one can suggest, offhand, methods of silencing steel riveters, but surely, by study and research, some method can be found to reduce their machine-gun racket. This is an engineering problem, to be handled by experts and solved to as great an extent as possible by experts, said Mr. Ley. It seems to me that it is high time that a start be made on a study of these problems, from the standpoint of the builder and owner.

"The question of welded steel skeletons has been praised, as a possible solution of the problem. Welding is not permitted under the present building code of New York City, nor should it be until a thorough study of the matter has been made. While the welding method is more quiet in operation, by a large margin, than riveting, it may have drawbacks not yet revealed. For example, some engineers believe that there is a certain amount of danger of crystallization of steel in the welding process.

"The welding system originated abroad, but so far has not made great headway there. During two months of travel on the continent this summer, examining building methods everywhere I went, I did not see a single welding job. Pneumatic hammers and riveting generally were used, as in America, and as the riveting machines were of familiar American makes, or in a few instances European copies, they were just as noisy as here.

"To make riveting quieter it is possible that some method of muffling might be perfected, although sporadic attempts at this have been made in the past. We all remember the day when automobiles used to start off with a noise like the firing of a battery or artillery. Then the muffler was invented, and the automobile became a silent vehicle except for its horn. If engineers have accomplished this much for the

automobile, they should be able to accomplish something at least for the pneumatic riveter, so essential a part of modern building operations.

"There is room for improvement elsewhere. The steam shovel is second only to the riveter as a noise-maker in building operations. Without doubt, a careful study would produce some way of making it more quiet.

"The reduction of unnecessary noises is a step forward in American city life that must be taken. Foreign cities are far less noisy than ours. Much of the prevalent American nervousness, as the report of the commission points out, is undoubtedly due to this cause. The Real Estate Board can render a real public service by naming a committee to devise ways and means to abate noise in the building industry."

National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Inc., Favors Reducing the Hours of Work and Maintaining Present Wages

At a general meeting of the National Association of Furniture Manufacturers, Inc., held in Chicago on October 9, 1931, the following resolution was adopted, and the secretary of the association was instructed to forward a copy of same to Honorable Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, and to all interested groups urging co-operation:

Whereas; there exists a real emergency in consequence of the depression of the past two years, with several millions of persons out of work and a maladjustment of production, distribution and consumption, and

Whereas; the development of science and invention as applied to industry, together with the World War, brought about an unbalanced condition in industry, with relative over-production and under-consumption, to such an extent as to constitute a public menace which will continue and possibly grow worse unless checked by emergency legislation on the part of government, and we cannot depend upon nor wait for the restoration of foreign trade to remedy the situation, and.

Whereas: the crux of our need is balance among our industries, with maximum of employment, adequate living wages and restoration of public confidence in values, all of which are necessary to widely distributed and liquid buying power and prosperity, and

Whereas: in numerous industries there are widespread and economically unjustifiable differences in the wages paid for comparable work by competitive concerns serving identical markets, and fairness in scales of wages requires that they be co-extensive with the field of competition, and

Whereas; curtailment of hours of work for labor, properly administered, could effectively be directed toward securing better balance among industries and as between production and consumption, and toward an undoubted and material increase in employment and public confidence in values, be it therefore.

Resolved: That this association go on record as favoring

1—The curtailment of hours of work for labor without general reduction of wages, where such curtailment will serve to more widely and equitably distribute the total wage fund, and

The establishment of scales of wages for labor which are co-extensive with the field of competition for the products of labor, to increase and more widely distribute public buying power:

Both of the above as emergency measures to improve the situation in industry as a whole:

2—The erection of an "Industrial Board" or "Economic Council" to administer for all industry such a law as Congress may pass and the President approve or as may be adopted by the several states, and to function for industry as a whole in securing and maintaining the necessary balance in production and maximum of sustained employment, and that

A copy of this resolution be sent to all possible interested groups and persons urging co-operation for immediate action by the necessary authorities.

Cheap labor means a cheap country and a cheap country means the long day and the long week. A low-wage community is always a poor-business community. The long day, the long week, the low wage are the Three Fates of American industry.—Jas. J. Davis, former Secretary of Labor.

Foreign Labor News

CZECHOSLOVAKIA: Shopmen Demand 40-Hour Week.—A joint committee of the two I. T. F.-affiliated unions of German-speaking and Czech-speaking railwaymen in Czechoslovakia has formulated and submitted to the Railway Ministry a substantiated demand for the introduction of a 40-hour week in railway workshops without loss of wages. This step has been taken in the light of the fact that a bill seeking the general introduction of the 40-hour week is at present being promoted in Parliament by the Czech and German Social-Democratic Parties.

* * *

FRANCE: Collective Agreements.—According to information furnished by the French Ministry of Labor, 72 collective agreements were notified to the competent authorities for the year 1930. Most of these were concluded in the food and drink trades and the building trades (16 each). Then come the textile industry (including the clothing industry) and the transport industry (7 each), agriculture and stone-hewing (4 each) and the wood-workers (including cabinet-makers), leather workers and metal-workers (3 each. 30 of these agreements were concluded after strikes, 42 after the intervention of prefects, under-prefects, mayors, conciliation magistrates, and industrial inspectors.

* * *

GERMANY: Governmental Labor Resolution.—A Resolution recently passed in the Reichstag asks for the submission of certain laws designed to regulate the labor situation, among the provisions of which there would be that of making compulsory the 40-hour week, regulating the employment of youth, preventing part-time employment, regulating employment agencies, and fixing the monthly wage. Certain employers, it is said, have filed a protest against the Resolution.

* * *

HOLLAND: Growing Membership of the Dutch National Trade Union Centre. Thanks to an intensive organization campaign, the Dutch national trade union centre has succeeded in increasing its membership during the period 1927-1931 from 200,000 to 300,000 members. In a special appeal to all members who have helped to secure this very satisfactory result, the Executive expresses its thanks for their activities.

* * *

JAPAN: Rest Days for Railwaymen. The administration of the Japanese State Railways has decided to grant two free days a month with pay to locomotive and train grades. Hitherto these two groups had unofficially one or two such days. This decision has been taken in connection with the many technical improvements latterly introduced on the Japanese railways and the labor-saving which has resulted. Already previously the employes of the electric railways had been officially granted three to four free days a month. The introduction of regular free days affects roughly 12,000 trainmen and 15,000 locomotivemen.

* * *

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA: New Hours-of-Labor Law.—The Government of Mozambique has recently enacted a new law regulating the hours of labor for all commercial and industrial employes in the entire colony. The new law is designated as Legislative Ordinance No. 293, in the Boletim Official de Mozambique, No. 12, Series 1, dated March 21, 1931. It is said that the law, which provides a maximum weekly period of labor of 48 hours, and the observance of Sundays and National and Municipal holidays, will have very little direct effect upon American interests, because there are so few American companies operating their own establishments in this territory.

Canadian Trade Unionists Gain In Number

A report that is both interesting as well as informative is that of the Federal Department of Labor at Ottawa, which recently issued its Twentieth Annual Report on Labor Organizations in Canada. It contains a reasonably accur-

ate summary of the progress of the Labor Movement, including membership and other activities that constitute a fair barometer of the industrial situation throughout the Dominion.

An interesting feature of this report is that despite determined attempts to disrupt and destroy organization among the workers, labor unions in Canada increased their membership. The total membership of all unions at the end of 1930 was 322,449, an increase of 2,973, and the total number of local branches of all kinds was 2,809, an increase of 31. The Province of Ontario has 1,076 of the total 2,809 local branch unions of all classes in the Dominion, Quebec being second with 502, and Alberta third with 283. The remaining six provinces rank as follows: British Columbia, 275; Saskatchewan, 217; Manitoba, 187; Nova Scotia, 138; New Brunswick, 120, and Prince Edward Island, 11.

Another interesting chapter of the report is that devoted to the payment of benefits for various purposes. For the year 1930, twenty-seven of the Canadian central labor organizations spent $56,936.18, an increase of $2,722.18 over 1929. Of the eighty-six international bodies operating in Canada, sixty-four reported disbursements for benefits, the combined expenditure being $28,079,856, an increase of $190,964 as compared with the previous year. The disbursements for each class of benefits were as follows:

Death benefits	$15,243,936
Unemployed and traveling benefits	294,861
Strike benefits	1,003,187
Sick and accident benefits	3,408,436
Old age pensions and other benefits	8,129,436

In addition to the amounts expended for benefits by the central organizations, a statement is included in the report showing the amounts disbursed for benefits by local branch unions to their own members. The total of these payments was $479,161, an increase of $33,534 over the year 1929, the disbursements for 1930 for each class of benefits being:

Death benefits	$ 161,445
Unemployed benefits	66,419
Strike benefits	21,352
Sick benefits	171,867
Other benefits	58,008

While the gain in trade union membership was smaller than in the preceding years, when we consider that for two years we have been in one of the worst industrial depressions ever known, and each succeeding month showing an increase in the number of unemployed over the previous month, it is truly a remarkable record, and we congratulate our Canadian brothers for not only holding their own during this time, but also in strengthening their organization and the labor movement in general. Efforts of this sort mean consecration to a high purpose for the benefit of workers, industries, and all they serve.

Origin of First Union of Workers

The origin of the first union of workers in the world has long been in dispute, and will perhaps never be satisfactorily settled. Many trades lay claim to the honor of having the oldest union in existence, and one claim may be as good as the other. The Stone Masons' and Stone Cutters' Union, for instance, assert that the stone masons and stone cutters engaged in the building of Solomon's Temple were organized into a trade union, and we have no records to the contrary. Then comes the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and declares that the three sons of Noah, all carpenters, organized during the erection of the Ark, and even called a strike on their old man and won out. Seriously, however, we do have authentic information that the first bona fide labor organizations or trade unions came into being along in the latter part of the Fifteenth Century. Among these were the carpet weavers of Brussels, the cutlery workers in England, the clay workers in Ireland, and others. The earliest known organization of painters was formed by a group of poor artists in Zurich, Switzerland, along in the Sixteenth Century, and it is to these gentlemen, we have been told, that the Brotherhood of Painters owes the emblem of trade, a pallette and brushes, which is worn by organized painters the world over.

Attend the Meeting of Your Local Union

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLII

Form lumber should be carefully selected, for a number of reasons. If the concrete work is to be covered with earth, or for some other reason kept out of sight, any kind of boards that will keep the mixture of concrete from escaping will do. But if the concrete, after the forms are removed, is to present the finished surface, then the form lumber should be of a much better quality. The boards should not only be free from loose knots, but they should be reasonably straight. Loose knots, even though they might be covered with heavy paper or with tin, nevertheless leave a bad appearance on the concrete when the forms are off. Even tight knots show the grain of the wood, and sometimes become objectionable. Boards that are too crooked to make tight joints, should never be used where a smooth finished surface is required.

For work, such as belt-courses, window sills or imitations of stone, a very good grade of lumber should be used

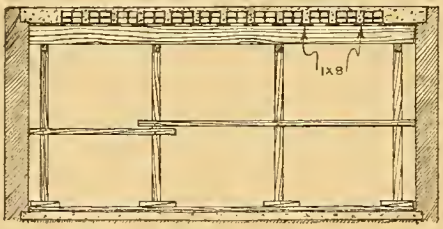


Fig. 246

for making the forms. And when an especially fine job is desired, it is advisable to surfaee the boards with a plane and sandpaper them. In this way a very smooth surface can be obtained. In some instances forms are coated with oil in order to prevent the grain of the wood from appearing on the finished concrete. Besides this, oiling the forms makes them easier to be removed, and it lessens the danger of chipping, either the edges or the surface of the concrete work. Crude petroleum, paraffine oil, soap, bacon fat, and tallow can be used for coating forms. Any coating, though, that will leave a discoloration on the finished concrete should not be used, when a natural cement-color effect is desired. Moreover, oiling form lumber, not only preserves the lumber by preventing it from absorbing the water in

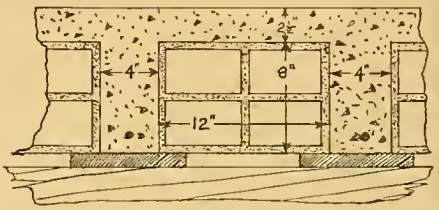


Fig. 247

the concrete, but it makes possible a more uniform setting of the cement. This is particularly true in hot weather, when the concrete next to the boards dries out, rather than sets. But we must come to our craft problems:

In the previous lesson we presented the pan system of forming for floor construction. In this lesson we are taking up a system which is somewhat similar, and yet not. We will call it the hollow-tile system. Fig. 246 shows a cross section of the forms supporting a slab of concrete, bridged with hollow tile. Between each row of tile there is a little beam of concrete, or as it is properly called, a concrete joist. Near the bottom of each joist, a reinforcing rod is shown by a heavy dot. It will also be noticed that every other form-board is missing, excepting at either side, where the form is solid for a space of about 20 inches. Fig. 247 is a detail showing how the tile are laid over the open spaces, with the edges resting on the boards. The reinforcing rods are indicated by the heavy dots.

Fig. 248 shows the floor plan of the forms all ready for the tile to be laid. The dotted lines indicate the location of the tile. It will be observed that there

is a margin all around the form of about 20 inches without tile. This margin, as was seen by Fig. 246, is to be of solid concrete, reinforced with steel rods. The indicators at A and at B point out the short boards which form every other

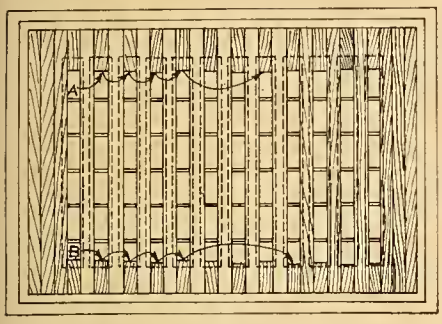


Fig. 248

space of the margin on two sides, from the hollow tile out to the edge of the form. These boards need not be longer than to reach from the wall-joist to the next one to it, which should not be set closer to the wall than 20 inches, nor farther away than 2 feet. As a rule, these boards are cut about 2 feet long. In some instances, though, even shorter boards are used especially where the margin is narrower. Fig. 249 is a detail of the upper right-hand corner of Fig. 248. The heavy dots shown over

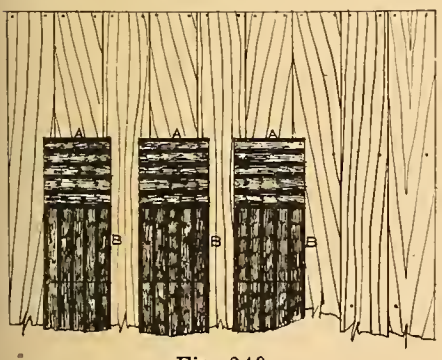


Fig. 249

the location of the joists, indicate how the boards should be nailed. The tile are shown shaded. The last tile, shown at A, A, A, of each row, is laid crosswise, in order to prevent the concrete from filling up the hollow of the other tile. The tile shown at B, B, B, are in the regular order. Fig. 250 is another detail showing a cross section of a form for a concrete beam which is to support one end of two tile-bridged floor slabs. A and A show how the end tile is turned to prevent the concrete from running into the hollow of the tile. B and B show the tile lying in the regular order. The dotted line above shows the top line of the concrete when it is in place. The detail also shows the relative position of the tile to the concrete beam, marked C.

A method of using hollow tile bridging between reinforced concrete joists, is shown by Fig. 251. The forms are built practically the same as those shown by Fig. 248. This system of floor construction should be used cautiously, for it is suitable only for very light construction.

In building forms for hollow-tile bridged slabs, it is important to know

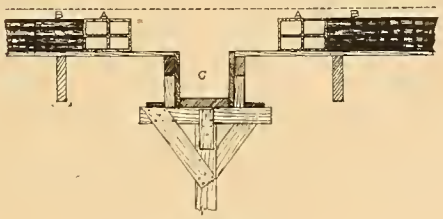


Fig. 250

the thickness of the tile to be used. For instance, if the tile are only 4 inches thick, the thickness of the whole slab will be about 6 inches. A form for a 6-inch slab will not require the amount of shoring to support the load, that a form for a 12 or a 14-inch slab will. These things must be taken into consideration in building forms for hollow-tile bridged slabs. We are using the term "slab," in these lessons, in a very broad sense, for it embraces the whole floor construction, concrete, tile, and reinforcing.

Again, the ceiling height must be taken into account when forms for floor slabs are built; for shores and braces that will safely support the weight for an 8-foot ceiling, will not be sufficient for the same kind of a load with an 18 or 20-foot ceiling height. The additional strength is usually obtained by extra braces. There should be a full set of horizontal braces substan-

tially nailed at regular intervals. The intervals must be governed by the size of the shores and by the strength of the braces. As a rule, though, these braces should seldom be placed farther than 5 or 6 feet apart We worked on one job, where through carelessness on the part of both the boss and the men working under him, a form collapsed. This accident stirred up the whole organization, and immediately the rest of the forms had to be reinforced with extra braces. A new boss gave orders, and he didn't want to have anything like that happen to him, so he had the shores braced "a-plenty." He went so far to the other extreme, that, as one man expressed it, "the braces were so thick that it was almost impossible for flies to get through." The second state of bracing forms on that job, was as bad as the first; for in both cases there was lacking that essential something called good judgment, or common sense.

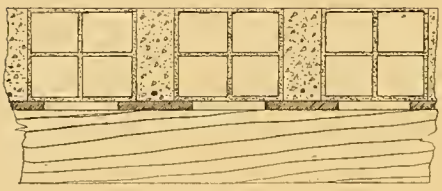


Fig. 251

A CHAPTER ON DRAWING

(By L. Perth)

PART I

The time is not far off when every successful craftsman connected with the building industry will be required to have a working knowledge on the subject pertaining to architects drawings. The measure of his success will depend directly upon the degree of his ability to read drawings, to interpret their meaning and perhaps the ability of making simple drawings.

What is drawing and, why is it so essential in the field of engineering and architecture?

To intelligently answer these questions we will illustrate the process that takes place from the moment an idea originates in the human mind to the time when it assumes a material shape.

The architect or engineer who conceives an idea of a structure or machine can visualize in his mind not only the general appearance but every one of the thousands of details that go into the making of the proposed structure. His imagination enables him to see the minutest particulars that are required to successfully complete the work, the shape, size, proportions and relation of parts, working methods and materials to be used. In other words, imagination has created a "mental picture" of the work in the mind of the individual who has originated the idea.

However, the faculty of imagination and its product, the mental picture, would have resulted in no practical utility were there no means of expressing our vision to others in a concise and understandable way.

The architect or engineer may have conceived in his mind the idea of the structure or machine to be built. He may have developed by the aid of his imagination all the particulars which are

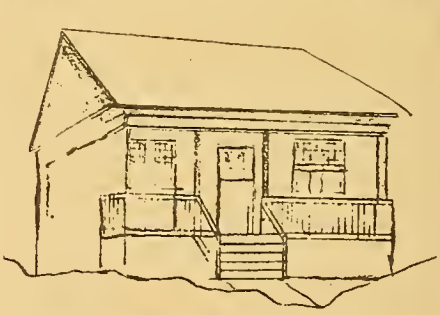


FIG. 1 - PERSPECTIVE VIEW

connected with the job. But in order to give his idea its material shape and to build it he must enlist the assistance of numerous trained artisans, each one skilled in his particular trade and all working towards one end, the successful completion of the work in accordance with the ideas of the one who visualized it in his mind.

These men, carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians and painters, in order to be able to do their work right must know definitely what is required of them. They must be given explicit instructions which would enable them also to visualize the idea just the same as the one who has originated it in his mind.

In order to accomplish this successfully the act of drawing was developed. Drawing is the language of the builder, it is the universally accepted method used whenever you want to convey to others your ideas pertaining to building construction or any other thing that is to be made.

Drawing is a language of lines. It expresses by means of lines, symbols and figures the ideas that are to be carried out. It shows what the building will look like after it has been completed, as well as the details of all the parts that go into its making. It calls for materials to be used and methods of construction to be employed.

There are two distinct kinds of drawings to be considered: Perspective drawing and Mechanical Drawing.

Perspective drawing: When a drawing is made to represent an object in a single view it is called a perspective drawing. It represents the object as it would appear to the eye—a picture of the object, as shown in Fig. 1. This drawing although it shows quite distinctly the general shape of the object cannot be very well used as a working drawing because it does not show any dimensions and the parts represented on the drawing do not have their true lengths. Furthermore, a perspective drawing usually shows only two sides of an object and the top, and in order to ascertain what the other sides look like it may be necessary to make more perspective drawings. A perspective drawing does not show the inside arrangement if a building is to be represented. It takes considerable skill to make a perspective drawing and it is used only by architects to convey a general idea of how the building will appear after it has been completed. Fig. 1.

Mechanical drawing is what we are concerned with in the present series of articles. A mechanical drawing, unlike a perspective drawing, does not represent an object as it would appear to the eye. It represents each side of an object separately and all parts are shown in their true lengths and correct proportions to each other. Each view is fully dimensioned and there usually are as many views shown as are necessary in order to successfully complete the work according to the ideas of the one who has conceived and developed them in his mind. The subject of mechanical drawing will be fully discussed in the next lesson.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Drawing No. 722.16

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 22.

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To kerf riser No. 1 and assemble bull nose step.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The care and use of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, thin measuring rod, medium hard pencil, dividers, cross cut saw, rip saw, spoke shave, nosing plane, smoothing plane, sandpaper and block. 1 piece ½" x 5½" x 1'6". 1 piece ½" x 1½" x 2'2".

III—Specifications:

1—Tread ½" thick.
2—Riser ½" thick.
3—Nosing to project ½".
4—Housing 5-16" deep.

IV—Operations:

1—Rip tread stock to width 5½".

(Note) Glue a short piece on back on line of nosing.

2—Square a line across face of tread about 3¼" from right hand end.

3—Set dividers to 3".

(Note) ½ width of tread plus projection.

4—Set 1 point of dividers on above line and the other point intersecting face edge. Draw semi-circle end of bull nose.

5—Cut semi-circular end with a saw. Leave line for dressing.

6—Dress circular end to line.

7—Nose face edge and circular end.

8—Dress face of tread.

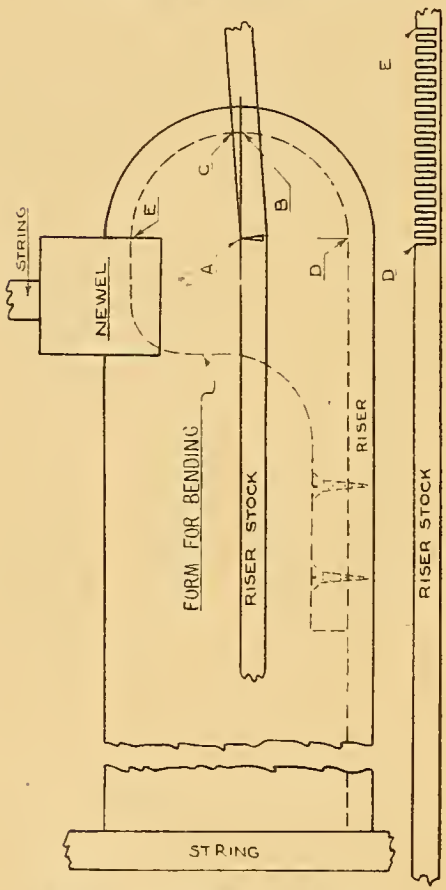
9—Sandpaper nosing and face side.

10—Rip riser stock to width, 1½".

(Note) The first riser is narrower than the others because it rests on the floor. The distance from floor level to face of treads should be the same as the other treads.

11—To bend curved riser, first make a form that can be screwed on the back of the riser to hold the shape after kerfing and bending. The semi-circular end should be 2" radius with a straight surface on the inside of the form for fastening the riser with a hand screw until the glue has set. Shape the front

Constructing a Winding Stairway
Drawing No. 722.16



KERFING CURVED RISER No. 1

edge of the form, narrow enough so that it can be screwed to back of riser as shown in drawing No. 722.16, use ⅞" stock for form. It can be cut away around newel after the glue has set.

12—Dress face of riser stock before kerfing.

13—To kerf riser, make 1 saw cut as at A, drawing No. 722.16.

(Note) This cut must be made by the saw to be used in making all kerfs. The cut must be deep enough to bend easily and yet stock enough to prevent breaking.

14—Draw a straight line on the layout, drawing No. 722.1 as at B, half the length of the tread until it intersects the riser lines.

(Note) Place springing line on form on saw cut on riser stock and move around to make sure the cut is far enough from the end to make the complete bend.

15—Place back edge of riser stock on the above line with the kerf closed as at A. Mark back edge as it intersects the curve as at C. Then the distance B-C, drawing No. 722.16 is the proper spacing of the saw cuts center to center, to make a perfect curve in bending riser stock around the form.

16—Make a series of saw cuts, using the same saw with which the first cut was made, to reach from D to E and all exactly the same depth the entire width of the stock as the first cut.

17—Screw form on back of riser stock with springing line on D.

18—Bend slowly and carefully until the riser stock hugs the form the entire distance, fasten at end with a hand screw.

(Note) Hot water or steam may help in the bending. This riser could be cut out of solid stock or could be laminated together. The form should be fastened to strengthen the bottom.

19—Glue short angle blocks on top of form and against back of riser stock the entire length of the circle. They should be close together forming a continuous band.

(Note) These blocks will hold the riser in place after the glue has set and the hand screw has been removed.

20—Nail tread to curved riser.

(Note) Be careful in nailing not to split riser. The riser should first be sandpapered. The form strengthens the riser on the lower edge and the tread will stiffen the riser on the upper edge.

V—Questions:

1—What is the rule for determining the distance between saw cuts in kerfing stock to make a perfect bend?

2—Where should the form be fastened to the riser? Why?

3—What treatment can be given the riser stock to assist in bending?

4—What other methods may be used in making a curved riser?

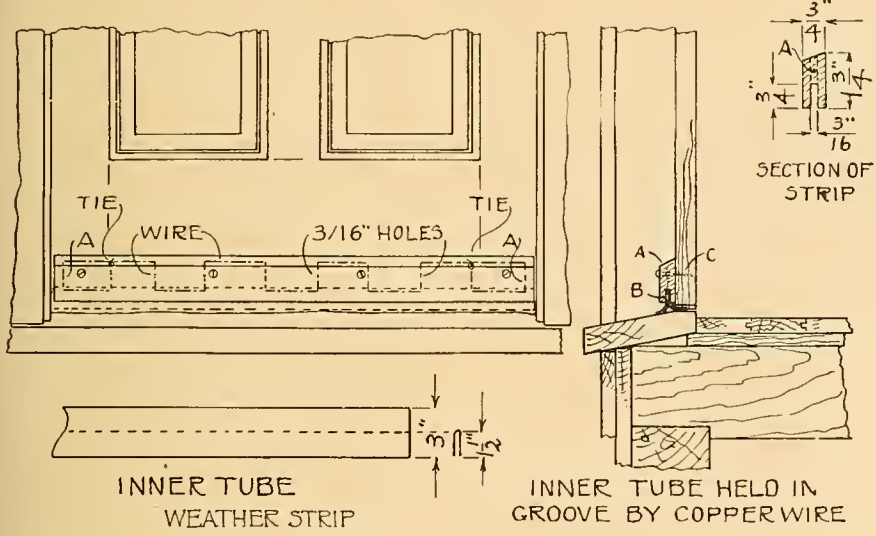
A THRESHOLD WEATHER STRIP

(By Chas. A. King)

Among many other odd jobs, the carpenter is called upon to fit weather strips around outside doors. There is little trouble with the sides and top of the door but if a serviceable and practical weather strip for the bottom of the door is on the market its existence is a profound secret. This is especially true where the strip is supposed to fit a badly worn threshold. The writer had occasion to do this very job and the method by which he solved the problem was so simple, economical and efficient that he passes it on to his brother chips. Two points of interest are emphasized, the profitable use of a discarded inner tube and the method by which the folded rubber is held in place. Also the fact that the rubber can be easily replaced at any time insures long service.

Make the hard wood strip, oak preferred, of the size given and of the length to suit the door and groove it accurately 3-16" wide and ¾" deep. Beginning ½" from each end as at A. drill an even number of uniformly spaced holes about 3 inches apart from the bottom of the groove through the wood above it. Cut a strip of rubber the size shown from an old inner tube making it an inch or more longer than needed. Fold the strip in the middle of its width and push the fold to the bottom of the groove with a dull case knife as at B.

Cut a piece of flexible copper wire about 20 gauge, a foot and a half longer than the piece of wood and thread one end into the eye of a large needle. Start at either end, push the needle through the hole A and the fold of the rubber then back through the next hole and continue. Draw the wire so there will be no slack, leaving enough at each end to tie into the next wire as shown. Drill four No. 7 holes (7-32") as suggested and fasten to the door as at C with 1½" No. 10 round head screws. The flexible rubber will accommodate itself to the inequalities of the threshold as the door is opened or closed and be wonderfully effective in keeping wintry blasts out of the house.



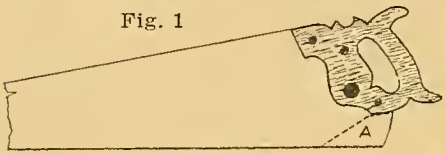
A Good Saw—Free

(By H. H. Siegele)

This is not an advertisement, but it is good sound reasoning. We will assume that a good saw will cost about $4.00 new; that saw files cost 10c a piece, and that a man's time is worth at least $1.00 per hour. It is understood that the saw and the saw files are union-made, and the man is a union man. As to the kind of saw, any saw, either cross-cut or rip saw, will do, just so it's a regular carpenter saw.

Some carpenters clip off the corner of their saw blades, somewhat on the order indicated by dotted lines on Fig. 1, and marked A. This clipping depends more or less on the taste and judgment of the owner, and also on the construction of the saw blade, or the shape of the saw handle. We have seen saws with, all the way from one inch to three inches of the heels clipped off. The heel of a saw, in some

Fig. 1



instances is a necessity, but as a rule, a certain amount of it never serves a useful purpose—in some cases it doesn't even help the appearance of the saw. When the heel of the saw is not used, its teeth remain sharp, while the teeth of the other part of the saw become dull, and the tendency of some saw filers is, to give the saw gradually a shape somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 2. The proper way, though, is to keep the teeth running straight, and in order to do that the part in Fig. 1, marked A, must be filed away, little by little, every time the saw is filed. If the heel is clipped off, as marked by the dotted

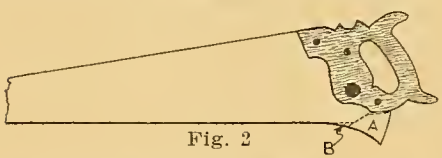


Fig. 2

line, only the portion, marked B, in Fig. 2, would have to be filed away so as to keep the teeth lining up. . .Now we must assume again . . . It would take at least three hours of regular saw-filing, and, at least, ten saw files, to file away the corner marked A, in Fig. 1. Three hours' time for filing this non-used part of the saw, would amount to $3.00, and ten files at 10c each, would amount to $1.00, making a total of $4.00, or the cost of the saw, new . . . Now read the title again.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

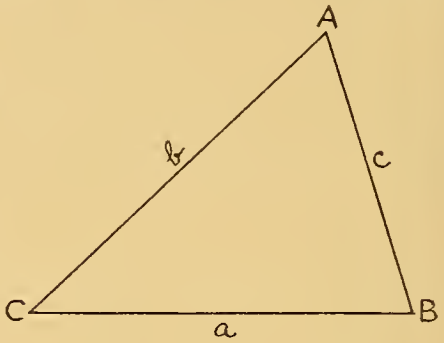
Editor, "The Carpenter":

I happened to read your issue of Nov. 1931, in which there are various attempted solutions of a problem proposed by a Mr. Herckes.

The problem was as follows: given a triangle A B C.

A equals 40 degrees 15′ 10″

Side C B equals 20′ 0″ to find B and C.



In reading the solutions of modifications of this problem I was struck by the repeated use of numbers containing 5 places of decimals. The use of 5 decimal places in this type of work is unnecessary for two reasons:

1. No carpenter ever measures, in extreme cases, beyond hundredths of inches, and usually he only measures to tenths of inches. In other words 2 decimal places are sufficient.

2. The data given does not warrant such enormous precision in calculation. The final result can never be more accurate than the least accurate of your data.

For instance, in Mr. Morgensen's solution he gets an answer of 29.061 feet. Now the given side was given to 1 decimal place, then the correct answer is 29.1 feet.

The question of the number of figures to keep in a result, number of places to use in log. tables, and in general the entire question of precision is handled by a branch of advanced mathematics called "Method of Least Squares," and is a well developed branch of mathematics which yields well-known results.

With regard to Mr. Hercke's problem itself it is unsolvable for certain definite mathematical reasons. In any triangle there are 6 quantities, 3 sides and 3

angles. These 6 quantities are connected by 3 equations derived 2 in plane trigonometry and 1 in plane geometry.

They are:

1. The sum of the angles of a triangle equals 180 degrees.

2. Law of Sines

$$\frac{\sin A}{a} \text{ equals } \frac{\sin B}{b} \text{ equals } \frac{\sin C}{c}$$

3. Law of Cosines

A squared equals b squared plus c squared—2 b c Cos. A.

All other equations connecting the 6 quantities of a triangle can be derived from these 3 laws. Now since we have 6 quantities and they are connected by 3 equations it requires 3 quantities which are independent to completely determine the triangle. By 3 independent quantities I mean i. e. 2 angles and a side, 3 angles would be dependent since they are connected by the first equation, and if I know 2 angles I can find the third for myself. The foregoing explains why Mr. Hercke's problem is unsolvable.

Referring to the letter titled, "Mathematical Solution to H. G. Davis' Problem" I should like to suggest to Mr. Johnson, the author, that he might have stated the problem at the beginning of his letter, as the back number it appeared in was not stated.

Mr. Johnson's results are open to the same criticism regarding the number of decimal places used as the foregoing problem, perhaps even more so, as he used six decimal places, obtained with prodigious labor by Horner's Method.

I should like to suggest to Mr. Johnson that he use a nomographic or alignment chart to solve cubic or bi-quadratic algebraic equations in the future. For instance, a cubic equation is solved in 10 seconds and gives at least 2 decimal places and usually 3.

My letter may sound academic to the carpenters who may happen to read it, but I believe it is very much to the point.

I. L.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Allow a graduate of the "School of Experience" to offer a few corrections to the corrections of W. I. in the November issue of "The Carpenter" in relation to my figures that appeared in the September issue.

I will quote parts of his statements and proceed along with what I call correct.

W. I. The second is likely an improvement on the proportional method: which is—the ½ Chord multiplied x itself, also the Rise multiplied x itself and their sum divided x 2 equals Radius.

M. S. The ½ Chord multiplied x itself, Rise likewise, and their sum divided x 2 x the rise equals Radius.

Quoting W. I. a little further along as he is offering a few corrections to a problem that appeared in the September issue:

W. I. Therefore the sq. rt. of 625 equals 21.932.

M. S. Therefore the sq. rt. of 625 equals 25. 25 sq. equals 625—8 sq. equals 64—625 plus 64 equals 689. The sq. rt. of 689′ equals 26.248′ or 26′ 3″ or nearly 2′ 11″ longer than W. I. would like to lead some of us to believe. Well "Old Timer" you have had two shots at De Mars problem and you are not correct as yet. The writer stands adament on his figures that appeared in the September issue.

M. Shannahan,
Naugatuck, Conn.

How to Draw an Octagon

Very often I see in craft problems; How to draw an octagon.

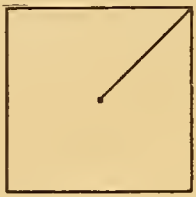
In the following explanations there are three special rules for Octagons, Hexagons and Equilateral triangles; and one general rule for any Polygon.

The three special rules cannot be surpassed for simplicity and speed. I shall begin with the eight equal sides, and travel backward to the three equal sides.

If a square ended stick is to be made into an Octagon, place a pencil dot in the center of it, and draw a line from it to one of the corners, then place another dot on that line half the width of the stick from the central dot; then square the line from the second dot until it touches the side, and twice that short line is one of the eight equal sides. Step

the compasses around the end, and it is drawn. The shortest line is a half of one side as shown.

Another good method is by the compasses (or trammel). Make the square the size desired, and set the compasses to half the diagonal, then place the

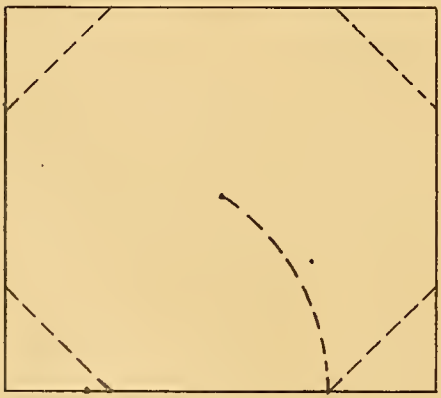


point in each of the four corners, making eight dots on the four sides: connect the eight dots by four straight lines, and the Octagon drawn, thus. The four dotted lines show the corners to be cut off.

The Seven and Five sides is best found by the general rule:

Any Polygon may first be found approximately by figures or by sight, and then the Error divided by the number of sides; then add or subtract the quotient found to the space used.

By fignres it is 22 divided by 7 times the diameter, and spreading the com-



passes to less than the result, and step it around the circumscribed circle (or longest diameter); then the Error whatever it may be is divided by the number of sides.

By sight—make as many dots on the circle as there are sides nearly equal spaces, and spread the compasses to one of the likeliest of the spaces.

The Six sides is thonsands of years in existence: it is the easiest to find of any of them; because half of the longest diameter is always the length of any side; therefore, when we draw a circle we merely have to step around the circle without changing the compasses.

The Three sides is easiest found by stepping the Six sides and skipping past Three of the Six corners.

The square of four equal sides is also called a Polygon. All that need to be said about it is the fact that each side must be perpendicnlar to the two adjoining sides (Or each corner must be a 90 degree angle).

W. I.

Finding the Radius

Figure 1 is what we generally have to figure from to find the radius.

Fig. 2 is the theorem which is the basis for figuring.

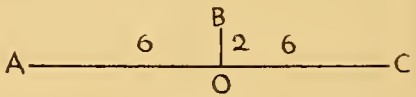


Fig. 1

The product of the segments of a chord passing through a fixed point within a circle is constant.

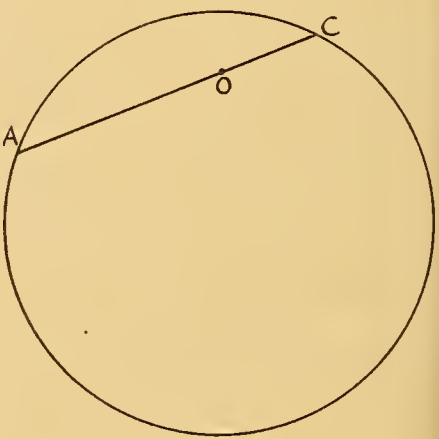


Fig. 2

ac equals chord

ob equals height of the segment.

The line from a to b is to be used in proving also line c to d.

Triangle abo is similar to triangle ocd because two angles of one equal two angles of the other.

Angle oab equals angle odc because each is measured by the same arc in the same circle.

Angle abo equals angle ocd because each is measured by the same arc in the same circle.

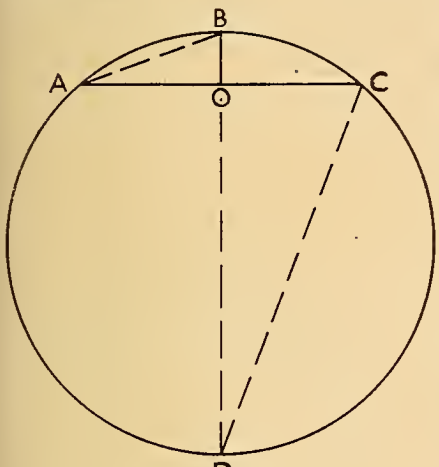


Fig. 3

Being similar is being proportional, hence; ao : od :: ob : oc. ao x oc equals od x ob.

Then ao x oc divided by ob equals od. ob plus od equals a diameter.

Take one-half the chord times the other one-half, then divide by the height of the segment, then add the height of the segment, then divide by 2 and the result is the radius of the circumscribing circle.

Frank Britton,
L. U. No. 213 Houston, Tex.

Keep Up Wages! Says Hoover

There is every reason to believe that the Wall Street Journal is in error when it insinuates that the Hoover administration will have little to say in the future about the necessity for maintaining existing wage rates.

No later than June, President Hoover had considerable to say on this very question and what he said showed no deviation from the position he has occupied since the beginning of the depression in 1929.

"We steadily have urged the maintenance of wages and salaries preserving American standards of living," said the President in a speech in Indianapolis. "Not alone for its contribution to consumption of goods, but with the far greater purpose of maintaining social good will, through avoiding industrial conflict, with its suffering and social disorder."

This prompt refutation of the Financial Journal's statement will set at rest any idea that the government policy on this important point is wavering.

The policy was founded in the beginning on economic truth as sound today as it was two years ago, and as sound next year and the year following as it is today.

The truth is simple. A given number of men can consume only a given amount of goods, no matter how much money they possess. A sufficiently large volume of consumption to make industry prosperous can be secured only by making it possible for a large number of people to buy.

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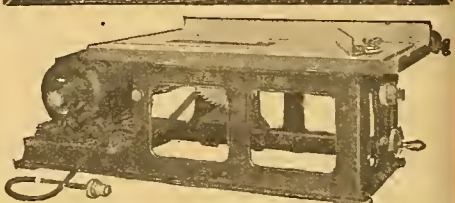
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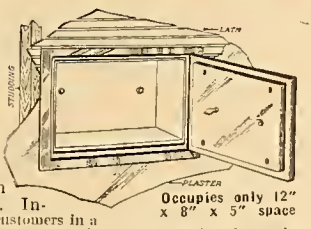
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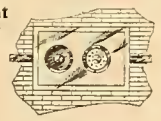
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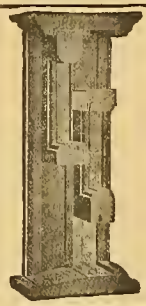
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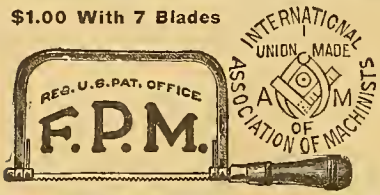
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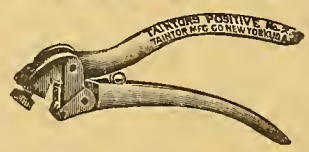
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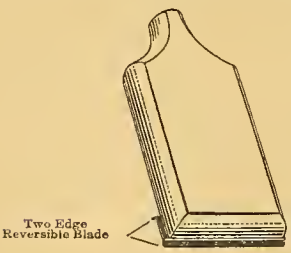
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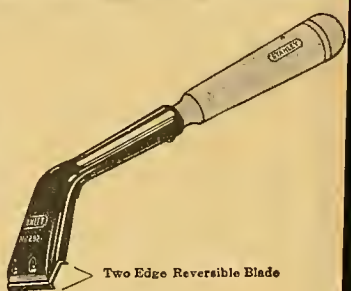
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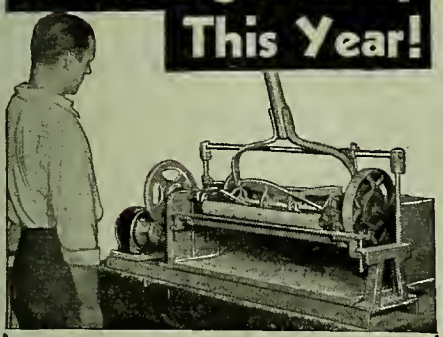
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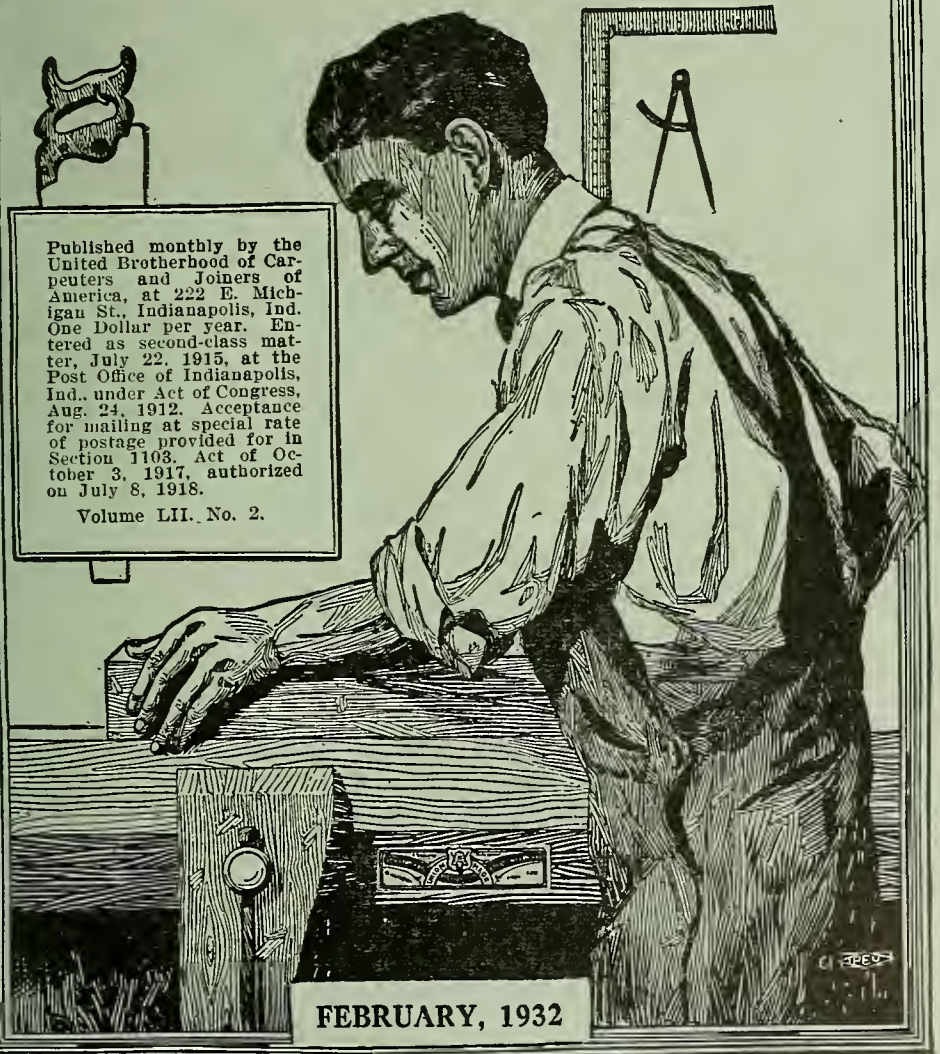
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Volume LII. No. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1932



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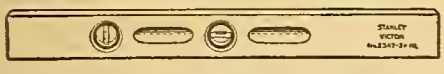
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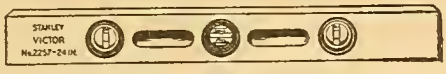
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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

VOL. 8 FEBRUARY, 1932 No. 2

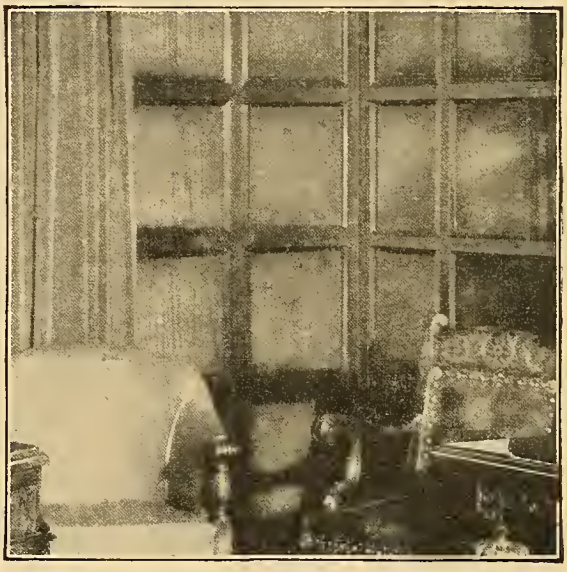
US Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Now You Can Have Real Wood Veneer on Sheetrock

REAL WOOD veneer securely attached to a backing of fireproof, non-warping Sheetrock! Sounds good, doesn't it, carpenters? And it *is* good.

The surfacing is real mahogany, walnut or quartered oak, selected for the beauty of its grain. The wood is sanded, ready to finish in oil stain, lacquer or wax.



Sheetrock Paneling—Real Veneer on Sheetrock.

As every carpenter knows, Sheetrock doesn't warp or bulge on the wall. Hence, it stands to reason that "Sheetrock paneling" won't warp or bulge, as all-wood panels might do.

Also Sheetrock paneling is fireproof, so can be used in districts where all-wood panels are not allowed.

The creation of this fine new product will do much toward popularizing grained wood for an interior finish in all classes of buildings. Sheetrock paneling is specially adapted for use in libraries, private offices, doctors' reception rooms, display rooms and display windows.

Be sure to see that Sheetrock paneling is on the job—Sheetrock with genuine wood veneer.

Why One Carpenter Succeeded Where Others Failed

A CARPENTER, calling on home owners in quest of repair and remodel jobs in a territory which had been canvassed unsuccessfully by several other carpenters, secured all the work he could do.

The reason the others failed, he believes, is lack of originality and persistence. Most of them asked half-heartedly for a shingling job and folded up at the owner's first refusal.

The method being pursued by the successful carpenter is to ask the home owner

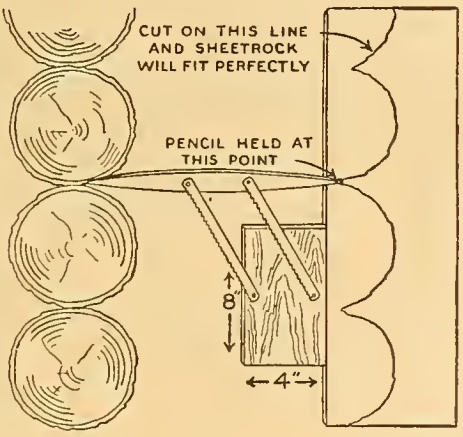
for just five minutes of his time. This granted, he suggests several specific improvements: covering old ceilings with Red Top Insulating Tile Board, lining the garage or the sun porch with Red Top Insulation or Sheetrock, applying fireproof Sheetrock to the basement ceiling, making a spare room in the attic, or a billiard room, furnace room, or children's play room in the basement, partitioning off closets, or a bathroom, repairing floors, trim, sticking windows or doors, etc.

While making these suggestions, the carpenter shows samples of the Red Top Insulation and Sheetrock that he recommends for the job. This practice he feels is quite necessary to secure the owner's interest. Once inside the house, the carpenter keeps his eyes open for additional repairs needed. He stresses the importance of good jobs.

Mr. Nordin Wins February Prize

"THE little scribing device shown in the sketch," says Mr. Herbert Nordin, 8028 Morgan Street, Chicago, "can be made in a few minutes and works to perfection. In most instances ordinary compasses can be used for scribing, but on very irregular surfaces they are impractical."

The scriber is made by attaching to the pointer, which has a pencil at one end, two hack-saw blades, these in turn being attached to a ¾-inch, 4x8-inch board. At the right of the sketch is the Sheetrock, against the edge of which the 4x8-inch board slides. The scriber will follow the contour of the logs or other surface; it always being held in a horizontal position by the hacksaw blades.



Why Red Top Insulating Board Is *Stronger*

MANY carpenters have asked us why Red Top Insulating Board is stronger than other boards of like insulating value. The answer is that Red Top Insulating Board is made of hardwood fibers, which have great strength. Also this board is felted in one piece—not built up in layers. In addition to its unusual strength, this board—both the building board and the Red Top Insulating Tile Board, which is making such a decided hit with carpenters—has a hard surface, attractive when left undecorated, and easy and economical to decorate.

Binks was busily engaged with a spade in the mud beside his car when a stranger hailed him.

"Stuck in the mud?" he asked.

"Oh, no," explained Binks, cheerily. "My engine died here and I'm digging a grave for it."

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

DISSTON SPECIAL FOR THIS MONTH

4 DISSTON EXTRA SLIM BLUNT SAW FILES AND 2 STRONGHOLD FILE HANDLES ALL for $1





LOWER PRICES ON DISSTON HAND-SAWS

Now you can buy "The Saw Most Carpenters Use" at these prices:

D-7 *now* **$2.75** Straight back, regular pattern, true-taper ground. Disston quality at the lowest possible price.

D-8 *now* **$3.25** Most widely used saw on earth. Skew back, lightweight or regular pattern, true-taper ground.

D-23 *now* **$3.50** Straight back, lightweight pattern, the choice of thousands of mechanics. True-taper ground.

D-12 *now* **$4.25** Straight back, both lightweight and regular patterns. A favorite for finishing work. True-taper ground.

D-15 *and* **D-115** *now* **$5.00** The finest saws that Disston makes, supreme in steel, temper and finish. D-15 is lightweight pattern, straight back. D-115 is regular pattern, skew back.

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The files have no taper. They get down into the gullets and cut fast and true. The long No. 0 Stronghold Handle (used in the Disston Saw Works) gives you perfect control of the file.

To introduce these better files and handles, we will send you, postpaid, four 6" Files, regularly $1, one No. 0 Saw File Handle, (15c), and one No. 2 File Handle, for flat files, (10c) —$1.25 value for $1. After you try them, you will want more from your hardware store.

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For enclosed $1 (In Canada $1.30) send me four 6" Disston Extra Slim Blunt Saw Files, 1 No. 0 Stronghold Saw File Handle, 1 No. 2 Stronghold File Handle, and new "Saw, Tool, and File Manual."

Name and Address----------

THE CARPENTER

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Just A Little

Just a little tact is needed
To avoid much strife,
Just a little love required
To make a heaven of life,
Just a little kind attention
To make glad some heart,
Just a little word of comfort
To allay some smart.

Just a little smile of welcome
Cheers a lonely soul,
Just a little admonition
Strengthens self-control.
Just a little ray of gladness
Cheers the dullest day,
Just a little happy laughter
Smooths the roughest way.

—Ex.

THE CARPENTERS AND THE FEDERATION

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

THE Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was organized at a convention held in Chicago, Ill., on August 12, 1881. The American Federation of Labor as we know it today was organized at a convention held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on November 15, 1881, under the title, "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada." Both have now fifty years of hard, laborious, successful work to their credit.

The organizing of the Federation came about in the following manner:

Several years previous to 1881 the Knights of Labor was the predominant organization in the labor movement. It held annual conventions and accomplished great things in its time. It, however, gradually became politically inclined, causing thereby considerable dissatisfaction and discontent. Besides that it took upon itself the right to settle disputes between employers and employes, and to this the trade unions strenuously objected, claiming that each trade union could conduct its own affairs, manage its own business and settle its own disputes far better and in a more satisfactory manner than could men of other trades who knew practically nothing of the conditions of the trade involved.

With this unsatisfactory state of affairs existing, the leaders of the trade unions realized that something must be done and that some other form of organization must be formed along somewhat different lines. With this object in view they corresponded with one another, and agreed to meet in a conference in Terre Haute, Ind., on August 2, 1881, to lay plans for their future welfare, guidance and protection. The conference was held at the appointed time and place, but as there were far more politicians and semi-politicians present than trade-unionists, P. J. McGuire, of the Carpenters, representing St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly, was selected by the trade unionists to draft a statement postponing action until a later date. He drew up the following statement and presented it to the conference which, after much discussion, was adopted:

"To all Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada:

"Fellow Workingmen:

"The time has now arrived for a more perfect combination of Labor—one that will concentrate our forces so as to more successfully cope with concentrated capital.

"We have numberless trade unions, trade assemblies or councils, and various other local, national and international labor unions, all engaged in the noble task of elevating and improving the condition of the working classes. But, great as has been the work done by these bodies, there is vastly more that can be done by a combination of all these organizations in a federation of trades.

"In great Britain and Ireland annual trade union congresses are held; France and other countries also have similar gatherings. The work done by these assemblages of workmen speaks more in their favor than a volume of other arguments.

"Only in such a body can proper action be taken to promote the general welfare of the industrial classes. There we can discuss and examine all questions affecting the national interests of each and every trade, and by a combination of forces secure that justice which isolated and separated trade and labor unions can never fully command.

"A National Trades Union Congress can prepare labor measures and agree upon laws they desire passed by the Congress of the United States; and a Congressional Labor Committee, after the manner of the Parliamentary Committee of Trades Unions in England, could be elected to urge and advance legislation at Washington on all such measures, and report to the various trades.

"In addition to this, an annual congress of trade unions could organize a systematic agitation to propagate trade union principles, and to impress the necessity of protective trade and labor organizations, and to encourage

the formation of such unions and their amalgamation in trades assemblies. Thus we could elevate trades unionism and obtain for the working classes that respect for their rights, and that reward for their services, to which they are justly entitled.

"A federation of this character can be organized with a few simple rules and no salaried officers. The expenses of its management will be trivial and can be provided for by the Trades Union Congress.

"Impressed with the necessity of such a federation, and the importance of an International Trades Union Congress, to perfect the organization, we, the undersigned, delegates, in a preliminary national convention, assembled at Terre Haute, Ind., held August 2, 1881, do hereby resolve to issue the following call:

"That all international and national unions, trade assemblies or councils, and local trades or labor unions, are hereby invited to send delegates to an International Trades Union Congress, to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Tuesday, November 15, 1881. Each Local Union will be entitled to one delegate for 100 members or less, and one additional delegate for each additional 500 members or major part thereof; also, one delegate for each international or national union, and one delegate for each trades assembly or council."

"J. E. Coughlin, President,
National Tanners' and Curriers' Union,

E. Powers, General President,
Lake Seamen's Union.

Lyman A. Brant,
International Typographical Union.

P. J. McGuire,
St. Louis Trades and Labor Assembly,

T. Thompson.
Iron Molders' Union of Dayton, Ohio,

Geo. W. Osborn,
Iron Molders' Union of Springfield, Ohio,

W. C. Pollner,
Cleveland Trades Assembly,

Sam L. Leffingwell,
Indianapolis Trades Assembly,

J. R. Backus,
Terre Haute Amalgamated Union."

This was used as the call for the first convention and was sent to all branches of organized labor under date of September 15, 1881, by Mark W. Moore, of the Terre Haute Typographical Union, who acted as secretary of the Terre Haute conference. In doing so he called attention to the fact that other trades had endorsed the call, such as the Amalagamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, International Cigarmakers, National Granite Cutters, National Mule Spinners, International Typographical Union, as well as a number of local unions.

The convention met in Turner Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., on the date set, November 15, 1881. One hundred and seven delegates were present from national and international unions, local unions, and district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor.

The Carpenters were represented by delegates from New York City, Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo. There and then the Federation of the Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada was founded.

The organizing of this new body was a sore eye to the Knights of Labor. They resented it and afterwards openly opposed it. With such opposition it can be readily understood that it was a difficult matter for the Federation to grow and develop or make headway.

Some of the national and international unions, not wishing to incur the displeasure of the Knights of Labor, kept aloof from it. City central and districts bodies did likewise, and so for the first five years little or no progress was made. In the meantime the Knights of Labor were on the decline.

At the sixth annual convention of the Federation, held in Columbus, Ohio, on December 8, 1886, P. J. McGuire, of the carpenters, invited the official representatives of the national and international unions not affiliated with the Federation to meet with the delegates of that convention for the purpose of reaching a better understanding than heretofore existed, and, at the same time, to devise ways and means to better organize the wage-

workers; in fact, he acted as chairman of the conference. Objections were raised to the name of the organization. Practically all present wished to retain the word "Federation" and eliminate the balance.

It was finally agreed that the organization be known in the future as the "American Federation of Labor." This seemed to give satisfaction to all parties concerned and was a happy solution of a vexed question. From then on it grew and developed until we have it as it is today.

Let it now be distinctly and definitely understood that the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada never went out of existence. It agreed to a change in name at the sixth annual convention in Columbus, Ohio, in 1886, but had carried on since November 15, 1881.

The Federation accomplished great things in the last fifty years, as the records and reports show from year to year. These speak for themselves; they show that wages have been increased, working hours reduced, the 8-hour day established, the Saturday half-holiday enforced, the 5-day workweek put into operation in many places, working agreements have been entered into, and general and living conditions have been greatly improved. Legislation has been enacted from time to time for the benefit, betterment and protection of the workers, kindred trades have consolidated, organizing work has gone steadily on, jurisdictional disputes have been adjusted and misunderstandings and differences have been settled. Radicalism has been eliminated, leaving a greater, a better and a more healthy and stable labor movement.

The Brotherhood of Carpenters did its share in the good work as the following statement shows:

Number of unions in 1881	14
Membership in 1881	2,042
Number of unions in 1931	1,876
Membership in 1931	302,000

Average wage per day in 1881, $2.

Work day in 1881, 10 hours.

Work week in 1881, 6 days—60 hours.

Average wage per day in 1931, $9.

Work day in 1931, 8 hours.

Work Week in 1931, 5 days—40 hours.

Benefits paid since 1881:	
Death and disability	$13,091,270
Strike and lockout	3,963,918
Pensions	1,099,890
Total	$18,155,078

The carpenters have their own headquarters in Indianapolis. The ground, buildings and equipment cost $425,000. They also have a home for their aged members at Lakeland, Fla. The grounds, buildings and equipment, cost $2,250,000.

The carpenters at all times took an active interest and an active part in the work of the Federation. The records show that—

P. J. McGuire proposed Labor Day as a national holiday at a meeting of the Central Labor Union of New York on May 8, 1882. This was approved at the 1884 convention of the Federation. He drafted the call for the first convention. He was elected secretary of the Federation in 1886, 1887 and 1888. He was elected a vice-president in 1889, and served as such for eleven years. He was elected a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress in 1895.

Gabriel Edmonston was elected a member of the Legislative Committee of the Federation in 1882. He was elected secretary of the Federation in 1884 and served one term. He was elected treasurer of the Federation in 1885, 1886 and 1887. At the 1884 convention he proposed the establishment of the 8-hour work-day, and in 1890 the Executive Council of the American Federation selected the Carpenters as the organization best prepared to put that movement into effect.

Wm. L. Hutcheson was a member of the United States War Labor Board in 1917 and 1918. He was elected a delegate to the British Trades Union Congress in 1919, but could not attend on account of matters of importance in his own organization. He was again elected in 1926 and was the only delegate representing the American Federation of Labor at that Congress.

Frank Duffy was the delegate from the American Federation of Labor to the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress held in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, in 1911. He was elected a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor in 1913 and has served as such for the past eighteen years. He was a member of the American Federation of La-

bor Commission to the Peace Conference at Paris in 1919.

The following carpenters were elected delegates to the British Trades Union Congress and served as such: Harry Lloyd in 1898, Sydney J. Kent in 1900, Harry Blackmore in 1902, Wm. B. Macfarlane in 1911.

The folowing carpenters represented the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress at conventions of the American Federation of Labor: John A. Flett in 1904, Tom Moore in 1918, Richard Lynch in 1926.

Tom Moore of the Carpenters is now President of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress and has been for several years.

The carpenters helped to organize the Federation and have stood solidly, loyally and faithfully with it for fifty years. May we be together in the future as in the past to carry on the good work.

ORGANIZATION

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE most important practical problem which is ever before the trade union movement is organization work. This problem is concerned with both the extension of the trade union field and the maintenance of the effectiveness of the organization. Both phases of this work involve two considerations: What to do and how to do it. Because industry is a living, dynamic thing, it is constantly undergoing change. In the past forty years industry has undergone a change comparable only to that from the introduction of mechanical power. The organization of production that centers round the conveyor system and the assembling line has revolutionized the production process, requirements for craft skill, trade training, etc. Paralleling this production change has come the development of management technique. Labor policies are no longer as crude or as harsh as formerly. Those companies which do not have collective bargaining relations with unions feel it necessary to provide their employes with company unions as a substitute.

These changes make it necessary to interpret the trade and its functions under these new conditions, for the only way to get workers to become trade unionists is to convince them the unions can do something for them personally. The problem thus is educational as well as effort to influence the decisions of the group.

Organizing returns indicate that resident workers who have a daily job that keeps them familiar with the problems of those who work have marked success as organizers. In the day's work there develop situations upon which unionism has a direct bearing. To point out the possibilities of unionism under such natural conditions, gives the argument the compelling persuasiveness of reality. The local worker knows the personal factors in situations and hence can avoid difficulties into which outsiders might be led.

The workroom, the noon hour, chance meetings, going to and from work, afford strategic opportunities to turn conversation toward unionism. One need not be a bore or a one-topic conversationalist to do this type of work. On the contrary, the richer the person's experience and the wider his point of view, the more understanding and effective will be his interpretation of unionism. But the principle of unionism involves very fundamental decisions for workers as well as management, and affects all other decisions and opinions. It enters into character and daily thinking and can be turned to purposeful channels for organization purposes.

What the labor movement needs now as never before in its history is members devoted to the cause of trade unionism, who believe in it so completely that they are willing to give themselves to its service. Service of this sort means consecration to a high purpose for the benefit of workers, industries, and all they serve.

The Federation wishes to suggest to every wage-earner the possibilities for progress in 1932, if every trade unionist would pledge himself to utilize every opportunity in the day's experience to further the cause of unionism. If this suggestion appeals, will you ask others to join with you in a crusade for trade unionism?

MISUSE OF INJUNCTION

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THE misuse of the injunction in industrial disputes continues. In the last congress Senator Shipstead introduced a bill to correct this wrong. The bill provides that no injunction shall be issued except to protect property when the plaintiff has no remedy at law. Property is defined in this short act as a thing that is tangible and transferable.

The sub-committee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, consisting of Senator Norris of Nebraska, Senator Walsh of Montana, and Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, held extended hearings on the bill, which aroused the united opposition of anti-union employers.

These Senators freely gave their time and effort to lead to a conclusion satisfactory to the majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The Senate Judiciary Committee defeated its sub-committee's report by a vote of 7 for and 9 against. The majority report was submitted by Senator Steiwer of Oregon and both reports were printed and injunction legislation died with the last congress.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, perfected and approved the A. F. of L. Injunction Bill which prohibits Judges imposing involuntary servitude on workers, outlaws "yellow dog" contracts and forbids judicial restraints against union membership, strikes, picketing, patronage, payment of benefits, refusal to work on or handle non-union made products or articles, and other union activities.

This bill will be introduced in both the Senate and House and it should be passed without delay by both Houses of Congress.

The labor injunction sets aside government by law and establishes rule by one man whose only guide is his conscience that varies with his moods and his economic viewpoints.

The labor injunction has reached such a point that workers are ordered to labor under conditions distasteful to them. This decision was made by the United States Supreme Court in the Bedford Stone Case when union stone cutters were enjoined from refusing to handle non-union stone.

The stone cutters' refusal to work, the court held, was an interference with interstate commerce.

This decision indicates how far the injunction judge will go. To him constitutional guarantees are nothing, when property asks that it be protected. And labor can be controlled by the simple process of declaring that good will and patronage is property, and that a refusal to labor for any reason, or no reason, is an attack on property and can be enjoined.

CONTRACTOR HELD AS ILLEGAL ALIEN; WAS PAY SLASHER

(By Chas. M. Kelley)

THE difficulty which members of organized labor have experienced in securing enforcement of the "prevailing wage" law on Federal building contracts was emphasized last November by two striking illustrations of the extremes to which crooked contractors are willing to go to evade its provisions.

The developments also throw light on the sort of contractors who are being favored with fat government jobs.

For months the Alliance Construction Company of New York, which has a contract for a job on the Internal Revenue building in Washington, defied all efforts to compel respect for the wage law.

The first ruling of Secretary of Labor Doak on "prevailing wages" was issued against this concern, but it has remained a dead letter, so far as the workers are concerned.

Fate overtook members of the firm when secret agents of the Immigration

Bureau swooped down and took in one of its members—Samuel Herscovitch, alias Samuel Morris, as a deportable alien. He was held under bond awaiting an order of deportation to be issued by the immigration commissioner at Baltimore.

In addition to the charge of illegal entry, Herscovitch, with his brother Morris Herscovitch, alias Herman Morris, another member of the firm, must face charges of having "bootlegged" aliens into the country and hiring them at low wages.

Still another brother is implicated on the ground that he conspired to violate the immigration laws.

Samuel Herscovitch has been superintendent on the Internal Revenue building and has been very nasty in all his relations with the Labor Department and representatives of organized labor.

Finally, the labor men decided to look into his record, on the theory that a man who looks and acts like a crook is generally a criminal. They soon uncovered the facts and turned the information over to the Labor Department. The arrest of "Sam" Herscovitch followed.

The "bootlegged" aliens came from Canada. They promptly disappeared when their "boss" was gathered in by the police.

Another flagrant violation of the law was brought to the attention of the Labor Department by a crowd of unorganized carpenters who claimed they had been defrauded of part of their wages by Wormster Brothers of Knoxville, Tenn., who have a contract for constructing a navy airport in an outlying section of Washington.

These workers surged into the Labor Department building and staged an indignation meeting.

They said they had been "gypped" in an unusual fashion. They were promised a rate established by the Department of Labor—$1.37 an hour for carpenters. When they received their checks they discovered that the rate was observed, but they had been "short changed" on the time worked.

Checks and pay envelopes presented to Hugh L. Kerwin, director of conciliation, showed that the contractor had paid the men less than a dollar an hour.

Wormster Brothers are old offenders in disregarding the law, but they seem to have sufficient "pull" to get away with it.

They caused the Labor Department all kinds of trouble on a contract for constructing a Veterans' Bureau hospital at Huntington, W. Va.

Senator Hatfield of that state filed vigorous protests with the Labor Department and Veterans' Bureau against the importation of workers and the low wages paid by Wormster Brothers. However, the job was practically completed before the Labor Department obtained a promise from the contractors that they would comply with the law—a promise that was never kept.

Reports disclose that the "short change" evasion is being practiced in all sections of the country.

Labor Department officials say that all these violations and evasions are known to government inspectors who are on the job presumably to see that contractors live up to their contracts. For some reason, these inspectors refuse to get busy. That's one of the places where the contractor's "pull" is in evidence—they can secure the appointment of "friendly" inspectors.

The wage safeguarding clause is written into every contract, but it is a remarkable fact, that, so far as can be learned, not a single report of its violation has been made by official inspectors. On the other hand, representatives of organized labor are convinced that the provision has been flouted on about 60 per cent of the contracts awarded under the emergency building program.

Practically all the protests have come from these spokesmen of the unions. If it were not for them, the law would be a dead letter, because the Labor Department holds it can do nothing until a complaint has been made.

Most of the trouble is on jobs under the direction of the Interior and War Departments. Officials of these departments are "hardboiled." They didn't want the safeguarding law and they are not exerting themselves to enforce it. The contractors quickly sense this attitude and proceed to gouge the workers.

On the other hand, the Treasury Department is reported to be acting very decently.

LABOR AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE

(By Tom Moore)

TOM MOORE, a member of our organization, and president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, in delivering a radio address for the League of Nations recently, said:

The League of Nations Society in Canada is endeavoring to make better known the efforts being made in the interests of world peace by the League of Nations and its associate bodies, the Permanent Court of International Justice and the International Labor Organization.

In these days of national and international unrest resulting from widespread unemployment and continuation of conditions of labor causing so many to be deprived of the amenities of life, the aims and purposes of the International Labor Organization assume added significance and it might be well to ponder as to what the results might have been had there been no such organization working to raise the standards of living of workers in all countries and to establish an international code of labor laws for the protection of those who toil. And likewise to consider how many of our present difficulties could have been obviated had there been a more universal recognition of the guiding principles of the International Labor Organization as laid down in Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles.

The framers of this Treaty declared in no uncertain terms their belief that universal peace could only be established if it was based upon social justice and that failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor was an obstacle in the way of other nations who desire to improve conditions in their own countries. In respect to this, Part XIII of the Treaty says:

"Whereas, conditions of labor exist, involving such injustice, hardship and privation to large numbers of people as to produce unrest so great that the peace and harmony of the world is imperilled; and an improvement of those conditions is urgently required; as for example, by the regulation of the hours of work, including the establishment of a maximum working day and week, the regulation of the labor supply, the prevention of unemployment, the provision of an adequate living wage, the protection of the worker against sickness, disease and injury arising out of his employment, the protection of children, young persons and women, provision for old age and injury, protection of the interests of workers when employed in countries other than their own, recognition of the principle of freedom of association, the organization of vocational and technical education and other measures."

As a means of securing international co-operation respecting these and other matters affecting the industrial life of the world, the International Labor Organization was established as part of the machinery of the League of Nations and its constitution laid down in other sections of Part XIII of the Treaty. It is a self governing body though its budget for the year's needs is centralized in and voted by the League at the annual assembly every September.

In connection with this it might be here mentioned that the total budget of the League is approximately five million dollars per year, one-third of which amount is for the International Labor Organization. This sum is collected by the League from the fifty-five countries members thereof, Canada's proportion for last year being approximately $185,000. If we add to this the cost of maintaining the Canadian Office at Geneva and of the delegations sent each year to the Assembly of the League and the International Labor Conference, the total amount expended by Canada in these efforts towards international peace would not exceed one-quarter of a million dollars as compared with over three and a half millions spent annually for naval defence and over eleven millions for militia services, without taking into account the millions required to meet interest payments, pensions and other costs incidental to the last war.

It is not my purpose at this time to enter into details of all that the International Labor Organization is doing or how it functions. There are a few matters, however, in connection with the organization that have a particular

bearing on the subject of universal peace. The possibilities of overcoming narrow national prejudice or those engendered by differences of racial origin, language or religion are made immediately manifest by a visit to the offices of the Organization at Geneva. Here we find over 400 men and women working together, drawn from 36 different nations and from all occupations. There are professors and civil servants, factory inspectors and trade unionists, doctors and engineers and a very few lawyers, all however being selected for their aptitude in their special tasks.

The building itself is another outstanding example of international collaboration. Built with funds contributed by the fifty-five countries, which constitute the membership of the League and standing on neutral territory donated by the Government of Switzerland, it is in every sense of the word an international enterprise. It is administered, as are all the affairs of the Office, by a governing body composed of 24 members, 12 representing governments, six representing workers and six representing employers.

The annual conference of the International Labor Organization provides further evidence of the possibilities in international co-operation. Each of the fifty-five member states sends to this International Parliament of Labor two delegates representing the government, one representing the employers and one representing the workpeople, the two latter being chosen in agreement with the most representative organization in each country. In Canada the Government recognizes the Canadian Manufacturers Association and the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for this purpose.

At these annual gatherings subjects of a highly contentious nature are discussed and yet notwithstanding the different viewpoints which these three groups naturally have upon the various questions; the difficulties which have to be encountered because of varying degrees of development, industrially and socially, in the several countries and over and above this the misunderstandings liable to arise because of the many languages used by the respective delegates, it has been found possible to reach common agreement in respect to practically every matter dealt with during the twelve years existence of the Organization.

The results so far achieved are both direct and indirect. In the former category comes the 415 ratifications of the 31 conventions, which are in reality draft treaties, resulting from the fourteen conferences so far held. These cover a wide range of subjects affecting all classes of workers, both male and female, and deal with such matters as limitation of the hours of work to eight in the day or 48 in the week; unemployment; sickness insurance; provision of vacations before and after childbirth; prohibition of night work for women and young persons; raising of minimum age of employment; establishment of minimum wage fixing machinery; methods of factory inspection; protection against accident and industrial diseases, such as lead poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, etc.; freedom of association; abolition of forced labor and many other matters. A number of these have been ratified by twenty or more countries whilst others have not as yet received the same amount of formal recognition. By this method there is gradually being built up an international code of labor laws resulting in a definite improvement of conditions of employment in many countries and giving protection against competition, based on the exploitation of human labor, to those countries where higher standards already exist.

Of equal importance are the indirect results of the influence of the International Labor Office. It is well recognized that many countries which have not formally ratified these conventions have nevertheless been strongly influenced to bring their national legislation into harmony with them. An outstanding illustration of this is our own country, where, because of obstacles created by the British North America Act, only four conventions which deal with conditions of seamen have as yet been officially ratified. Nevertheless on such an important matter as the eight hour day, not only has the Province of British Columbia passed legislation giving effect to the International Labor Office draft convention on this subject, adopted at Washington in 1919, but the Federal Government, by legislation adopted at the last regular session of Parliament, and by Order-in-Council, has brought the hours of labor of its own employes

and those engaged on government undertakings into harmony with its provisions. Numbers of other instances of a like nature could be given, applicable not only to this country but to many others.

Then again actual results of the influence of the International Labor Office are to be seen in the more recently industrialized, countries. From the industrial awakening of Japan, some sixty years ago until the start of the International Labor Office, there was no attempt made to regulate conditions of employment. Today Japan is fast bringing her industrial standards up to the minimum demanded by the conventions of the International Labor Organization. She has set up unemployment insurance and workmen's accident compensation machinery. She has largely abolished night work for women and young persons; child labor is becoming a thing of the past and she has ratified several conventions making the lot of the seamen more tolerable. References of a similar nature could be made in respect to India and to some extent China, both of which countries are rapidly moving in the same direction.

At the other end of the scale are the new states arising out of the divisions of Europe made by the Peace Treaty, amongst which might be mentioned Finland, Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, etc. After the war they had to start quite fresh in an already complex world. There was no constitution, no body of national law and without guidance or without some standard upon which to base their legislation they might have come to grief. There would have been a period of experiment, a time of trial and error during which much unnecessary hardship would have been inflicted upon their people with danger to the maintenance of national and international peace. To such countries the work of the International Labor Organization has been of the greatest value and they have adopted, almost entirely, the standards set up by the conventions of the International Labor Organization as the basis of their labor codes.

Time will not permit of reference to many other channels through which the International Labor Organization is exercising a beneficial influence throughout the world of labor. It is difficult to over-estimate the value of the research work which the office has carried out, in pooling the experiences of the different states, in compiling a legislative reference library, in breaking down prejudices and promoting confidence between states by circulating accurate knowledge of each others labor conditions and by giving publicity to backward conditions or abuses.

In conclusion it might be well to point out that the effectiveness of the work of the International Labor Organization cannot be judged from the mere bulk of labor legislation brought about through its agency, nor from the extent and practical value of its scientific research. The success or failure of its work is best judged by the intangible asset the extent to which it has created international "goodwill." To all competent observers, the unqualified success of the Organization in this endeavor becomes daily more apparent. The importance of such a fact cannot be over-estimated, for it is precisely this "goodwill" which is today giving to its decisions a moral force of vital significance and making the International Labor Organization an instrument of incalculable value in the service of humanity and the preservation of universal peace.

EMERGENCY UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

IT now seems probable that there may be at least 7,000,000 persons unemployed this winter. To meet this crisis we suggest the following program:

1. Maintain wages; 2. Shorten work hours; 3. Assure employment to minimum work forces; 4. Each employer to take on additional workers; 5. Create work through public building; 6. Strengthen employment agencies; 7. Keep young persons in school to prevent their taking jobs from older men and women; 8. Preference for workers with dependents; 9. Financial relief from public and private funds.

1. Maintain Wages—This is a preventive measure. Workers' buying pow-

er must be maintained so that demand for goods will be kept up and employment may not fall to any lower levels. It is essential also to maintain American living standards, for wage levels recover slowly. The wage liquidation of 1921 retarded workers' progress by more than eight years. For by 1929, wage earners had not entirely regained the 1921 losses.

Falling wages have an effect on business comparable to falling prices. Falling prices start a competition in price reductions, each firm trying to secure business by reducing its price a little below others. Thus the price is driven down, in some cases even below production costs. At such times purchasers hold back their orders as long as possible to take advantage of the lowest price. Wage reductions would start a toboggan slide of wages similar to that of prices in the last year and a half. Though wages were reduced below the minimum living standard, customers would still put off their orders to wait for further reductions. Both commodity and labor markets would be thoroughly disorganized. Such a policy retards business recovery.

2. Shorten Work-Hours—Work-hours should be shortened to divide the available work among all workers. We estimate that if unemployment and part time increase as much this winter as they do in normal years, there will be approximately 36-hours' work a week for all wage-earners in the United States. The universal establishment of the five-day week would keep the nation's wage-earners at work, making all producers and consumers. There are some industries where the step from present hours of work to the five day week would not be difficult, for hours are already 44 or 48 a week. But other industries and many individual plants are still working a 9 or 10-hour day and 50 or 55-hour week, and a few even have an 11-hour day and a 60-hour week. It is particularly important that hours be shortened in these establishments so as to level the work-week and make it uniform for all. This measure is essential to meet the present emergency this winter. It is even more essential to protect our economic future. For unless modern industrial improvements are balanced with a reduction of work-hours we shall have a constant increase of technological unemployment. Giving the workers leisure instead of unemployment means moral and spiritual progress for the people of the United States; economically it means that we keep them as creators of wealth and consumers of industry's products, instead of dependents on charity and a drain on our national resources. Shortening work-hours will help to make possible sections 3 and 4.

3. Assure Employment to Minimum Work Forces—All employers to assure employment to their minimum work force at least from November to April. It is entirely possible for almost any employer to judge from past experience and from a survey of present conditions in his own business the number of employes he will need as a minimum force for these 6 months. If every employer in the United States were to do this, some 20,000,000 wage-earners could plan their purchases ahead with confidence for 6 months. In six months many installment purchases could be entirely paid for, so that this renewed confidence on the part of wage earners would result not only in a release of the cash workers are now hoarding against unemployment, but also in an increase of installment purchases. We estimate that the increased spending resulting from employment assurance, if all employers co-operated, would amount to well over one billion dollars. This is enough to make a decided impression on the trend of industrial production.

Employment assurance is a creative substitute for unemployment insurance. Employment assurance keeps men at work creating wealth and establishes the confidence essential for the consumption of that wealth; it strengthens the forces leading to business recovery. Unemployment insurance subsidizes idleness and turns the nation's resources to unproductive ends; in the long run it retards real progress. It would be unwise to meet a temporary emergency by a permanent measure which diverts wealth to unconstructive ends.

4. Each Employer to Take on Additional Workers—There are about 3,000,000 employers in the United States, excluding farmers. It seems possible that there will be 7,000,000 unemployed this winter. If all employers were to take on an average of two workers each, all but 1,000,000 of the unemployed would be gven work. These

1,000,000 will be taken care of by other provisions.

Every employer should be able to give work to additional employes at least part time. There are of course many small shops, such as delicatessens, small retail shops, small tailoring establishments, etc., where the proprietor might find it difficult to take on more than one worker. On the other hand, there are many large employers, employing hundreds, or even thousands of wage earners, who could take on 25 or 100 employes, or even more. Industries and employers should therefore be given quotas of jobs to be furnished, according to their ability to provide work. The allocation of these quotas should be the task of a central board, representing the government and all industrial groups.

5. Create Work Through Public Undertakings—During the years from 1923 to 1928, the number of persons employed in public construction increased from approximately 516,000 to approximately 887,000 (estimate by National Bureau of Economic Research). The largest increase in any one year was 155,000 in 1927. It is estimated that work was created in 1930 for 75,000 men in public building in addition to those already at work, and for 150,000 men in the industries supplying materials for this work. If every effort be made to create work through public construction this winter, it should be possible to give work to over 100,000 in addition to those now employed.

Here is an opportunity to create public improvements of lasting benefit to the people of the United States. While millions of workers are not creating wealth for commercial use, they may add to the public wealth of the citizens of the United States, making life richer for all. Now is the time to undertake such projects as the following, and every effort should be made to press such work to actual completion: Locally, building of schools, creation of parks and playgrounds to provide the wholesome recreation so much needed in our large cities, construction of libraries, improvement and extension of streets, sewage and water supply systems; national and state projects, road building, extension of inland waterways, extension and improvement of national parks, reforestation projects, flood control and irrigation. Public work programs also give an opportunity to beautify our cities by cleaning, painting, planting flowers in parks and in general to make the places where we live and carry on our business a more spiritually satisfying environment.

6. Strengthen Employment Agencies—Efficient employment bureaus will be essential to make any of this work providing program possible. Attention should be concentrated on building up the present system of employment bureaus and supplementing it where necessary. Local communities must undertake the main effort, but the federal and state governments can support and encourage, and undertake the essential function of co-ordination, putting local bureaus in touch with needs in other parts of the state or country.

7. Keep Young Persons in School to Avoid Their Competing for Jobs—Every effort should be made to keep boys and girls in their teens in school. Not only will their efforts to secure work take jobs from older men and women, but they will find it exceedingly difficult to get work. They will risk wasting their time in demoralizing idleness, where it might be spent in increasing their ability for future work. The 1930 Census of Unemployment showed that 11 per cent of all these without jobs were boys and girls between 15 and 19 years of age—267,000 boys and girls in all. The proportion out of work between these ages was especially high, compared to other age groups.

Schools should prepare to enroll as large a number of children in their teens as possible and adapt their curriculum to give them work which will be helpful in preparation for their future occupation.

8. Preference for Workers with Dependents—In this emergency we believe preference for employment should be given workers whose wages must maintain dependents. Fathers of families and workers who must support dependents should have prior consideration when additional employes are needed or when personnel is being reduced.

Accompanying our economic and social developments has come increasing gainful employment for married women. Married women have continued in their trades and callings even when

there was no economic necessity. Heads of families may be jobless while two bread-winners in other families have positions. Unless these married women hold key positions or have an investment in a career for themselves, we believe that in emergencies they should give way to heads of families. Married women whose husbands have permanent positions which carry reasonable incomes, should be discriminated against in the hiring of employes, at least until we are well out of this business depression.

9. Financial Relief from Public and Private Funds—Because it is never possible to put any program into universal effect, we can not expect to provide work for all the unemployed. Without question there will be millions this winter who will have to depend on charity to exist. Ample funds should be provided in every community, both from private and municipal sources. These funds should be used to furnish work rather than relief without work wherever possible.

The collection and administration of funds for relief purposes is of the utmost importance to Labor and Labor, with other groups, should be represented on boards responsible for this work.

The above program can not be put into effect unless there is nation-wide co-operation in carrying it out. Unless American citizens meet the emergency of this winter in the same wholehearted self-sacrificing spirit that inspired war work in the national emergency 14 years ago, we can not hope to see our country through this winter without untold suffering by millions.

THE EMPLOYERS

(By H. H. Siegele)

IT IS a sort of an inborn thing for every wage earner to look forward to a time when he will be the employer instead of the employed. In the pioneer days of this country, the ambitious wage earner usually realized his hopes, but realizations of such hopes are becoming fewer and fewer with each successive generation. The employers are not to blame for this. The blame must be placed on our present social system, which makes possible unlimited accumulations of wealth by a comparatively few non-producing individuals, while millions of those who produce, or would if they could, never know what it means to own a home, much less a little business enterprise.

Employers, in a fierce competitive struggle for existence, are forced to use almost any and every means to survive, and reducing the cost of labor, either by laying off men, or by lowering their wages, is among the most frequently used means. A small percentage of the surviving employers manage to establish great business enterprises, while the rest of them survive only to keep up the struggle. These struggling enterprises could not if they would, do otherwise than keep in the pace set for them by the large commercial enterprises, or corporations, as they are properly called. By the very nature of things, corporations are heartless, feelingless and cruel. They operate for the purpose of making profits for the stockholders, and for that only. They have no other reason for existing. The welfare of their employes is considered only insofar as it will affect, directly or indirectly, the ultimate goal, making money.

We are not ignorant of the fact that corporations contribute much to charity (sometimes immense sums of money) and that they often do, or cause to be done, many acts of mercy. Moreover, they often provide comfortable rest rooms for their employes, and emergency, as well as permanent hospitals. Their officers are courteous, kind and sympathetic, and for the most part, men who in their private life are excellent examples of Christian manhood; and yet, when these men act as representatives of corporations, they must harden their hearts against humanity and be governed by the inhuman force of competition. This force is an ever-present force, but during periods of so-called prosperity it loses much of its heartless sting; unemployment is at its minimum and wages are more nearly fair than at other times. But when the dark days of depression arrive, as they sooner or later always do, our present competitive social system compels em-

ployers of labor, who otherwise would not do it, to act with an inhumanity that is unknown to barbarians or savages.

If what has just been said is true, then our social system is wrong, and if our social system is wrong, which is principally the product of our laws, then it is up to our lawmakers to change our laws so as to produce a system that will let employers and employes live, on a live and let live basis.

Of course, the lawmakers will say, "It can't be done." But it can. Nothing is impossible. Plain brown horse sense is the first essential requisite. Pass a law, and enforce it, that will put the supply and the demand of labor on a budget plan. The budget should fix the length of a legal day's work for the various classes of workers, in such a way that every person who wants to work, can work as many days of the year as he designated on registering for work, excepting holidays. Take the carpenters for example: If the carpenter work of America would keep fifty per cent of the carpenters busy the year round, working eight hours per day, the budget would cut the eight-hour day in two, and make four hours constitute a legal day's work for carpenters. Some years would, no doubt, have more work, in which case the hours constituting a day's work would have to be increased, to, say, five, six, seven or even eight hours. The eight-hour day should be permanently established as the maximum.

The above is merely a suggestion of what we shall call, the budget plan of eliminating unemployment. A complete budget can easily be worked out on the basis of averages, to a very minute degree of accuracy. Our colleges are yearly producing scores of economists, who are able to systematically work out such a plan. In fact, any school boy can work out the problem: "If a certain number of men can do a certain amount of work in a certain number of days, working eight hours per day; how many hours per day will a greater number of men have to work to do the same amount of work in the same number of days?"

The budget should also provide for a minimum wage, which should be based on the average cost of maintaining a family, at prevailing American standards, educating the children and laying up a sufficient amount for that inevitable "rainy day." In other words, if America produces bountifully, and those in a position to know concede that she does, the toilers of the land should receive a bountiful wage, and the employers should receive in the same proportion. . . . Surely there must be something wrong with a system of government that produces situations in which the overproduction cry and the cry for necessities of life can be heard simultaneously. The two cries are twins, born of our social system, notwithstanding the fact, that it is contrary to reason, and that it ought not to be so. The trouble is not at the producing end of the situation, it lies at the distributing end; there are too many people who do not get their share of the products; and hence, the hunger cry on the one hand, while on the other hand, the undistributed supply is falsely attributed to overproduction. A so-called overproduction means unemployment, unemployment means a period of depression, depressions means a situation that can best be defined by applying Sherman's historic definition of "War" . . .Don't blame the employers, the Lord knows, they have troubles enough of their own. Check the whole matter up to the lawmakers.

BANKERS AROUSE REVOLT AGAINST DOMINATION

ROY DICKINSON, whose astonishing article on the turning of big business management toward better planning on a basis of proper distribution of buying power in wages, has created a real stir, returns to the attack in Printers' Ink, of which he is associate editor.

In this weekly magazine of the advertising and management world, Dickinson now pours hot shot into the ranks of reactionary bankers and candidly warns them that "many people seem to be bored with a certain type of bankers," the type of which is obvious.

"This little revolt," Dickinson writes, "now no bigger than a man's hand, is appearing in the most unexpected places."

"An emergence or perhaps a revolt of management is under way," proclaims the caption of the article, which is perhaps the most outspoken condemnation of those banks that seek domination of industry yet written outside of trade union publications.

Dickinson takes up the cudgels for management and for freedom of management from bank control, which, he points out, hates change and new methods, while management must be fertile in the creation of new methods. He shies a hefty rock also at the type of management that lands in a good job where an industry can be stifled simply by the good old method of having luck in the choice of a grandfather.

Editorials from a number of the magazines of commerce and industry are cited by Dickinson in building up the case against control by banks. He shows a goodly and rising tide of resentment against such fulminations as those of the Chase National Bank, which has been all for wage slashes and, he says, "It has amazed me recently to hear, for example, how many people admit they could get along nicely without hearing Rome C. Stephenson, President of the American Bankers' Association, make any more speeches."

Dickinson criticizes the bankers for their effort to dominate management and for a continuously negative point of view. His contention is that the type of bankers under fire make no constructive criticism, offer no plans for moving forward, but veto and check and deny, in the face of a situation that calls for progressive action. To show some of the bitter condemnations of the Stephenson banking type Dickinson quotes the following from "Factory and Industrial Management":

"Reduced working time has already reduced income of wage earners; why cut deeper? Have bankers not yet learned that costs of production may be cut while wages and earnings are increasing? This has been proved time upon time during the past 20 years; ever since in fact the gospel of Taylor, Grant, Emerson, Gilbreth and their followers has penetrated into factory after factory. What about scientific research and engineering? Are we completely to abandon all the gains made during recent years? Does business recovery lie in that direction? Emphatically no! It lies in the direction of a fuller utilization of every iota of managerial skill and an even more complete use of the brains and equipment of our scientific and engineering leaders. If this means shorter hours, well and good. Management is not bankrupt."

He then quotes from a recent book, "What This Country Needs," by Jay Franklin:

"They have done nothing to anticipate or to control industrial depression and unemployment, and the bang of closing doors in hundreds of banks shows that they are not even capable of maintaining their own solvency. And these are the institutions which are going to save mankind, these are the men who get the headlines and the honorary degrees. They can't manage their own affairs intelligently and show no sense of responsibility to the public whose money they use. The skids are ready for them."

That more and more business men and leaders in management are hunting for ways to get along without the bankers, or to put them in their place as merchants of credit, but without the power to control, is Dickinson's belief. Driving pointedly at the group under fire he writes this stinging rebuke:

"Ordinary men seem to be getting more and more doubtful of the widely advertised capacity of bankers to administer all of mankind in a big, broad way. I have even heard presidents of great corporations say recently that management will have to emerge more and more from the domination of bankers, make them realize what business is, what its functions are and ask them to keep out of management."

Pursuing the subject he adds pointedly:

"There is no doubt about the fact that there is one small group of bankers so anxious to deflate everybody but themselves that they are annoying some of the best management brains in the country."

He predicts "at least an emergence of management in the next few years," adding that "some people even go so far as to call it a real revolt.

"If through the building up of big cash surpluses, and what some economists have called a misuse of the credit privilege, some banks and bankers have

been able to get ownership of industries, should they immediately try to run a business as they would a bank?" Dickinson asks.

"There are bankers who are as progressive as that in their looks ahead," says Dickinson, after quoting Owen D. Young's advocacy of the idea of using capital "as a tool," and then he concludes: "It is too bad they are not more vocal. For it isn't a good thing for people to be bored with bankers at a time when they are thinking hard about the high cost of out-worn ideas."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

(By Henry Clay Barrett)



N THIS, the natal month of many great men, we revere the memory of one who stands out pre-eminently in our esteem and affection. One to whom came a tremendous opportunity to serve humanity and proved fully adequate to the mastery of a supreme trial. One born in poverty to rise from a boyhood of toil and hardships to become one of the grandest figures in history.

Ambition and perseverance are the secret of success. Without this combination no man has, or ever can, become great. One is as essential as the other for no matter how great the effort applied to a task, if both are not adhered to with unconquerable tenacity, discouragement will set in and failure result.

A splendid illustration of this formula is that of the man who applied it, not only to himself, but to a nation. One who from the lowliest rose to the highest; one who guided a divided and worn-torn nation through its greatest crisis and set it on the path to peace and prosperity. This man was—Abraham Lincoln.

Born of humble parents, in a crude log cabin amid lowly surroundings, nothing could have been more detrimental to his ambition. No one ever had greater obstacles set before him in the race for supremacy. He enjoyed none of the advantages, as we know them. No one ever had less aid from his environments for the building of a career; but for his determined will to conquer, his tremendous faculty for perseverance, an impulsive desire to go forward, onward, and upward, and his inexhaustible energy with which to fight for the attainment of his great ambition, poverty would have left him to illiterate obscurity.

History records that all the great men the world has ever known have had to strive hard for an education. Lincoln was no exception. He was possessed with an innate desire to learn. Education with him was a burning passion, and which he won by sheer force of perseverance, a perseverance that was indomitable.

At a tender age he was left without the love and care of his mother who had taught him to read. He borrowed books and read them far into the night by the uncertain light of the cabin-hearth—his daylight hours were occupied with his many chores about the farm. Fortunately, his step mother, a good woman, encouraged him in his studies. He devoted hours to studying arithmetic, laboriously figuring on the back of a wooden shovel, using a piece of burnt wood for a pencil. How painful and tiring must have been this process of acquiring an education—especially when fatigued from a long, hard day's toil!

He paid close attention to the speech of his elders; studied the meaning of their words, and diligently practiced the best manner in which to express an idea—the foundation for his later great mastery of expression. It irritated him, even as a child, to be spoken to in a way he could not understand.

His strong character, his keen sense of honesty and justice, his bigness to stand up under his responsibilities, asserted themselves at an early age when he walked miles to deliver a few pennies to a customer to whom he had unintentionally given the wrong change, and in the courage it required to return a rare book, to a kind friend, after it had been nearly ruined by the snow sifting through the cracks of his cabin home.

Time and again do we hear failures lament they never had any opportunities, or that dire poverty and want had been their lot in life, and they become

bitter and vindictive towards more fortunate members of society. But with Lincoln his misfortunes and sorrows created within him a deep sympathy for the poor and downtrodden; he grew to love them as he knew and understood their trials and difficulties. "The Lord must have loved the common people," he once said, "that's why He made so many of them." Born humble, he remained humble throughout life.

Grown to young manhood he followed various occupations—laborer, merchant, running a flat-boat, surveyor—and eventually took up the study of law. In later years Lincoln pointed with pride to the days when he did a hired man's work and told many stories about his plowing, rail-splitting, lumbering, boating or storekeeping. He never failed to pay tribute to that "most important incident in my life, when by honest work, I earned my first dollar."

He practised law and entered politics. Recognition of his true merits was slow; but his set-backs and disappointments failed to dim his patient, kind and sympathetic nature. Gifted with a rare sense of wit and humor he delighted in relating anecdotes, and used stories freely and effectively in his conversation or in bringing out a point in an argument. The people who knew him loved and respected him. To them he was "Abe Lincoln," or just "Honest Abe."

Lincoln was a stout defender of free speech. "Let the people know the truth," he said, "and the country is safe." His stand on important public issues added to his increasing reputation. He hated oppression in any form; his thoughts were always to uplift the lowly and protect the downtrodden. He abhorred slavery and was outspoken that if ever he got the chance he would "hit that thing hard." His pronouncement against slavery, "A country half free and half slave can not endure," and his stirring debates with Stephen A. Douglas, established his fame for eloquence and brilliancy and brought him into national prominence. And it followed that this child of the people, this self-made man, was nominated and elected to the presidency.

Lincoln's one mighty asset was the noble spirit that was within him. It was a spirit keen to drive, courageous, righteous. It was the spirit that drew other men to him, that made them appreciate and honor both his power and his love for right. It was the spirit that compelled the trust of the people who turned over to him the guardianship of the nation.

His anti-slavery sentiments had made him many enemies, and the news of his election was the signal for the beginning of the secession of the slave States of the South; and before he was inaugurated the organization of the Confederacy was well under way. Lincoln's strong character asserted itself. He adopted a conciliatory policy towards the seceding states and promised protection for their slave interests—his sense of justice always predominated—but he refused to nullify his previous statements and carried out his policies in the face of all opposition.

At the opening of the Civil War we find Lincoln beset with many difficulties. Many blamed him for having brought on the war, and he felt the full responsibility upon his shoulders. The states were reluctant to fire on each other as there were many ties of kinship and other bonds between them; also the South, though not quite as strong or as independent as the North, was more closely united and obtained fighting men more readily and willingly.

Jefferson Davis, president of the Confederacy, trained in West Point and having seen active service on the frontier, was skilled in the art of warfare, while Lincoln, inexperienced and politically bound, was compelled to depend on others to select his officers. To add to his perplexities the men assigned to the various posts were usually unfitted and incompetent, thus causing the North to lose heavily at Manassas, and fare badly in other battles, until Lincoln, through the desperation of necessity brought about by the many reverses, and with the experience acquired, assumed personal direction of the war.

The truly great, it seems, as with Lincoln, are not fully appreciated in life. An instance of this is seen in the reception accorded his memorable address at the dedication of the cemetery on the battlefield, at Gettysburg, which ended: "That the nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom, and that government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not

perish from the earth." The vast multitude that had loudly applauded another speaker remained silent when Lincoln had finished. Today, Lincoln's address at Gettysburg stands immortalized as one of the greatest orations ever delivered by man.

After four years of bitterness, struggle and strife, of nerve-racking suspense and anxiety, there came the joyful tidings to a worn and war-weary people that the war was over! Lincoln had won! The country was safe!

At the close of the war Lincoln's voice and his efforts were consecrated to peace. His nobility of heart and mind called for fair play and leniency towards the Southern states. Determined in war, he was generous in victory.

Then came a great calamity—terrible in its awful blackness. Lincoln had been shot! He was dangerously wounded! He was—dead—the victim of a cowardly assassin!

His enemies rejoiced, while a nation mourned.

In the vortex of emotions, which followed, the country drifted as a huge ship shorn of its rudder in a tempestuous sea, helplessly floundering about unable to right itself or find its course. The North realized it had no man as capable as Lincoln to replace him, and the South knew, that in the death of Lincoln, it had lost its best friend, and felt that had he lived greater leniency would have been accorded it and spared many of the horrors of reconstruction.

The world moves on and on. Things that were of paramount importance yesterday are forgotten today. Civilization progresses, burying customs and prejudices of a past age, and introduces the envies and jealousies of the present. Through the great evolution of civilization we find a character that stands out bright, undimmed by the passage of time, a beacon, guiding and inspiring the youth of the present as he has in the past and will in the future. Lincoln belongs to the ages. Year by year he looms larger on history's pages. Many great men have come before him, as many others will follow, but the humble, unassuming, loveable Lincoln will ever occupy a supreme place in the hearts of all mankind.

Easy Home Buying Urged By Hoover

In an address opening his national conference on home building and home ownership President Hoover envisioned an exodus from city apartments, tenements and slums into privately owned homes.

"Next to food and clothing," the President said, "the housing of a nation is its most vital social and economic problem. I am confident that the sentiment for home ownership is so embeded in the American heart that millions of people who dwell in tenements, apartments and rented rows of solid brick have the aspiration for wider opportunity in ownership of their own homes."

The President declared that while the primary purpose of the conference was to discuss home design and improvement, everyone "is impelled by the high ideal and aspiration that each family may pass their days in the home which they own."

He said that the nation has fairly well solved all of its credit problems but home ownership. In most businesses a deposit of 20 or 25 per cent is readily accepted, but in home ownership it means credit for 50 per cent of the home through a first mortgage.

The problem is not for those who can find 50 per cent of the cost of a home, but for those whose initial resources are only 20 or 25 per cent.

These people," he said, "would willingly work and apply all their rent and all their savings to gain for themselves this independence and social well-being. Such people are a good risk. They are the very basis of stability to the nation."

The President deplored the fact that adequate home financing was in such a backward state, and said he believed a long step in the right direction would be for Congress to pass a law providing for the creation of a series of home loan discount banks.

The conference was attended by 2,000 delegates representing every phase of housing enterprise, including the American Federation of Labor.

Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration.—Abraham Lincoln.

The Builder

Who is greater among the sons of men
Than he who toils to build
The humble cottage or palatial home
In the valley or upon the hill.

Who works with cunning skill
And sees with well trained eyes,
Each brace and stay and unseen part
Before the structure begins to rise.

Fashioning his ideas unto strength and art;
Framing each piece in its proper place;
Erecting a rugged structure first,
Later to furnish with beauty and grace.

Surely such men are not common clods,
Who strive with brawn and brain
To erect a shelter for his fellow-men,
That will shield them from wind and rain.

Then among the races of men,
If earthly gods there be,
It must be he, who builds his art
Into a home for you and me.

—G. E. WARREN, L. U. No. 943

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1932

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Denounces Wage-Cutter

IF financiers, industrialists and others who are demanding that the depression be "liquidated" at the expense of workers' pay envelopes had the vision of President Roy LeCraw of the Chamber of Commerce at Atlanta, Ga., "hard times" would soon be only an unpleasant memory.

Recently Mr. LeCraw was requested by the Georgia branch of the Associated General Contractors of America to call a meeting of bankers, realtors, merchants and other business men for the purpose of "establishing a minimum wage for the various crafts in Atlanta."

Of course what the contractors had in mind was a concerted movement to slash wages in the building industry. Mr. LeCraw had no difficulty in seeing through the scheme.

Had he any doubt about the "open shoppers" object, it would have been removed by a statement given out by the contractors a few weeks earlier in which they held that "contractors competing for government work had a perfect right to get their labor where it could be bought the cheapest," and denounced Congress for enacting a law intended to protect wages and working conditions.

In a remarkable letter to the contractors—remarkable because of the source from which it emanated—Mr. LeCraw declared he "would have no part" in a program to reduce wages. Incidentally, he administered a stinging rebuke to those who conceived the scheme.

"The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce," said Mr. LeCraw, "is definitely in favor of 'fair and reasonable wages' through our 'declaration of intentions,' which we have sponsored and circulated. This declaration has been signed by 300 business concerns of our city, who have pledged themselves to strive to maintain a fair wage scale and to make no further reductions in the number of employes.

"I understand the government accepts this scale as the 'prevailing wage scale.'

"It seems there are three general groups of building contractors in Atlanta. First, a group who pay the union wage scale. Second, your group, a number of whom I am informed submitted five or six different wage scales in bidding recently on an Atlanta contract. Third, a group of so-called 'curbstone' contractors who submit bids based on practically starvation wages.

"I am further informed that the second group referred to above have not themselves been entirely free from this practice.

"It looks to the unprejudiced observer as if you folks need a house cleaning. You need to replace cut-throat competition with 'give and take' co-operation. I have learned personally during the past few years that I cannot climb to success over the prostrate forms of my competitors, but I must carry them up with me in a determined effort to raise the general level.

When and if the building trades and contractors of Atlanta get together among themselves and by a three-quarters majority decide to co-operate for the mutual benefit of your industry, then the Chamber of Commerce can certainly aid you in getting rid of the one-quarter minority who still insist on wage profiteering and shyster methods.

"Until this time comes I am convinced that the efforts of this or any outside body would be absolntely futile, and I can only suggest to you to tackle the problem yonrselves with clean hands and open minds."

It is to be regretted that there are not more of his kind occupying positions of influence and authority in business men's organizations throughout the country.

The working man and his family are the first victims of wage cuts but the business man is a close second.

It is a truism, known to all intelligent observers, that business ebbs and flows as the purchasing power of the masses increases or decreases.

Therefore the business man is vitally affected by any reduction in the income of the working man. Unfortunately, the average business man doesn't "see" it and cuts his own throat because of his ignorance of economics.

Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes

ON December 8, 1931, Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes completed twenty-nine years of service on the Supreme Court of the United States. He has taken part in nearly half of all the cases pronounced upon by that court since it was founded.

The mere length and volnme of his public service—and the indomitable way in which he goes on rendering it at the age of ninety years—would entitle him to the respectful gratitude of his country. He has been an active and powerful force for liberalism and human rights.

The essence of Justice Holmes' liberalism is his firm belief that the people have a right to try new laws to deal with new conditions.

"A state legislature," he wrote once, "can do whatever it sees fit to do unless it is restrained by some express prohibition in the constitution of the United States, or of that state."

That doctrine, which is gall and wormwood to privileged interests, Justice Holmes has held from the first. He supported the New York law limiting hours of labor in bakeshops, when the majority of the court, in language showing incredible ignorance of working conditions, declared that law invalid. He upheld the minimum wage law for the District of Columbia, and the law penalizing interstate commerce in products of child labor. He has been a tower of strength in resisting the post-war efforts to restrain free speech.

"We cannot live our dreams," said Justice Holmes in a speech delivered more than 30 years ago. "We are lucky if we can give a sample of our best and if in our hearts we can feel that it has been nobly done." This Nestor of the courts has come closer to living his dreams than is given to ordinary mortals; and the satisfaction of the best work, nobly done, must surely be his.

Collective Bargaining

THE employer makes every effort to conceal the principles involved in this fight. Even unionists are occasionally unconscious of the underlying principle—they at times fail to see the mighty, surging movement that is known as "collective bargaining."

To bargain collectively is more than a struggle for wage increases or hours reductions. It takes power, both physical and spiritual, from the employer who can no longer dictate the lives, the thoughts, the actions, the living standards of employes.

By winning control over their own lives these workers have wrested from the employer a power he has held through the ages.

When the worker realizes that through collective bargaining he is a free man

in all the term implies, he can appreciate why trade unions are opposed. He can understand why the employer denies him the right to organize while the employer himself joins with other employers.

Note what the trade unionist is doing because of his new consciousness. Note his capacity, his intelligence, his ability to govern, his willingness to do team work. Note how this vast volunteer army of more than 4,000,000 men and women cover the North American continent.

Note the publication of more than 300 labor papers and official magazines, shorter hours, the improved working conditions, a voice in industry, high living standards, the continuous fight against encroachment of the judiciary and for remedial legislation, the fight against child labor and for children's and adult education, the vast chain of trade union benefits, the social work of all kinds and civic activities in which workers apply their trade union training that equips them for citizenship duties.

All this has been accomplished within half a century by the American Federation of Labor.

There is nothing to compare with it in history. The American trade union movement is in a class by itself.

Democracy Is Not For Few

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary A. F. of L.)

Democracy is not for select groups in society, as was the rule in Ancient Greece when the few ruled and called it freedom. The democracy that trade unions believe in is expressed in the Declaration of Independence, which declares that all men are born equal. This does not mean that men are born with equal intelligence, equal capacity or equal social standing, but that they are born with equal inherent rights of "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

To secure these rights, continues the Immortal Declaration, governments are instituted. This is the function of government and when that objective is ignored man's rights are jeopardized.

Our governmental ideal does not provide for regulating the lives of citizens who may act as individuals or in groups. In either case their efforts are encouraged by the government and their rights are protected always with the understanding that the rights of other citizens are not interfered with.

The machine age ushered in the factory system and the stock corporation, with the owner of the plant unknown to workers. A train of industrial ills followed. It was then that men abandoned the individualistic theory and accepted the new system of united action—the modern trade unions is the result.

It is idle to discuss what individual was responsible for trade unionism. Organized labor is not a creation. It did not emanate from the brain of one man. It is the logical development of forces that silently operate on every field of activity, and are as natural as the creation of stock corporations, and the massing of capital for greater and more economical production.

To ignore the logic of the trade union is to challenge forces beyond men's control and to say that the nation-wide sweep toward centralization of effort and unity of action can be checked.

Tide of Immigration Still Flowing Outward

The United States does not look as good to aliens as it did a few years ago when it was "the land of promise" for millions of immigrants.

During the last six months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1931, more aliens left the country than were admitted, according to the United States Immigration Bureau. This is something that has not happened since immigration records have been kept.

During the six-month period the net loss of population resulting from the outflow of aliens was 9,348, which compares with a gain of 35,257 during the first half of the fiscal year.

It is reported that during July, August and September the excess of aliens leaving over those arriving showed continued increase.

The turn in the tide is said by Commissioner Harry E. Hull to be partially the result of drastic immigration regulations. But "hard times" are said to have played a larger part.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All carrespondence for the General Executive Board must he sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1931

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Fla.
December 7, 1931.

The General Executive Board met in regular session in Carpenters' Home Lakeland, Florida, on above date. All members present.

The mental and physical condition of Brother S. E. Smith of L. U. 405, Wellsville, Ohio, a guest at the Home was reported by the General President to the G. E. B. The report of the physcian which herewith follows shows that said Brother is mentally deranged.

"Carpenters' Home,
Lakeland, Florida.
August 19, 1931.

"This is to certify:

S. E. Smith has a senile insanity and requires constant attendance and restraint to prevent him from causing injury to himself or others, also from escaping from the Home. This condition was present when he entered the Home.

I recommend that he be sent to an institution for the insane.

J. D. Griffin, M. D."

New London, Conn., L. U. 30.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective Jannary 11, 1932. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Centralia, Ill., L. U. 367.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective January 1, 1932. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795 (Box makers)—Movement to maintain present agreement, effective February 1, 1932. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

Moberly, Mo., L. U. 1434.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective January 1, 1932. Official sanction granted.

Vancouver & New Westminster D. C., Vancouver, B. C., Can.—Request for an appropriation of $500.00 for the purpose of paying members locked out. Request denied.

Cabo Rojo, P. R., L. U. 1455.—The sum of $100.00 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

On account of the high rate of exchange on moneys received from Canada in payment of per capita tax, supplies etc., the G. E. B. authorized the General Treasurer to open an account in the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Montreal, Canada, and pay all Canadian bills by check through said bank.

Request of Local Union No. 50, Knoxville, Tenn., for an appropriation to pay the dues of all their members who are in arrears up to the first of the year. Request denied as the G. E. B. is not authorized to make such appropriations.

Brainerd, Minn., L. U. 951, asking that the pensions be paid monthly on the first of each

month. Request denied, as the pension is now paid in advance and no member entitled to it is inconvenienced in any manner. The payment of pensions on the first of every month would triple the expenses of issuing the pension checks and the Board is curtailing expenses wherever possible.

Request of L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn., to pay pension to Brother Wilmer Holmes was denied for the reason that the Brother has not thirty years continuous membership to his credit.

Request of L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn., to pay pension to Brother C. H. Heath, was denied for the reason that the Brother has not thirty years continuous membership to his credit.

Request of L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn., to pay pension to Brother Jos. LaPlante was denied for the reason that the Brother has not thirty years continuous membership to his credit.

Request of L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn., to pay pension to Brother M. Woodley was denied for the reason that the Brother has not thirty years continuous membership to his credit.

The report of the delegate to the Forty-seventh annual convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Twenty-third Annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Fifty-first annual convention of the A. F. of L. was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

On account of the accumulation of strike accountings for several years as well as old orders for supplies, old lists of local officers, old receipt cards, old ballots and election returns and similar material no longer needed, the General Secretary was instructed to dispose of same.

In accordance with the referendum vote taken under date of October 22, 1928, giving the G. E. B. authority to decide where our next General Convention shall be held and the date on which it is to be held, the G. E. B. decided that the next General Convention of the U. B. be held at our Home at Lakeland, Florida, beginning November 7, 1932.

In the case of the pensions paid to Brothers Jas. J. Butcher and Thomas Dicker, L. U. 843, Jenkintown, Pa., the G. E. B. decided that under the rules governing the payment of pensions neither of the Brothers was entitled to the pension until October 1, 1931.

The claim of Brother M. Turner, L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., for pension was denied as the records show he was reinitiated in L. U. 112, Butte, Mont., January 12, 1922 and is therefore not entitled to the pension.

The appeal of L. U. 36, Oakland, California, in the case of back pension claimed by Brother O. F. Lindh a member of said Local Union was denied and the decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The appeal of L. U. 36, Oakland, California in the case of back pension claimed by W. H. Allyn, a member of said Local Union was denied and the decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The appeal of L. U. 36, Oakland, California in the case of back pension claimed by Brother Alfred Fahlberg, a member of said Local Union was denied and the decision of the General President sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 780, Astoria, Ore., relative to pension for Brothers A. Johnson, Matt Nyland and J. N. Jorgesen referred to the General President for further consideration and investigation.

The appeal of L. U. 393, Camden, N. J., relative to claim for pension of Brother Nicholas Cunningham a member of said L. U. was referred to the G. P. for further investigation.

The appeal of Brother Frederick Poolt a member of L. U. 488, New York, N. Y., relative to back pension he claims he is entitled to, received the careful attention of the G. E. B. after which the decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

December 8, 1931.

Meridian, Miss., L. U. 2313 requesting the suspension and operation of certain international laws of the United Brotherhood was carefully considered and the General Secretary was instructed to inform said Local Union that the G. E. B. is not authorized to suspend any part of our General Laws.

Appeal of L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., versus the Westchester County District Council. The decision of the General President relative to the continued affiliation of that Local Union with the District Council was sustained. The protest of the Local Union in regards to the action taken by the District Council cannot be considered, as the time for taking an appeal has expired. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

Appeal of Geo. M. Cronk, L. U. 131 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Geo. M. Cronk versus the Seattle District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of M. Miska et al., all members of L. U. 168, Yonkers, N. Y., against the decision of the General President in ruling that M. Miska, et. al., were not entitled to pay for lost time was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 30, New London, Conn., from the decision of the General President in the case of John Pierpont Edwards versus L. U. 30. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 22, San Francisco, Cal., from the order of the General President to withdraw from the State Building Trades Council of California was carefully considered, after which the action of the General President was sustained and the appeal was dismissed.

December 9, 1931.

Audit of the books and accounts of the Home was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

December 10, 1931.

Audit of the books and accounts of the Home continued.

The General President reported that the following tentative understanding between the International Association of Machinists and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America had been reached.

Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
October 15, 1931.

TENTATIVE UNDERSTANDING

"In order that more harmonious relations may exist between the International Association of Machinists and the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America over work in dispute, and that by and through co-operation and assistance on the part of both organizations better conditions may prevail in the work claimed by each, the following tentative understanding is proposed:

That the officers and members of both organizations assist each other in bettering and maintaining hours, wages and working conditions on this class of work.

That if a dispute arises that can not be settled locally, no stoppage of work shall take place but that the matter in dispute be immediately submitted to the International President of the Machinists and the General President of the Carpenters for adjustment.

A. O. Wharton, International President International Association of Machinists.
Wm. L. Hutcheson, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America."

* * *

The G. E. B. approved the understanding.

The application of Brother S. A. Sorensen a member of L. U. 81, Kansas City, Mo., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, was approved.

The appeal of Geo. L. Gaines from the decision of the General President in the case of Geo. L. Gaines versus L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md. The Board rules that inasmuch as Geo. L. Gaines did not comply with the laws of the United Brotherhood before taking his case to court and did not appeal to the Board within the time limit specified in our General Laws, the Board cannot consider the case.

December 11, 1931.

Audit of the books and accounts of the Home continued.

Request for an appropriation by the Philadelphia, Pa. D. C., of Five or Six Thousand Dollars was denied.

The General President submitted to the G. E. B. charges against Board Member Schwarzer of the Third District for violation of paragraphs A. B. F. and L. of Section 55 of our General Laws by Local Union No. 143, Canton, Ohio, and after careful consideration of the matter the General President was directed to appoint a committee to investigate the case and report to the next meeting of the Board.

The General President appointed:

George H. Lakey, First General Vice-President.
Frank Duffy, General Secretary.
T. M. Guerin, First District.
W. T. Allen, Second District.
J. W. Williams, Fifth District.

December 14, 1931.

The appeal of L. U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Cal., from the order of the General President to withdraw from the State Building Trades Council of California was carefully considered and the action of the General President was approved and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Robert Bowker, Yonkers, N. Y., from the ruling of the G. P. on a point of law in the Westchester District Council's By-Laws was carefully considered and the decision as rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of J. W. Cunningham, L. U. 302, Huntington, W. Va., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of J. W. Cunningham versus L. U. 1207, Charleston, W. Va. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 67, Boston, Mass., from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of L. U. 67, Boston, Mass., versus the Boston District Council in the refusal of said District Council to seat Frank M. Curly as a delegate, the decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Claims of the Bonding Company relative to the bonding of Local Officers referred to the General Treasurer to take up with officials of the Bonding Company for settlement.

Appeal of L. U. 1408, Redwood City, Cal., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim of Brother Gustaf Erikson for wife's funeral donation. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed. The Local Union is responsible for the carelessness and negligence of its officers and therefore should pay the claim.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued.

December 15, 1931.

Audit of books and accounts of the Home continued and concluded.

It was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. be held at Headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., during the month of April, 1932.

The G. E. B. went into session as a Board of Trustees.

Respectfully submitted.
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

Brother Orville Cox, Recording Secretary of Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Ill., informs the general office that there is very little carpenter work going on in Springfield at the present time and as a consequence a large number of the members are idle with little prospects in view for the winter months. Traveling carpenters are requested to pay no attention to newspaper advertisements that work is plentiful in that city.

* * *

Recording Secretary, P. Taylor, of Local Union No. 36, Oakland, Calif., requests that all traveling members stay away from that city on account of the acute unemployment situation.

* * *

Work at Fort Myers, Florida, is very scarce and the majority of the members of Local Union 2261 are unemployed, according to a report received from Recording Secretary, George Hoffman.

While a federal building is to be erected in this city it will be some months before the job is started and then will only employ a small number of the idle carpenters. Therefore traveling members should stay away from Fort Myers, Florida, as there is little or no opportunity to secure employment.

Report of Delegates to the Twenty-Third Annual Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To the Members of the General Executive Board:

Greetings:

The twenty-third annual convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, October 1-2, 1931, and was called to order and presided over by President George W. Perkins.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by C. E. Herrett and Mrs. Molly Dolk, president and secretary respectively, of the Vancouver Union Label Trades Council. E. G. Hall, president of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor also addressed the convention and conveyed the greetings of that organization.

An interesting and inspiring address was delivered to the convention on the second day's session by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who congratulated the department on what it had accomplished and what it would continue to accomplish in the promotion and sale of union made goods.

The report of the Credential Committee showed 85 delegates, representing 35 international unions.

President Perkins presented a very interesting report dealing with the present situation of the department, as well as including such subjects as the Union Label and Organization.

The report on these subjects, in part, states:

The Union Label Trades Department was formed and now exists for the purpose of promoting the use of the Union Label, Shop Card and Button of affiliated unions. As one of the officers, I feel it a duty and obligation resting with me, to speak freely and candidly upon the issue now at hand; and to bring this squarely before the great customer class is an economic necessity we cannot escape; nor should we ignore the supreme importance to Labor of doing everything we can to organize the unorganized, low-wage portion of working men and women.

Our duty and pressing necessity is to organize in our Unions and federate in the American Federation of Labor. The Union Label, Shop Card and Button are powerful and helpful factors in this worthwhile necessary effort in the preservation of our economic freedom.

Hence the real economic solution and prevention of future depressions and periods of involuntary unemployment is to increase wage-earning capacity of the masses and thus widen the markets and furnish the ability to consume that which we produce. BUILD UP THE UNIONS AND SUPPORT THEM BY THE UNION LABELS.

The report concludes:

The suffering caused by involuntary unemployment in the midst of plenty is reminiscent of the Dark Ages—unethical, unnecessary, inhuman, disgraceful and intolerable. The workers should unite in our Unions—DEMAND THE LABELS—and prevent future depressions by peaceful means—thus rendering a social service—unsurpassable, by any other organized or unorganized effective force.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer Manning dealt with statistical and financial matters of the department, also legislation, union labeled goods and union services, publicity and advertising.

The following is the average membership upon which per capita tax has been paid by the affiliated unions:

American Federation of Labor	808
Bakery and Confectionery Workers International Union of America	20,136
Barbers' International Union of America, Journeymen	30,032
Bill Posters and Billers of America, International Alliance of	1,600
Bookbinders, International Brotherhood of	13,654
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union	30,178
Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, International Union of United	16,000
Brick and Clay Workers of America, United	4,000
Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of	25,000
Cigar Makers' International Union of America	15,500

Clerks' International Protective Association, Retail	5,000
Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union	5,488
Coopers' International Union of North America	664
Electrical Workers of America, International Brotherhood of	10,000
Engravers' Union, International Metal	499
Engravers' Union of North America, International Photo	8,986
Garment Workers of America, United	46,298
Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada	4,000
Glove Workers' Union of America, International	570
Hatters of North America, United	8,500
Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Beverage Dispensers' International Alliance	11,667
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, Amalgamated Association of	1,153
Machinists, International Association of	500
Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated	8,000
Metal Workers' International Association, Sheet	6,250
Molders' Union of North America, International	1,000
Musicians of the United States and Canada, American Federation of	40,000
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of	9,120
Paper Makers, International Brotherhood of	3,000
Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association of the United States and Canada, Operative	8,000
Polishers' International Union, Metal	2,000
Printers, Die Stampers and Engravers' Union of North America, International Plate	1,006
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International	40,000
Railway Employes of America, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric	16,250
Stage Employes and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical	22,000
Stereotypers' and Electrotypers' Union of North America, International	7,632
Stove Mounters' International Union	650
Tailors' Union of America, Journeymen	5,767
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, International Brotherhood of	20,000
Textile Workers of America, United	3,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	2,413
Typographical Union, International	77,539
Upholsterers', Carpet and Linolenm Mechanics' International Union of North America	10,280
Wall Paper Crafts of North America, United	571
Weavers' Protective Association, American Wire	354
	545,065

The total average membership being 545,065 as against 586,625 last year.

In covering the subject under the caption of Legislation, the report stated:

At the Toronto Convention of the American Federation of Labor your delegate introduced Resolution No. 41, which provided that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor prepare and have introduced, in the National Congress, a bill or bills for the registration of Union Labels, Shop Cards and Working Buttons in the District of Columbia.

On collaboration with the Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor, the following bill was prepared and introduced in the Seventy-First Congress. While it failed of action of any kind, it is proposed to reintroduce it at the next session of Congress and we will do our utmost to secure its passage.

"Seventy-First Congress, Third Session
H. R. 17123

In the House of Representatives, February 16, 1931, Mr. Welch of California introduced the following bill; which

was referred to the Committee on District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A Bill

To authorize associations of employes in the District of Columbia to adopt a device to designate the products of the labor of its members, to punish illegal use or imitation of such device, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a union or association of employes in the District of Columbia may adopt a device in the form of a label, brand, mark, name, or other character for the purpose of designating the products of the labor of the members thereof. Duplicate copies of such device shall be registered and filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who shall deliver to the union or association filing the same a certified copy thereof on payment of a fee of $1.00. Such certificate shall not be assignable by the union or association to whom it is issued.

Sec. 2. No person shall in any way use or display the label, brand, mark, name, or other character adopted by any such union or association as provided in section 1 of this Act without the consent or authority of such union or association; or counterfeit or imitate any such label, brand, mark, name, or other character, or knowingly sell, dispose of, keep, or have in his possession with intent to sell or dispose of any goods, wares, merchandise, or other products of labor, upon which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, stamped, or impressed, or knowingly sell, dispose of, keep, or have in his possession with intent to sell or dispose of any goods, wares, merchandise, or other products of labor contained in any box, case, can, or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped, or impressed. If copies of such device have been filed, the union or association may maintain an action in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of counterfeit or colorable imitations of such device, or of goods bearing the same, or the unauthorized use or display of such device, or of goods bearing the same, and the court may restrain such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale, and every unauthorized use or display by others of the genuine devices so registered and filed, if such use or display is not authorized by the owner thereof, and may award to the plaintiff such damages resulting from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale as may be proved, together with the profits derived therefrom.

Sec. 3. A person violating any of the provisions of Section 2 of this Act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500, or by imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The financial report of the department showed the following:

Balance on hand August 31, 1930	$ 11,728.98
Total receipts	33,815.97
	$ 45,544.95
Total expenditures	35,791.24
Balance on hand August 31, 1931	$ 9,753.71

During the past year representatives of the Union Label Trades Department attended a number of conventions of International Unions and State Federations of Labor, in the interest and promotion of the Union Label, as well as attending meetings of Local Unions in many cities for the same purpose.

At the present time 128 Union Label Leagues are chartered under the Union Label Trades Department. Since the last convention the Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada became affiliated with the department, and a certificate of affiliation was issued to a Union Label League in Pittsburg, Kansas.

The Committee on the President's report commended that official on his excellent work during the year, notwithstanding his handicap by illness, and called particular attention to that portion of the report dealing with the paramount purpose of the department, stating:

"We believe that we should strongly reiterate the action taken at our last convention, when, in referring to the

report of President Perkins at that time, the convention in accepting the report of the Committee on President's Report, said:

"Promote the use of the Union Label and only in so far as this is done does the Department justify its existence at all. No opportunity must be overlooked in carrying out this purpose as set forth in the President's report."

The Committee on Secretary-Treasurer's report called the attention of the convention to the great educational value of the work of the Department in advancing the cause of the organized labor movement by the promotion of the Union Label, Card and Button.

The Committee on Label Propaganda in submitting its report recommended that Union Label exhibits and Union Label prize contests be encouraged as they have a tendency to maintain interest and are a wonderful medium to interest those outside of our movement in the human element involved in industry, which is one of the things we are desirous of accomplishing.

We quote herewith a paragraph from the report, which contains much food for thought:

"Trade unionism is a social force with a heart and a purpose which gives hope and encouragement to those who toil. Let us, therefore, continue to show an undaunted and determined purpose to increase our efforts to alleviate conditions for all who toil, realizing fully, as did our predecessors, that achievement and progress can only be secured by sacrifice and service."

All resolutions presented to the convention were adopted, which had a bearing principally on label promotion.

The following officers were elected:

President—George W. Perkins.

First Vice-President—Matthew Woll.

Second Vice-President—Jos. Obergfell.

Third Vice-President—A. A. Myrup.

Fourth Vice-President—Chas. P. Howard.

Fifth Vice-President—E. W. A. O'Dell.

Secretary-Treasurer—John J. Manning.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur Martel,
Vernon Fletcher,
H. H. Pfohl.

Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters Thirteenth Annual Convention

The thirteenth annual convention of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters was held in Racine, Wis., December 9-10-11, 1931. Walter Jensen, Business Representative of Local 91, Racine, called the convention to order, and after kindly words of welcome by himself and Mayor Swoboda, District Attorney Prudent declared a moratorium so that any delegate who might happen to misuse the key to the city would be granted immunity for the duration of the convention.

The gavel was then turned over to President F. E. Gastrow who struck the keynote to the convention when he said, "Brothers we are gathered, perhaps, under the most strenuous conditions ever to face our Organized Labor movement. This may be considered by some as an ideal time to find fault, or pick flaws in our national, state, district, or local union officers, but if there be any such, it is my hope that same will be left behind. We are here to represent the boys back home and to work for the good of all."

Our Brothers in Wisconsin are determined to carry on despite economic adversities, there being some thirty-five delegates present, many of whom served without remuneration of any kind. The spirit of co-operation permeated the entire convention.

Brother Wm. G. Schardt represented the General Office and in addition, General Representative George C. Ottens was granted permission by President Hutcheson to be present a sufficient length of time in which to deliver, in person, his message on the Mid West Labor Council and that Council's efforts in connection with the deep water ways problem. Our State Council went on record, unanimously, in favor of this program, which if brought to a successful conclusion, will spell J-O-B-S for thousands of our members throughout the country. The Mid West Labor Council has for its sole objective, the changing of the Bacon-Davis bill in such a way that all government construction work of any description whatsoever, done by the Federal Government, shall be brought under the provisions of that bill. Wm. Griebling, President of the Iowa State Council of Carpenters, also delivered a very instructive talk on the deep water ways problem.

Ten resolutions of vital importance to labor were adopted, some of them being of national moment, among which were two looking toward the elimination of jurisdictional disputes on the job. Another resolution calls on the Congress of the United States to investigate the interpretation and administration of the present radio laws by the Federal Radio Commission, and to so legislate as to give to Labor's Radio Station, WCFL, a full time national cleared channel with an unlimited power grant equal to that of any other company, corporation, group, or organization.

A resolution, together with the letter accompanying same, recently sent out by Local Union 775, Hoquiam, Washington, was unanimously condemned. That resolution is an attack on our General Officers, but it is more than that, it is a direct insult to the general intelligence of the rank and file of our entire Brotherhood. Surely, no Brother is so lacking in his knowledge of the fundamental principles of our United Brotherhood as to be blinded by a smoke screen containing the stench which permeats that resolution. That resolution by Local 775 has, as its only objective, the utter destruction of our Brotherhood and the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters, in convention assembled, branded it as pernicious, destructive, and seditious communism.

The convention went on record and entered a most emphatic protest against the establishment in Wisconsin of a State Police System of any description, and suggests in its stead, a program to bring the existing police and sheriff forces to a high degree of efficiency by means of education in the art of crime detection.

Local 91 of Racine transferred their regular meeting for convention week to Wednesday night. This meeting was well attended by delegates and members of the Local. Brothers Schardt, Gastrow, Griebling and others delivered interesting and instructive talks that should not have been missed by anyone.

A splendid banquet was served by the Ladies' Auxiliary on Thursday evening and anyone who missed the eats, the speeches, the music by Herr Fritz's band, as well as the dancing, missed an evening's entertainment and instruction that would, indeed, be difficult to duplicate.

President Gastrow, Vice-President Wright, Secretary-Treasurer Shaw, as well as the five Executive Board members were re-elected without opposition, the delegates evidently believing it a poor policy to exchange horses in the middle of the depression stream.

Green Bay was chosen as the convention city for 1932.

Our State Council pioneered in the field of inviting fraternal delegates from State Councils and Conferences of other crafts to sit in with us. President Tom Jones of the Bricklayers State Conference was present and we intend to continue and enlarge on this policy in the future, as we believe much good will accrue from it.

We believe the pre-convention wishes and hopes expressed by all of our General Officers, that we have a constructive, harmonious and successful convention, have been fulfilled. We extend to them our most sincere thanks, and assure them of our deep appreciation for their co-operation of the past. We further assure them that our Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters will do their utmost to continue the pleasant relations now existing.

The Passing of Representative George W. Crosby

The death of Representative George W. Crosby occurred at the Sibley Hospital, Washington, D. C., on December 3, 1931, after a very brief illness caused by acute gastritis.

Representative Crosby was born June 16, 1871, and was initiated into the Brotherhood by Local Union No. 132, of Washington, D. C., on January 29, 1902. Brother Crosby had served our Organization as one of its General Representatives since February, 1911, and served it well.

He was honest and conscientious in all his efforts in behalf of the Brotherhood, and was a very valuable asset to the Organization for the reason that he knew personally whom it was necessary to consult in practically every Department of the Government in Washington. He was well liked and respected by the heads of all Departments. He was a gentleman in his conduct and determined in his efforts. With his passing the Brotherhood has lost a faithful and efficient Representative.

Ends a Successful Career

The Falls Cities District Council of Carpenters sustained a severe loss in the death of its secretary, Brother Thomas Murphy, on December 8, 1931, following an operation at SS. Mary and Elizabeth Hospital, Louisville, Ky.

Brother Murphy's most intimate friends were not aware of his illness until after the announcement of his death and were shocked on receipt of the sad news.

Brother Murphy joined Local Union 1406 on November 30, 1917, one month following the chartering of the Local Union. He immediately took an active interest in its affairs and served as business agent of the Local and later was elected secretary of the Falls Cities District Council, which office he held at the time of his death. He was 44 years old and widely known to a large number of the members of our organization, having served as a delegate to the twentieth and twenty-first general conventions held in Indianapolis in 1920 and 1924. At the latter convention he was elected one of the delegates to the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor. Brother Murphy also attended the twenty-second general convention of our organization held at Lakeland, Florida, in 1928, at which time he represented the Falls Cities District Council at the dedication of our Home.

DEATH ROLL

THOMAS MURPHY—Local Union No. 1406, Louisville, Ky.

HARRY LORDEN—Local Union No. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.

HENRY B. ACKERMAN—Local Union No. 608, New York, N. Y.

LEO C. WHITNEY—Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Death Claims J. E. Andrews, Atkins Salesman

The hardware trade through Indiana and Kentucky incurred a personal loss with the death of Joseph E. Andrews, representative of E. C. Atkins and Company, which occurred at his home in Indianapolis on November 14, 1931. He had been ill for nearly a year.

For nineteen years Mr. Andrews had been associated with the hardware trade as a salesman for the Atkins organization, during which time he formed lifelong contacts among dealers and distributors. His regular visits were always looked forward to with pleasure by the customers in his territory.

Mr. Andrews was a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and was 60 years old at the time of his death.

Roland J. Schmitt, who took over Mr. Andrews' territory during his illness, will continue permanently in that district.

A History of the Carpenters of Washington, D. C.

Gabriel Edmonston, the first General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, supplied General Secretary Duffy several years ago with the following history of the Carpenters of Washington, D. C., which will be found very interesting:

In the fall and winter of 1880 the condition of our trade became wretched in the extreme. Competition among the bosses was so sharp that every trick known to the trade was resorted to. Piecework had steadily grown to such proportions that in many cases the journeymen's day of hard, faithful work netted him just 90 cents. For instance, the bosses would offer but 30 cents per square (100 square feet) for laying flooring, and three squares was considered a fair day's work if properly laid. Wages had reached the lowest figure in the history of our craft, if the cost of living was considered as a factor. Nominally they were $2 per day. When ten hours of work became impossible by reason of the shortening of daylight, the bosses inaugurated the three-quarter workday of seven hours and one-half, which practically reduced wages to $1.50 per day.

The necessity for some action was emphasized by the docility of the journeymen. Continuous work of propaganda during that winter revealed a wretchedly low standard of manhood among the carpenters. Many, in fact all, acknowledged the need of united action, but were afraid of antagonizing the bosses and jeopardizing their jobs. A few promised to join "when the thing started, but had no faith in the movement,

as it had been tried before and failed." However, it resulted in the formation of a union in the early spring following, with a flattering promise of success.

The first meeting was held in Cosmopolitan hall, which then stood on the southeast corner of Eighth and E streets northwest. The attendance was an agreeable surprise to many who had almost thought the enterprise an impossible proceeding. The meeting was called to order by Gabriel Edmonston, who briefly stated the objects of the call and put the question: "Shall we now proceed to organize a carpenters' union?" The vote was unanimous, and a temporary president, secretary, and treasurer were chosen. A committee was selected to draft a constitution and by-laws. The roll was signed by nearly every carpenter present, and the collection of 25 cents from those who chose to pay at the time encouraged the managers to rent the hall for future meetings.

The union soon made itself felt demanding a wage of $2.50 per day and the abolishment of the piecework system. This demand was complied with in the following May without a struggle worth calling a strike. It is only fair to note that some of the bosses fully sympathized with the journeymen. They admitted that wages were lower than the cost of living, but said they "could not undertake to raise the wages and compete in the market for work with those who would refuse to do so.

The organization continued to grow in spite of the croakers who predicted failure. In the meetings, after a discussion of the best means of protecting the union from disintegration, it was fully agreed that the formation of a national union of the craft was the most important. This was accomplished in August, 1881, in the city of Chicago, largely through the efforts and influence of the Washington union. In recognition of the services of this Union the first General President of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was selected from the Washington delegation and as a further compliment the title "Local Union No. 1" was conferred. Thus this Union became the banner organization of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

One mistake made in the formation of the National union of the craft was an effort to satisfy a demand of the journeymen for a cheap experimental benevolent feature. This led to trouble in No. 1, many of its members at that time being not unlike people in other walks of life who expect to drop a nickel in the slot and draw out a dollar every time, not realizing that under no circumstances could they get more than they paid for. The majority of this Union was in favor of a strictly trade protective organization.

We may be pardoned if we refer more largely to the achievements of the Washington carpenters in their early history, as it is a heritage of the trade that no after dissensions can mar or cloud its title. At this time there were but three other open trade unions in the District of Columbia. The printing trades counted as one, the bricklayers, and the granite cutters. The plasterers were organized, but their organization was so secret that they could not mention the name, and expressed it by five stars, * * * * *. The disorganized condition of the other trades, a source of weakness, was considered by Union No. 1, which concluded to attempt the work of organizing them through the means of a central representative body composed of delegates from those already in existence. The first committee, composed of carpenters, visited the bricklayers, granite cutters, and printers' unions, and laid before them their plans for a central union that afterwards became known as the "Federation of Labor of the District of Columbia." The printers, granite cutters and bricklayers sent five delegates each. The plasterers at first refused, giving as a reason that they were not allowed to affiliate with other than members of their own order. To satisfy them the carpenters formed an assembly within their own union and took out a charter, No. 1784, K. of L.

The work of organizing the central body completed, the painters, tinners, plumbers, paperhangers, and soft-stone cutters were called together by the Federation and organized. There being then no national union of these trades, no objection was made to the propaganda of the Knights of Labor and they were assisted in this work by the Federation. This was in the spring of 1881, and the local Federation was in existence prior to the formation of the "Federation of Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada," which took place

at Pittsburgh, Pa., the following November. The free hand and assistance given the Knights of Labor to absorb these new unions was soon abused in the most ungrateful manner. The non-union carpenters were told by the Knights that the old Union No. 1 was no longer any good; that the Assembly 1784, K. of L., was the one for them to join. In defense of Local Union No. 1, that was practically the father of the new unions organized up to that date, the carpenters adjourned the Assembly 1748, K. of L. without date and surrendered the charter and other property, Union No. 1 remaining the dominating influence in the trade.

The next epoch in the history of Union No. 1 records another advance in wages from $2.50 to $3 per day, which was also recorded without a fight worthy of the name.

In 1883 an attempt was made by the K. of L. through their organizer to resurrect the defunct assembly of carpenters No. 1748. This was frustrated by the action of No. 1, which sent a sufficiently strong delegation to capture the meeting called by the organizer. The defect in the plan of the national union of carpenters now became apparent. The individual dues to the local was merely 25 cents per month and the per capita tax to the general office of 5 cents per member in good standing. This munificent (?) sum was expected to provide the general secretary's salary and office expenses, a death benefit of $400 and an accident benefit of $500, and a strike benefit of $4 a week.

A plan of assessments to provide for any deficiency in the general fund was incorporated into the law and made it possible for the carpenters to sustain their credit. The practical working of this assessments clause was to create dissatisfaction with the whole beneficial feature of the Brotherhood. No. 1 not losing any of their brothers by death or accident they counted the outgo and compared it with the income and insisted that the assessments were illegal.

In the summer of 1883 No. 1 omitted paying the regular per capita tax for five months, from April 1 to September 1, and was liable at that time to suspention. This sum was paid by a private contribution and the union was still in good standing when the convention met in Cincinnati, Ohio, August, 1884, and its delegates were seated. The chairman of the delegation from No. 1 at that convention was also chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws. He reported on his return to Union No. 1 that the beneficial features had been remodeled on a practical basis and we would have no further trouble. The old assessment sore was not cured, and it reopened to plague the carpenters again before the year closed. The next assessment was repudiated by Local No. 1 and payment was refused.

Prior to this period a few members thought they could improve on the history and prestige won by the old nnion and secretly took up the defunct charter of 1748 K. of L., and by carefully selecting their material among those who were known to be hostile to the beneficial feature, grew to be a formidable rival of Union No. 1. In the meetings of the latter body it was soon made manifest that there was a strong antagonism to its connection with the national union.

In the assembly meetings it was an easy matter to concoct plans to destroy the open trade union. On the other hand, the loyal members of the brotherhood were handicapped by the presence of spies and could not secure that unity of action that marked the acts of the enemies of the national union.

The open treachery of these members culminated in a resolution "to pay a sufficient amount out of the treasury of No. 1 to put all members in good standing in Assembly 1748 K. of L." Had this resolution passed at that meeting instead of laying over, the history of Local Union, No. 1, by this or any other name, would have ended there. The delay in the passing gave time to notify the General Secretary who at once called the Executive Board in session on February 8, 1886. The latter body resolved to appeal to the courts for protection against the raiders. They authorized one of the older members of No. 1 and such others as might join him to bring suit to prevent this misappropriation of the funds, and released them from any obligation to keep the business of the meeting private so far as might be necessary to prosecute the suit at law. The resolution to raid the treasury was passed by a bare majority, but not, however, before plans were matured by the Executive Board to defeat the object by

an appeal to the courts. The suit was entered the next day and a temporary restraining order was made perpetual when it came to a final trial.

This action of the equity court and the publicity given this plot so enraged the conspirators at their exposure that they considered it of paramount importance to divert attention from their own action. At the meeting of February 24, 1886, charges were preferred against the signers of the suit for violation of obligation in making public the business of the K. of L.(?) brotherhood. The farce of a trial took place and the signers were expelled in the face of the action taken by the Executive Board, which had full power to act in the premises, even to making new rules, subject to subsequent ratification by the next general convention.

The expelled members reorganized as Local No. 190, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, under the instructions of the Executive Board in the month of March, 1886, and their charter was issued June 7 following.

The general convention met at Buffalo, N. Y., in August of that year. Suspended Union No. 1 selected a delegation to attend in order that they might lay their case before the carpenters of the United States there assembled. The action taken by that representative body is as follows:

"The Convention then passed to consideration of the report of Committee on Grievances. The committee reported as follows:

"Report of Committee on Grievances

"Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1886.

"Mr. Chairman:—After reading all letters to and from the suspended Union No. 1, and hearing G. J. Suter, J. T. Suter and P. L. O'Brien, members of suspended Union, No. 1, of Washington, D. C., and hearing Gen.-Pres. J. F. Billingsley and Brothers H. N. Fisher and H. J. Bailey, of the Executive Board, and Brother Edmonston—

"We the Committee on Grievances and Appeals do hereby sustain the Executive Board in suspending No. 1, and hold that the suspension of Union No. 1 was legal. We would recommend that Union No. 1 pay all arrears up to date and be reinstated, provided they also reinstate in their L. U. all loyal members of the Brotherhood. And if they do not comply within thirty days from date, that the loyal members thereof of No. 1 of the Brotherhood to have its charter.

"C. A. Rockwood,
"B. Nelligan,
"W. H. Beug,
"Geo. Kinghorn,
"J. D. Cowper,
"Committee."

"On motion report of committee received.

"On motion it was decided to grant the representatives of Union No. 1, forty-five minutes, or fifteen minutes each, for a hearing before the convention.

"The representatives from Union No. 1 then appeared and were admitted to a hearing before the convention. Geo J. Suter, J. T. Suter and P. L. O'Brien, representatives of Union No. 1, then made their statements.

On request of G. Edmonston unanimous consent was granted the representatives of Union No. 1 ten minutes more to explain their action. P. L. O'Brien then proceeded and was followed by George J. Suter, who spoke a second time. Time expired and the representatives of Union No. 1 retired until the convention passed upon the question.

"General President Billingsley, General Secretary McGuire and G. Edmonston then explained their actions.

"After considerable debate, which was of almost a unanimous character, it was resolved that the recommendation of Committee on Complaints and Grievances be adopted.

"The yeas and nays being called for on the question, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll.

"The vote stood: 74 ayes and 3 nays.

"Motion to adopt the report of Committee on Grievances and indorse the action of the General Officers and Executive Board was declared carried by a vote of 74 to 3, and Union No. 1 was then formally suspended until it accepted terms as stated.

Thus the seal of disapproval was indelibly stamped on their acts by the highest authority known to the craft.

The Knights of Labor organization was at this time at the zenith of its

power, claiming 1,000,000 in its fold. Foiled at every step, the schemers in the old union, after driving away a large number of loyal men, sought the aid of their allies, the Noble (?) and Holy (?) Order of the Knights of Labor, to crush the new local, and also the national union that fostered it. An attempt to organize a "National Trade District Assembly of Carpenters" in the United States met with signal defeat.

Local 190 was born with both teeth and claws, fighting for its very existence. The war waged by the combined forces of the Knights of Labor in the District of Columbia on this Union was no love affair. It had one effect, however, they had not anticipated—it drove out of Local 190 the weak-kneed and left the "old guard" still determinedly facing them. After years of fighting for peace, reason again held sway; but it did not come until a large part of the reform gained by old No. 1 was lost. Instead of one strong union dominating the trade, four small spiritless unions wearily took up the task.

And it is not amiss to say that the Union had a stormy existence. From first to last it maintained itself as a trade union. Its members were determined not to surrender this best form of organization to that delusion with which workmen benumbed their senses and paralyzed their action, in the then defunct Knights of Labor—aye, several trade unions in the District were influenced and dominated by men holding their union card but regarding that card as subordinate to Knights of Labor dictum. They not only frustrated the growth and success of their own unions, but exerted all the power and influence that they possibly could over those who dared stand for true trade unionism in Local 190 and two or three other small local unions.

The record of the achievements of old No. 1 would be incomplete if the history of the present 8-hour workday was omitted. Again it was a carpenter from Union No. 1 that started the movement. Re-elected for the third time to represent the Brotherhood in the Federation of Trades, he proposed, through the columns of the official journal of the Brotherhood, "The Carpenter," to introduce a resolution to establish eight hours as a day's work on and after a certain date, and asked the locals for instructions on this point. He was instructed by the local unions through the general office to proceed with the 8-hour workday resolutions. This proposition had been written in August, 1884, immediately after the close of the Convention of the Brotherhood of Carpenters that had re-elected him as a delegate to the Federation of Trades, and was published in the next issue of "The Carpenter," in September. The movement was ably seconded by Frank K. Foster, Secretary of the Federation of Trades, in his annual report dated October 2, 1884, which reads as follows:

"It appears to be the generally expressed desire of the societies represented in this Federation that it assume the initiative in a national movement for the reduction of the hours of labor. Sporadic attempts of individual trades in certain localities have met with varying degrees of success, but there is little doubt that a universal, centrally directed advance will prove both practical and triumphant. To formulate the machinery for this attempt requires your deepest thought. This much has been determined by the history of the national 8-hour law—it is useless to wait for legislation in this matter. In the world of economic reform the working classes must depend upon themselves for the enforcement of measures as well as for their conception. A united demand for a shorter working day, backed by thorough organization, will prove vastly more effective than the enactment of a thousand laws depending for enforcement upon the pleasure of aspiring politicians or sycophantic department officials.

"I recommend that all possible means be used to arouse public opinion upon this question, and that a vote be taken in all labor organizations, prior to the next Congress, as to the feasibility of a universal strike for a working day of eight (or nine) hours, to take effect not later than May 1, 1886. There can be no doubt that the question of the hours of labor is one of the most practical that will attract your attention and it should receive the notice it merits."

At the meeting of the fourth annual session of the Federation of Trades, Delegate Gabriel Edmonston, of the District of Columbia, representing the national organization of carpenters, offered the following:

"Resolved by the Federation of Organized Trade and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor from and after May 1, 1886, and that we recommend to labor organizations throughout this jurisdiction that they so direct their laws as to conform to this resolution by the time named."

This was adopted by the Convention with but two dissenting votes.

From that date to the present time the Federation of Trades and its successor, the American Federation of Labor, have prosecuted this work with marked success.

From its very existence Local Carpenters' Union of Washington attached to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has performed its duty, not only for the trade or for local purposes, but it is proud of its record, also its affiliation in the general labor movement of the country under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. One of its members Gabriel Edmonston was for one term secretary of the American Federation of Labor and for several terms treasurer. It has contributed to a share of the work and borne some of the burdens of the great struggles which that splendid organization of the workers of the country has performed, and will continue on in that course so long as there is a wrong unredressed or a right to achieve.

The history of Local 190, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, has been but briefly told. We won our fight for a principle and have no friends to reward or foes to punish. The lesson herein is an easy one. The Washington carpenters, after achieving unparalled success, made unto themselves a golden calf and wandered in a wilderness for fourteen years. How much longer the punishment is to last rests with them. now that the calf is gone. The writer can only urge upon all the lesson of all ages and causes, that "In unity there is strength." Carpenters, workers, unite!

High Wages

Industrial depression and commercial stagnation is world wide in its scope. The lower the wage the greater the depression and the greater the misery and suffering of the unemployed. The bankers and open shoppers who are openly and slyly advocating and cutting wages, in some cases, as a remedy for industrial depression should know this fact.

It is a well known fact that wages are on a lower level in Europe than they are in our country and despite this fact unemployment is greater there than here. The foregoing statements are reinforced by disinterested able men who know from first-hand information the actual conditions. One of the latest, best written and most convincing on this issue is from Col. Noble Brandon Judah, former ambassador to Cuba and a well known Chicago lawyer, who has just returned from an extensive tour of Europe. He says:

"There is a greater financial depression, more suffering and want and larger armies of unemployed in every country of Europe which we visited than proportionally are found in the United States. We found that the hotels which in years gone by were crowded with visitors from all parts of the world are now practically empty. We found want and poverty in all directions upon a large scale beyond anything which those who have not been there can understand. There is great social unrest and every country has many more vexatious problems than we have here.

"After touring the various countries you are forced to realize that the lean years and the unemployment problems are not limited to our own country, but are really world-wide and that in the suffering our American people are far better off than the people of any other country in the world at this time.

"Wages are lower in Europe than they have ever been in my memory and there are more people clamoring in European countries for chance to labor and for help than ever before in my memory."

Here we have the evidence of one who is neither a wage earner nor an employer and whose opinion is not directly influenced by wage scales or the personal profits of industrial production. If less or low wages would bring on prosperity here why hasn't it done so over in Europe where it is admitted wage scales are lower than they are here. Depressions are caused by underconsumption. The way to prevent depression and stabilize employment is to balance the consuming power of the masses with productivity. That can be done only by increasing wages.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Defend Your Organization

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The satellites of the opportunists have again made their appearance at the doors of our respective Local meetings calling for "immediate demands."

Embodied in these "demands" is the overthrow of the A. F. of L., U. B. of C. and J. of A. and, the recalling of our General Officers, etc.

In order to build a skyscraper one must plan in detail the particulars before he can erect the building.

This is applicable to all sciences and, the primary science of thinking is no exception. An idea or conception carefully worked out in detail must come before the general or concrete idea. Therefore let us take the general or concrete idea of these opportunists and analyze from the general to the particular.

It is indispensable that we should have a clear perception of the force by which we seek understanding.

At this particular time in our epoch, the economic security of the average working man is very unstable. That is the one detail in cause. What is the effect?

Discontent, and antagonistic. Everyone is blamed for conditions, even to the officers of the respective bodies of his organization.

Where do these ideas come from? Certainly not from out of the air or from the ground but from the existing conditions. From the environments in which he lives and moves.

The opportunist and his satellites know the conditions and, with existing conditions and the working man's mind receptive the venom is injected.

True we are the producers of wealth. But how and why?

True, the bankers and big business men are the trustees of that wealth. But how and why?

I hear some say, what do we want to know for?

That is just what we should know.

To "immediately demand" from the trustees the wealth you have produced would be the height of folly.

Beware of the man who masquerades as a Communist who would incite you to mob violence and riot. He will lead you into chaos, to pull down and wreck what has already been built up.

Is that planning? That is just the opposite. One man can wreck an organization or building when it has taken many sleepless nights and careful planning to build it. I read a few months back in the "Carpenter" that it was necessary to understand economics to understand existing conditions.

That is the answer. In Economics which is a science, can be found the solution.

By a systematic study of Economics can it only be explained how mankind gets the means of subsistence of life. How wealth is accumulated, How mergers and monopolies are formed. By economics can be explained, how in 1859 two stores in New York were the start of a great chain of stores. How they multiplied to 3,200 in 1917 and 16,000 in 1931 with a business of over $1,000,000,000. Why were there 30,000 banks in 1921 (an increase of 300% over the year 1900) and only approximately 18,000 in 1931. The decrease caused by failures and mergers.

Economics will interpret the accumulation of the various banks' wealth. Chase National Bank with resources of over $2,500,000,000, which now surpasses any other bank in the world. The Morgan interests, are, Guaranty Trust, Chase National, National City Bank, United States Steel, General Electric, American Telephone, General Motors, Radio Corporation and numerous others. Altogether the Morgan interests are represented in corporations

with assets amounting to approximately $74,000,000,000.

All this started from one Junious S. Morgan a farm boy who rose to be a banker and financial representative in England.

How is it 3 out of every 4 automobiles are produced by 2 corporations? Ford is responsible for 40 per cent and General Motors 35 per cent.

Economics will explain that. It is a study which cannot be acquired in two or three months. It must be studied diligently and systematically to analyze. The conditions existing today and which arrive periodically every few years can be explained by economics. There is no secret about it.

Defend your organization against those who would try to wreck it.

Ed Ross, Vice-President,
L. U. No. 13. Chicago, Ill.

Something Different

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Looking over the December number of "The Carpenter," a vision came to me like a light to a lost sailor.

What can the elite of finance think of the rank and file of carpenters, being advised and managed by unsophisticated men writing such rant about depression and a cure in shorter days with no reduction in stipend.

Searching history back 5,000 years not one instance comes to light where the toiling class received benefits from the elite without costly tribute, usually of their all. Witness the present Federal Banking Law, permitting twelve banks to absorb the entire gold currency, loan the gold to warring nations, and our Government accepting the collateral received for gold in payment for two and one half times in paper money to be injected into circulation, the Prohibition Laws, or the tariff.

The writer rises to ask, what can be the difference between a 6-hour day and an 8-hour day, as long as the money barons can stretch or shrink the buying power of the toilers wages, anytime it suits their fancy by raising the price of necessities through tariff laws.

Eight hundred items are now protected, so high foreigners can't sell us. The foreign nations imposed tariff on American goods to get even. American manufacturers after losing out promptly built factories in foreign countries leaving their so-called protected workers at home without a job, a rather glaring example of their integrity and need of protective tariff.

Fully 80% of humanity depend on silver values to buy our goods. The money barons manipulate values until silver today is worth 28c while gold is 20.67 an ounce. Any metallurgist advised in costs knows that it takes 13 times more labor to produce gold than silver yet the silver nations must exchange for gold at the market price before they can buy our products. It can't be done. No country can dig up silver at this unjust difference fast enough to buy our products, hence, we are more or less without a job and the country over produced from enforced under consumption.

Upon what authority and by whom was the unit of gold dollars established? None other than the Money Barons decorating their God.

The weight of a gold dollar is 25.8 Troy Grains.

The Alloy, usually silver, is 10% 2.58 Troy Grains.

Then the true content of gold is 23.22 Troy Grains in one dollar.

Now divide a Troy ounce of 480 grains by 23.22 grains and you get 20.67 the price of an ounce of gold.

Where can any man detect the relation to the labor used to produce the gold? And more, why depreciate silver to ridiculous values on one hand and exact high priced gold on the other in payment for our products? All you men walking the street is the answer.

Brothers, it seems some heads are only used to consume more of the elite's goods, a hat.

The poet sang a little song,
What fools we mortals be;
Surely something is very wrong,
Better be damned, than not to see.

He who assumes a knowing pose,
Should strike nails upon the head;
Not follow ethics where it goes,
Do something before we all are dead.

—James J. Mears,
L. U. No. 946. Los Angeles, Cal.

Immense Increased Volume of Production

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The past decade has been a period of furious industrial activity in the United States of America up to 1929. The enormous volume of production arising from the efficacy of modern machinery has made amazing progress. Machinery and organization in Germany have also been the means of increasing production to a startling degree; one plant which produced 75,000 tons of steel with 10,000 workers some years ago, can now produce 150,000 with 9,900 workers. The German cement industry produced in 1929 the same amount as in 1913 with 60 per cent of the workers and with shorter hours. A bookbinding firm recently installed a machine which is operated by four persons, now doing the work formerly produced by 50 women.

Co-operation is of highest importance. The departure of Great Britain from the gold standard and the sharp decline of the pound sterling in terms of dollars has been one of the chief causes for the increase of unemployment throughout the United States of America, where there are more or less 7,500,000 now out of work, with Canada under similar conditions as to unemployment.

Great Britain on October 27 gave the Government a vote of confidence such as has rarely been given before, and in view of much having been given much will be expected. It is true that Great Britain's unemployment has recently declined at a season when it habitually increased, nevertheless in this specific instance the 20 per cent discount on the pound sterling, now largely prevailing, constitutes a substantial reduction in cost of labor.

It is essential that each country proceed as a unit and recognize the need to build a system of national economy for the well-being of the entire world today. The present confused outlook on the world's economic paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty is difficult to determine with precision. The only remedy for unemployment is work, but more and more abundant provision for all human needs is being made with less and less call for human employment in producing it. Leisure is forced upon us, and it is a serious problem to bring our distributive arrangements into line with achieved revolution in production. The financial situation is an effect not a cause. Countries suspect each other and lack of confidence prevails everywhere, while the large armament promotes it.

The return of the National Government has in itself done nothing to relieve the world's economic plight. Temporary stimulation to trade through the depreciation of the pound sterling will be short-lived. There may be an increase in the share of world trade and a small fall in unemployment, but there can be no increase in world trade as long as the question of war debts and reparations remains unsettled and the demand for gold continues. Nothing can restore the purchasing power of the insolvent states of central Europe and the debtor countries of South America except co-operation.

The urgent want for employment and better organization is indispensable, coupled with an increased national income, and in that way only can national salvation be secured. It is necessary that the pound sterling be stabilized at some fixed rate at the earliest possible date and increase exports over imports in order to make an increasing favorable balance each year. A currency must be stable and international as between country and country so that the money of one country shall exchange freely and at fixed rates with the money of other countries. If only six governments, excluding Russia, agreed upon a system of administration guided by interest for the good of all, by declaring an immediate armament truce, a cancellation of war debts, and furthermore resolve to secure a real reduction in the armies, navies, and air forces of the world, obstacles would then disappear.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

Today machines have replaced 9 out of 10 shoe workers, a power shovel does the work of 400 men, a railroad switching device has superseded 168 men in one yard, and a razor-blade machine fills the places of 500 men—examples which show how machinery is causing technological unemployment.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Address of Frank N. Brooks, Vice-Commander American Legion, To A. F. of L. Convention at Vancouver

Since the very inception of the American Legion it has been the uniform custom of your organization to send to our national convention either your president or one speaking in his behalf, and the American Legion has, each year, sent either its Commander or one of its Vice-Commanders to deliver its greetings and felicitations to you. This custom has been an altogether happy one, and has greatly aided in fostering and perpetuating the most friendly relations between the two organizations.

I have attended eight national conventions of the American Legion, and have had the pleasure of hearing both your late, beloved president, Samuel Gompers, the friend of every man, woman and child not only in America but in all the world, and likewise that distinguished patriot and gentleman, your present president, William Green.

I was in Indiana last week when the present National Commander of the American Legion, Honorable Henry Stevens, of North Carolina, called me and asked me to attend this convention as the representative of the American Legion. He stated that it was with the greatest reluctance that he found himself unable to make the trip himself due to conflicting engagements that could not be cancelled. I come, therefore, before you with an apology on my lips and a prayer in my heart; the apology given in behalf of the Legion due to the inability of the National Commander to be here, and the prayer in my heart that I may find words adequate to express to you not the usual felicitations and greetings from one organization to another, but words that embrace all the respect, all the admiration, yes—all the love that the American Legion holds for its comrades in the American Federation of Labor.

It was a dramatic movement at the Detroit convention when the announcement was made that your representative to us at that convention Peter J. Brady, of New York, had met an untimely death while on his mission to the American Legion. Many of my comrades at the convention knew Mr. Brady, and we all looked upon him as one of our own. Your comrade, and my comrade, George L. Berry, of Tennessee, delivered a message to the convention of a most inspirational character, and was accorded the warmest of welcomes. As long as you have the memory of such men as Samuel Gompers and Peter Brady to sustain you, and the splendid leadership of William Green to aid and guide you in your deliberations, your membership back home, and the people of America as a whole, need have no fear for the results of any program that may be formulated at any of your conventions.

While returning quickly from Indiana to Vancouver at the behest of Commander Stevens I encountered many men who expressed doubt and fear as to the outcome of your deliberations here. My answer to them I will state to you now: That your fifty years' record of splendid achievement is for many, and should be sufficient guarantee for anyone, that your program which you will adopt here will not only be calculated to serve the highest interests of your own membership, but will, likewise, serve at this critical moment the best interests of your country. We must remember always that the radicalism of today is the conservatism of tomorrow. I am certain that the wonder of future generations will be that there could be anyone in America opposed to your program, which calls for a job, at a living wage, for every man willing and able to work, and protection and a living for dependent widows and mothers, and a fair chance for education and happiness for every child in America. Any government worthy of the name surely must sooner or later guarantee such opportunities for all.

I think it is peculiarly fitting at this time that you should be meeting in Canada, the home of our late comrades and allies. We speak of that line at the South of us as dividing Canada and the United States, but to me it is the line that joins us together. After all, we are but two children of a common mother, and both of us have derived the very foundations of our social, economic and political systems from that same mother overseas, now harassed on all sides by most perplexing problems.

In closing I say again that the American Legion, with its more than a million members, has the utmost confidence in the results of your deliberations here.

Assailed as you are during this major emergency that confronts not only our nation, but all the nations of the world; assailed, I say, on one side by entrenched privilege and on the other by the subtle voice of Bolshevism, you will point out the way to new security, greater prosperity and more complete happiness. I feel sure that you will agree with me when I say that, although our present form of government is far from perfect, and many wrongs remain to be righted, the future hope of our peoples, and the world itself, lies enshrined in the cross, enfolded in the stripes and emblazoned in the stars of those two flags which hold the place of honor in your meeting place today, Under the protection of those two flags you will, I am sure, bring forth a program that will permit and insure the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor will then go down behind it, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder, with the conviction that they are fighting their good fight together for God and country.

A Union Labor Home for the Supreme Court

The American Federation of Labor takes pleasure in announcing the new home for the United States Supreme Court in the capital of the Nation will be constructed by union labor.

The Supreme Court Building Commission, presided over by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes, awarded the contract for the construction of the super-structure to the George A. Fuller Co., which employs union labor. The contract cost is $8,383,000.

The home of the Supreme Court will be one of the stateliest structures in the Government's building program. It will occupy a prominent location in the framework of improvements being made around the Capitol grounds. It will be just north of the Library of Congress and facing the east front of the Capitol.

The building will be 385 feet from east to west and 305 feet from north to south. The court room and the offices of the justices and court officials will be on the first floor. The second and third floors will contain law libraries, rooms for members of the bar, conference rooms, and a reading room.

The new home for the Supreme Court will not only be a work of architectural splendor and beauty, it will also be a deserved recognition of union carftsmanship, union hours and union wages.

Sane Use of Timber Urged on Lumbermen

According to a report by W. B. Greeley, secretary-manager of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, to the United States Timber Conservation Board, the forest resources of the Northwest, last stand of the nation's virgin timber, will last, at the present rate of depletion seventy-eight years.

Greeley said:

"Calculations indicate that there will be no danger of depletion on the west coast for at least several decades to come. Our immediate problem is rather to use sanely and economically the immense volume of standing timber we now have, and to conserve it from the waste of destructive competition."

Production on the west coast reached its peak in 1926 when 10,411,000,000 feet were cut. In 1931 the number had fallen to nearly one-half that, or 5,827,000,000. Manufacturing and mill capacity, however, is 14,144,000,000 feet.

Up to May of last year the industry was operating only 42 per cent of its capacity. Some mills, Greeley declared, will not resume even after the depression. The average loss as the result of low prices in 1930 was $2.10 per thousand feet.

One of the big wastes on the west coast, Greely said, is abandonment of timber of cordwood size. Annually in the Douglas fir region of the west coast alone, 6,000,000,000 cords of sound cordwood is abandoned. This includes 1,789,000,000 feet that could be converted into lumber. The cause, he says, is overproduction which causes the owner to "skim the cream" to get cash to pay his overhead charges.

The lumber industry that supplies 60 per cent of industrial pay rolls of Oregon and Washington is so depressed that between 40,000 and 50,000 men are unemployed as a result, taking $9 per capita from the buying power of the two states. Since one-half of the lands of these two states are forest lands, a serious loss of population threatens unless the industry gets on its feet.

Foreign Labor News

DENMARK: Danish Trade Union Congress.—The Danish Trade Union centre held its congress at Copenhagen from the 12th to 14th May, 1931. The congress was attended by about 700 delegates and numerous fraternal delegates both from Denmark and from foreign countries.

The Danish Trade Union Movement was started earlier than that of most other countries and it is still established on a strong craft basis. About 90% of the Danish workers in trade and industry are organized in trade unions. The unskilled workers, not being admitted to the craft unions, have founded a general workers' union of their own. The original craft form of organization persists almost unchanged today and amalgamations are rare, so that there is an unusually large number of national unions, many of which have very small memberships as compared with those of other countries. There are also a good many branch unions.

* * *

ENGLAND: Employment Improves. —the British Ministry of Labor is reported as stating that there is further improvement in employment in England. He notes seasonal improvement in the building trades, public works construction, and brick and tile making. Improvements are also noted in the textiles, coal-mining, quarrying, sheet and tinplate manufacture, constructional engineering, the motor vehicle industry, pottery manufacture, general and marine engineering, and the cotton and lace industries.

* * *

FINLAND: Emigration Ceases.—As a result of restrictions placed on immigration in the United States, Canada and Australia it is said that Finish emigration has practically ceased. From 1,469 emigrants listed for the first quarter of 1927, the total has steadily declined to 178 for the first quarter of 1931.

* * *

Demand the Union Label

Japan's Workers Unite

An epoch in labor's history in Japan opens with the founding of a labor federation, named the "Japan Labor Club." This is the verdict of various Japanese journals, which recall that repeated attempts in the past to form a central federation out of divers separate organizations failed because of personal jealousy among leaders and differing principles in the several labor groups. Says the Osaka Mainichi:

"The Labor Club makes it clear in its declaration that its guiding spirit is genuine trade unionism, and that it rejects both Communism and Facism. It was under the banner of this moderate liberalism that unions comprising an aggregate membership of a quarter of a million got together and became confederated. The need for an organization of this kind had been long felt by the working popnlation of the country.

"In the rules of the Japan Labor Club the object of the organization is stated as being the healthy growth of unionism in Japan."

Shorter Hours Will End Idleness, Says New Zealand Trade Unionist

Industrial workers must reduce hours to end unemployment, said James Roberts, New Zealand trade unionist, who visited A. F. of L. headquarters on his way home from San Francisco. He declared that British and European trade unionists are constitutionalists and that they have no sympathy with revolution.

Mr. Roberts was a New Zealand delegate to the International Labor Conference at Geneva. He is Secretary of the New Zealand Alliance of Labor.

"Unemployment is general in Europe, and especially acute in England and Germany. When I left Australia 33 out of every 100 wage earners were unemployed," said Mr. Roberts.

The New Zealander was in England five weeks. He said he observed indications that British trade unionists are

less enthusiastic over political action, and that they are veering to the American viewpoint of economical power.

"The British Labor party," he said, "is confronted by terrific problems, both foreign and domestic. Unemployment at home and unrest in Egypt and India will tax the ingenuity of these labor statesmen."

"National unions are not permitted, under the New Zealand Conciliation and Arbitration Act," he said. "Minimum wages are set by commissions, and the unions must unite in loosely formed voluntary organizations that are federated under an organization known as the New Zealand Alliance of Labor. Under this system we must depend upon the good will and trade union sentiment of individual members and affiliates, just as I understand your American Federation of Labor operates."

Mr. Roberts represented New Zealand workers at the Geneva conference, which consisted of one worker, one employer and one representative of the government of each affiliated country.

The German Government, he said, defeated a proposal that the 7½-hour day be installed in coal mines. Forced labor in the colonies of various countries was given much attention. Recommendations for correction of certain evils were made, as was a recommendation that the various nations arrange to cancel the system in five years.

The 48-hour week for black coat, or white collar workers, was favored. In some countries the 70-hour week is the rule for these workers, said Mr. Roberts.

An English Editor's Tip to Americans, "Rise and Walk"

You are depressed. You think you are crippled. You are afraid of the future. You are full of fears. You have half the gold of the world and half of the machinery and most of the automobiles and all the skyscrapers.

You have the greatest home market in the world and the largest corporations that the world has ever seen.

You are ruled more by ideas and less by tradition than any other people in the world. You have usually done what you thought you could do.

How can it be possible that a progressive nation of 120,000,000 people can be wrecked by the speculation of a little handful of fools in Wall Street.

The prices that were forced too high had to come down. Today all the prices are too low. There is now a golden opportunity for every man who has eyes to see it.

Dollars are now being sold for 30 cents. Practically every security in the United States is being sold at less than its value.

The way to create a fortune is to buy from pessimists. Pay your money and take the risk. Frick started his career by buying coke ovens in the slump of 1873. Carnegie made $300,000,000 by buying steel plants in slumps.

Hundreds of fortunes have been made by buying from pessimists. Ye Gods! What a chance there is at this moment!

In five years from now, most American business men will belong to the "I-Wish-I-Had-Club." Then it will be too late to buy a dollar for 30 cents. The opportunities will be gone.

When a horse balks the balk is in his head not in his legs. He moves on when he thinks he will. And when an American business man is depressed, THE SLUMP IS IN HIS HEAD. There is nothing serious to prevent him from making money if he thinks he will.

When Fear rules the will, nothing can be done, but when a man casts Fear out of his mind, the world becomes his oyster.

To lose a bit of money is nothing, but to lose hope—or lose nerve and ambition—that is what makes men cripples.

The silly depression has gone on long enough. Get rid of it. It is inside you. RISE AND WALK.—Herbert N. Casson.

Teaching New Trades to the Jobless

The 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor took a constructive forward step when it said that the workers deprived of the jobs by labor-displacing machinery have a social right to be retrained, under the direction of competent vocational counselors, so that their skill will be in demand by other industries.

The convention declared that "our educational agencies should consider this problem of vocational education for adults and make provisions to meet it."

It is a pleasure to note that the Federal Board for Vocational Education accepts the same view of social responsibility for providing the victims of technological progress with the means of recovering their status as workers.

"Retraining for new occupations those who are out of jobs as a result of technological changes in industry is a distinct responsibility of vocational education," declares Dr. C. J. Wright, director of the Federal Board, in a statement regarding the advisability of teaching new trades to the unemployed.

"Vocational education must assume responsibility," Dr. Wright continued, "for insuring the welfare of labor to the full extent that training for new employment is required to bring our workers into adjustment with new industrial needs. The man or woman who is thrown out of a job through technological changes in industry is much in the same position as the boy or girl who has not yet entered upon employment.

"Practically, therefore, they are without training for any job which society wants done. They are in need of what may be called 'conversion training,' that is, training for some other occupation closely related to the one from which they have been displaced.

"Because of the need of such persons to reestablish themselves as wage earners as quickly as possible the educational program provided for them should be specific and vocational in character."

"Our jobs as educators," concluded Dr. Wright, "is to find what the workers need and give it to them. In this way the evil of unemployment may for hundreds of thousands of workers be converted into a paid-up policy insuring good citizenship and economic welfare for years to come."

Dr. Wright also agrees with the American Federation of Labor that vocational education in our public schools should be extended and developed to whatever extent may be necessary to provide this retraining for the jobless.

Voluntarism

After fifty years of practical tests the Vancouver Convention of the American Federation of Labor unreservedly reaffirmed its adherence to the principle of voluntarism as the source of lasting strength and sustained progress.

In a free country, membership in trade unions must necessarily be voluntary. Mutual interests and mutual advantage is the force that maintains union membership. The desire of the individual worker for membership and the conviction that union membership will enable him to make personal and material progress is the strongest cohesive force in which the labor movement may rest its dependence.

The confidence which the American Federation of Labor places in voluntarism makes our progess dependent upon an informed membership, continuously educating itself in the problems and policies of Labor. The union is the agency for accomplishing this necessary educational work.

All these things were enunciated by the pioneer president of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, in his last message to the American labor movement.

The counsel of this great leader is the creed which serves as the guide for our movement in planning our course for years to come. Voluntarism shall be our compass as we carry forward the trade-union movement, which is our heritage from the pioneers who established principles and ideals of freedom for the wage-earners of America.

Five-Day Week Plan Growing

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently completed a survey which indicates that considerable increase in the five-day week has taken place. In the building trades, where the five-day week is most prevalent, the bureau found that in June, 1931, one or more of the building crafts in 190 cities and towns were on a five-day week. In 44 cities and towns all the crafts were working a 40-hour week of five eight-hour days. As a result of a questionnaire sent to 37,587 business concerns in 77 industries having 3,941,792 employes the bureau found that 673 establishments having 199,319 employes were working the five-day week. Of all the employes covered in the survey 5.6 per cent were on a permanent five-day week basis. Plants operating five days or less temporarily because of the present depression were not included in the five-day week group. Only industrial concerns that have adopted as a permanent policy the short work week were so classified.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLIII

At the close of the preceding lesson we dealt with bracing form supports, and gave an instance where both extremes, too little bracing and too much bracing, were reached; and we concluded that lack of good judgment and common sense were responsible for going to these extremes. Good judgment in form building is a valuable asset; but if the judgment is not based on some ascertained facts, it often becomes very misleading. Determining the weight of a reinforced concrete slab, by good judgment, is merely arriving at an approximate weight, based on previous experiences. In many cases that is sufficient to answer the purpose, but there are times when that will not

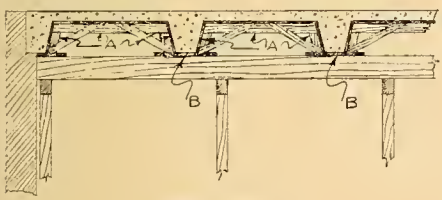


Fig. 252

do, and then it becomes the part of common sense, to use an established basis of facts, in order to compute the weight that must be supported. Plain gravel, sand and cement concrete weighs on an average 140 pounds per cubic foot, and if it is reinforced, the average weight is 150 pounds. With these figures one can easily obtain the weight of a concrete slab, provided he knows, what every form builder should know, the thickness of the slab. But forms, as a rule, must support more than the weight of the slab, which, as it is called, is the dead load. They must also support what is known as the live load. For example, a certain part of a concrete slab has been poured, over which concrete for another part is being wheeled, in which case the forms would have to support, in addition to the slab, the vehicle carrying the moving concrete, the moving concrete, the man who is doing the wheeling, plus the weight of the run-boards. Besides this, there is an unknown possible load for which provision must be made. Let us suppose an instance: For some reason a half dozen or more men come to a

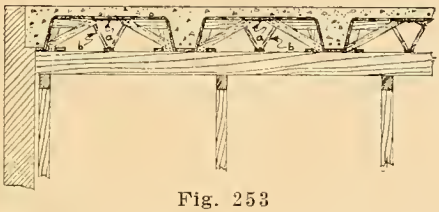


Fig. 253

certain spot just at the time when the man with the load of concrete comes to the same spot, what will happen? Nothing—if the form builder has made provision for this possible live load; but if he has not, there will be an accident, and perhaps somebody will be hurt. That is exactly what happened in the case we related in the previous lesson, —somebody got hurt. . . . We leave this discussion here, for another lesson, and proceed to take up the craft problems.

Fig. 252 shows forms for a beamed floor construction, that can either be made up in sections and used over and over as long as they last, or they can be built in place in such a manner that they can be taken apart when the forms must be removed. It will be noticed that the forms for the sides of the

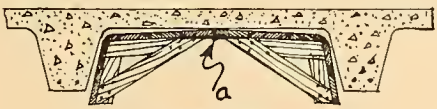


Fig. 254

beams are not perpendicular, making the concrete beams wider at the top than at the bottom. The purpose here is not to get the beveled effect of the beams, but to make it easy to remove the forms. The bridges, which are in-

dicated at A and A, are made independent of all of the rest of the formwork. These bridges are set into place, and the plank beam bottoms shown at B and B, are put in afterward and fastened lightly to the joists. When the forms are to be removed, the shores and the joists are taken down, and then the sections between the beams can be pried loose. If they are made properly they will come out easily, especially if they were coated with oil, before the concrete was poured. Discarded oil from automobiles will prevent the form lumber from sticking to the concrete.

Fig. 253 shows the same floor construction, but the forms between the beams are different. They are made in

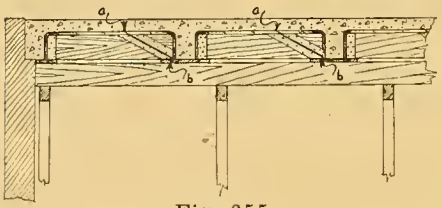


Fig. 255

sections, and are collapsible. At point A, they are held together with hinges, where they break on removing them, much in the manner shown by Fig. 254. What we are showing here, is rather large for a collapsible form, making it necessary to give the center extra support, as shown at b. Where the concrete beams come close together, this type of form will support itself, and give more nearly satisfactory results. However, collapsible forms are always more expensive to build than the regular kind; and unless they can be used over and over on a job, they are hardly practical.

Another type of collapsible form is shown by Fig. 255. Here the sides of the concrete beams are perpendicular.

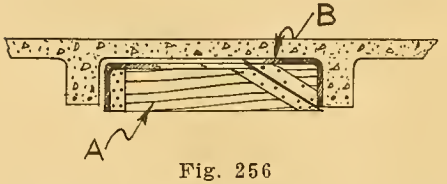


Fig. 256

This form is built in sections, with ⅞-inch boards for joists, which are cut in two from a to b, as shown by the illustration. It will be seen that the sections of forms here, rest on the plank beam bottoms, with a 2 x 4 at either side to add extra support. When this type of form is to be removed, the shores and joists underneath are taken down, and the part marked A, Fig. 256, is pried, as shown, to the right, loosening it entirely from the concrete. The part marked B, is then pried loose, and the section is ready to be used again.

By Fig. 257 we are showing a method of supporting a system of non-collapsible forms for a floor construction similar to what we have been dealing with in the foregoing figures. Here we have the whole form supported by T-shores. This method is suitable, where the concrete beams are spaced from 5 to 7 feet.

The reader should remember that all of the types of form construction we are showing in these lessons, if they are to be used in actual practice, must be modified to suit the conditions under which they are to be used. This is true, to a greater or to a lesser extent, with all our illustrations. Moreover, there

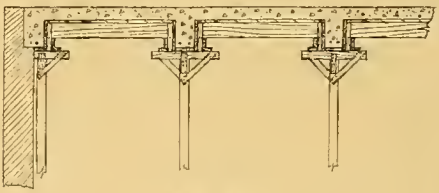


Fig. 257

are other types of collapsible forms that we are not showing; and, no doubt, some of which we are not aware. Every form that is made in sections, so that the sections can be used again and again, is a sort of collapsible form. Forms for the sides of beams are often made in sections; and sometimes the whole beam form is made in a section, so it can be used again for similar beams in other parts of the structure. Side forms for concrete walls are frequently made so they can be removed in sections, and the sections used again in constructing forms for other walls. Not always, though, is the use of a collapsible form justifiable, and the form builder should cultivate a sense of discretion, so he will be able to determine when to use a collapsible form, and when not.

A CHAPTER ON DRAWING

(By L. Perth)

PART TWO

Perspective drawing was defined in the previous issue as the representation of an object on a plane surface as it would appear to the eye. Only one view is required to make a perspective drawing but though this view does show clearly the general form of the object, it cannot be used for construction purposes because it does not show the dimensions of the object nor are the various parts of it represented in their true lengths.

For construction purposes therefore working drawings are necessary. In distinction from Perspective drawing the method used for the preparation of working drawings is known as Engineering Drawing or Mechanical Drawing and it properly includes Architectnral Drawing. Engineering drawing is the general term used by architects and engineers, mechanical, architectural, electrical, structural, as the method employed for the expression, description and recording of ideas and information necessary for the erection of machines and structures.

Unlike perspective, working drawings are not pictorial representations of an object, i. e. they do not show it as it would appear to the eye. The object is represented by various views, each view being a true representation of size and proportion. This is a complete graphical record in which exact and positive information is given in regard to every detail of the structure or machine to be built.

Once more we wish to make an effort to eradicate from the minds of our readers the pernicious belief that in order to be able to draw one must be endowed with a special talent. This erroneous idea has discouraged many from persevering in the pursuit of a most valuable and important subject well within their reach.

How drawings are made and the principles upon which their execution is founded will be discussed in the chapters that follow. We will now introduce to the student the drawing instruments and materials used in the preparation of drawings.

The Drawing Board

The drawing board is a very important item in the making of accurate drawings. It is a matter of utmost importance that the drawing board should be perfectly rectangular, that is—each corner should be a right angle and the opposite sides therefore parallel. The edges should be sharp and straight throughout their length. When this is observed the "T"-Square may be used at will from any portion of the board for drawing horizontal or vertical lines with satisfactory results. It should be remembered that if the board is accurate the drawing will be accurate.

As for the material, various woods may be used to make a drawing board but it should be softwood and yellow pine is the cheapest and best for this

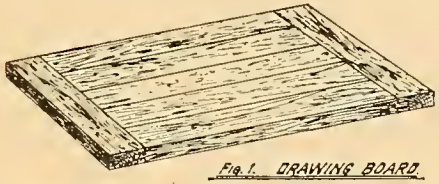


Fig. 1. DRAWING BOARD.

purpose. It may be made to any required size adapted to one's particular needs and depending upon convenience in handling.

In Fig. 1 is shown a very common form of a drawing board made of pine with hardwood edge-strips tongued and grooved into the ends to prevent warping.

Drawing boards of almost any required construction and size may be obtained from dealers in drawing materials at prices lower than can be made. However any competent carpenter should be able to make one himself.

"T"-Squares

As the name implies, this instrument resembles the letter "T" and consists of two parts, the Head and the Blade. Fig.

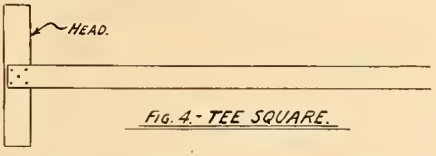


Fig. 4.- TEE SQUARE.

4. The head usually is fixed to the blade at right angles and is used as a guide against the edge of the drawing

board to draw horizontal or vertical lines. There is a wide selection of qualities, sizes and kinds of material. Selection should be made to accommodate the kind of work it is intended for, but whatever quality may be chosen the essential features of a "T"-square are absolute accuracy in all respects and the blade must be thin and flat so as to lie close to the paper.

Triangles

Triangles are instruments used in connection with the "T"-Square for drawing vertical and inclined lines. They are made of wood, metal or celluloid. The latter material is the most



45° TRIANGLE

Fig. 2



60° TRIANGLE

Fig. 3

popular because due to its transparency the draftsman can see underneath it the lines already drawn.

Triangles are known as 45 degree triangles, Fig. 2; and 30 and 60 degrees Fig. 3. A 45 degree triangle has one right angle and two 45 degree angles. A 30 degree and 60 degree triangle has one angle of 30 degrees and the other of 60 degrees. In sizes they come from 3 inches to 15 and 18 inches.

The number, size and material of these instruments are left to the discretion of the student. It should be borne in mind, however, that the value of a triangle is judged by its absolute accuracy. Particularly is this true of the right angle which is used more than either of the others.

Compasses and Dividers

A compass is an instrument used for drawing circles. Fig. 6. It consists of two legs pivoted at one point, called the head. Most compasses have a knurled handle which makes it more convenient to use. One leg of the compass holds a pencil or pen while the other holds a needle or has a needle point.

The term dividers is applied to an instrument having the same shape and



DIVIDERS

Fig 5



COMPASS

Fig 6.

construction as the compass with the exception that both legs have fixed

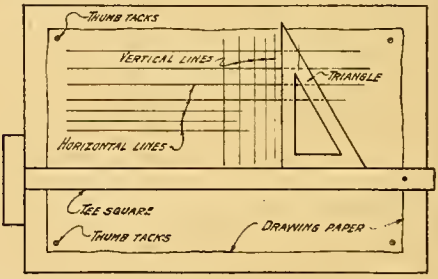


Fig 7.

needle points and are used for measuring spaces. Fig. 5.

CARPENTRY—COURSE IN STAIR BUILDING

(By Richard M. Van Gaasbeek, Pratt Institute, School of Science and Technology, Brooklyn, N. Y.)

Constructing a Winding Stairway

UNIT INSTRUCTION SHEET NO. 23
Drawing No. 722.20

I—Aim of the Unit:

1—To assemble stairs.

II—Tools and Materials:

1—The use and care of tools.

2—Materials required. Standard two foot rule, try square, straight edge, medium hard pencil, crosscut saw.

Small assortment of finishing nails.

III—Specifications:

1—Treads should be level.

2—Risers should be plumb.

3—Newel and posts should be plumb.

4—Strings should be 12″ face to face inside.

5—Strings A-B and C should be sandpapered on inside only.

6—Strings D-E and F should be sandpapered both sides.

7—Treads should be sandpapered on face side before assembling.

8—Risers should be sandpapered on face side before assembling.

IV—Operations:

1—Lay string A on flat.

2—Insert treads No. 2 and No. 3 and riser No. 3.

3—Place string D on top.

4—Wedge and fasten securely together straight and square.

5—Fit newel No. 1 and fasten.

6—Fit angle post No. 2 and fasten.

7—Set upon form as shown in drawing No. 722.20.

8—Set string B up, in place and brace with all treads at their proper level.

9—Set string C up in place and brace with all treads at their proper level.

10—Set string F up in place and brace with all treads at their proper level.

11—Fit angle post No. 3 and fasten.

12—Set string E up in place and brace with all treads at their proper level.

13—Fit angle post No. 4 and fasten.

14—Check up skeleton frame work. The strings should be 12″ inside, treads should be level, risers and posts plumb.

15—Fit corner tread No. 5.

16—Fit corner tread No. 11.

17—Fit tread No. 12.

(Note) It will be necessary to fit these three treads and then open up the frame work to get them in place. In fitting take all measurements from the strings so as to overcome any variation in the milling of the stock.

18—Wedge and fasten tread No. 5, No. 11 and No. 12 securely in place. Recheck assembly of stairs again and brace securely in place, all other members can be inserted from the back.

19—Fit winders No. 4, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9 and No. 10.

(Note) Slip treads in from back and when fitted mark the riser lines while the tread is in place. Take treads out and mark back edge of treads with a straight edge. Cut lines full to allow for forcing for a tight fit. Use wedges in driving stock up to make a tight fit on the face of strings.

20—Fit risers in place, wedging and gluing properly. Use glue on wedges only.

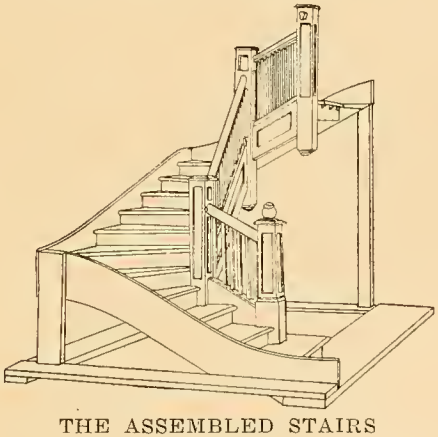
21—Nail treads through face into risers.

22—Nail risers from the back into treads.

23—Glue at least two angle block in angles underneath as shown in drawing No. 722.20.

Constructing a Winding Stairway

Drawing No. 722.20



THE ASSEMBLED STAIRS

24—Fit and fasten bull nose step.

25—Trim stairs in accordance with details.

(Note) The stairs can be trimmed in many ways to meet individual tastes, no fixed principles being involved, and as these units are concerned primarily with principles, the operations involved in trimmings the stairs are omitted.

V—Safety:

1—Protect well hole by guard rail during construction.

2—Horse play or scuffing should never be permitted on or about a building under construction.

3—Use ladders for reaching from one level to another, prior to setting up stairs. Have ladders in good condition.

4—Temporary ladders. The more temporary they are, the greater danger

of carelessness in their construction. Select good materials and plenty of them.

5—Take time to build ladders properly.

6—Have the upper end of ladders fastened.

7—If ropes are used in hoisting such as raising stairs, the proper care of the ropes will prevent accidents.

8—Avoid kinking.

9—Do not make a rope fast on sharp objects and avoid sharp bends over hard surfaces.

10—Post danger signs where necessary.

11—Remove all nails from lumber not in actual use. A study of accidents shows that many have been caused by loose protruding nails.

12—Be mindful of fellow workman and the public and prevent falling materials and tools.

VI—Questions:

1—What is a carriage timber and how many should be used in supporting a stairs?

2—How is the strain distributed to the carriage timbers?

3—How should the finished stair be protected during construction of the building to avoid damage?

BUILT IN CHINA CLOSET

(By Charles A. King)

One of the difficult jobs that occasionally fall upon the carpenter and which has stumped more than one cocksure craftsman is the building of a closet with glass doors in an old house which is more or less out of plumb for that makes trouble in hanging the doors so they will behave themselves. Making the door frame plumb and square is the most difficult part of the entire job; that accomplished, the hanging of the doors is routine work. The particular closet we have before us was built during renovation in an old New England farm house that had defied the elements since 1796. The walls at the corner where the case was to be fitted were about 1½" out off plumb and rather badly out of shape laterally. As the dimensions show the ceiling was only 7' 1" from the floor which made a cornice of any sort undesirable for it would emphasize the low ceiling and the squattiness of the proportions, while the vertical lines, the narrow doors and panes of glass do their best to create an illusion of height.

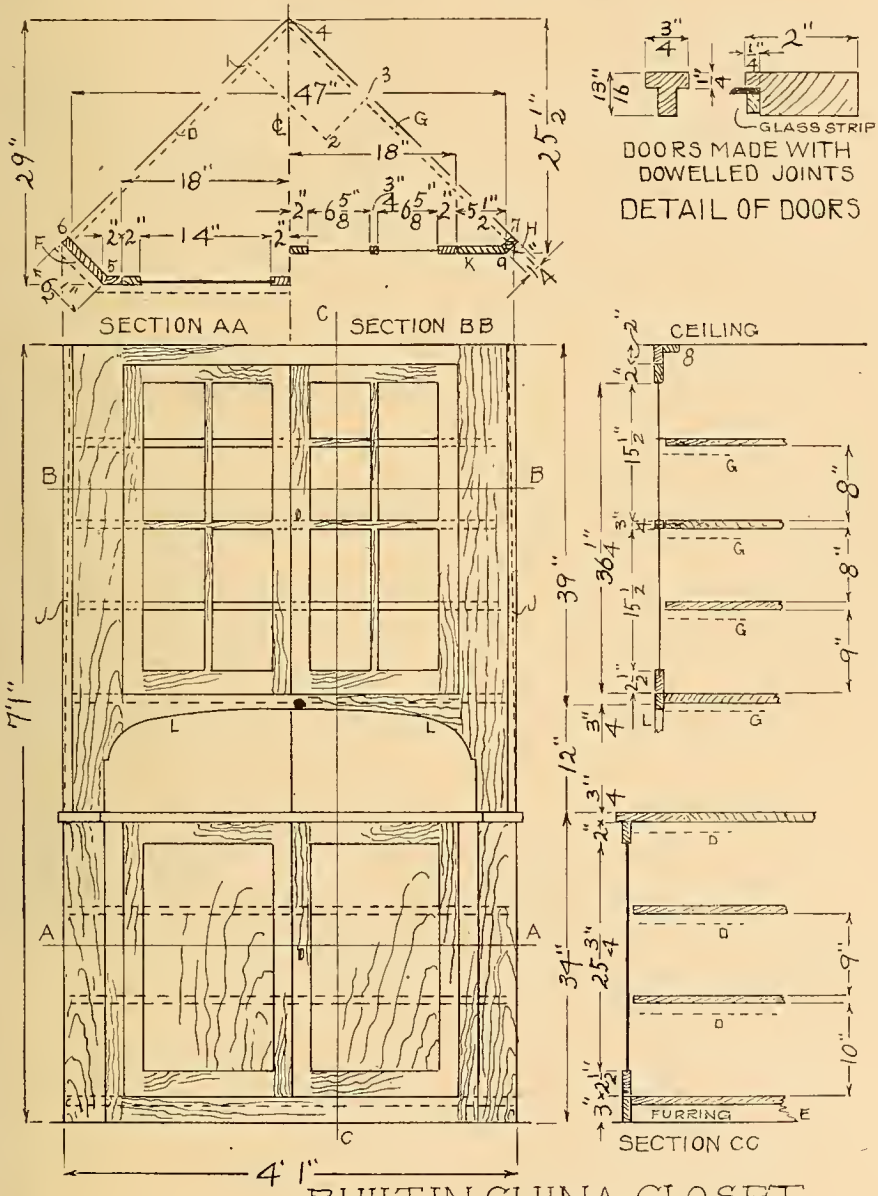
The dimensions given serve to show the proportions of this particular case though they may of course be changed to suit different corners, for in most cases the proportions would be much improved by making the case higher or narrower but the dimensions of this case were fixed by other considerations. Cleats D and furrings E were nailed to the walls and their front ends carefully plumbed. The shelves were made of matched boards, glued together as they were fastened in place and fitted to the corners 1-2-3 for a 12" by 12" corner post projected into the room; ordinarily the shelves would be either carried



back to corner 4 or a back put into the case perhaps 18" from the front. The front edges of the shelves and angles 5-6 were made to coincide in the vertical plane; the front and returns F were fitted and nailed to the shelves, the casings beside the opening put in place and the linen closet was ready for the doors.

The same procedure was followed in making the upper or china display case; the middle shelf was carefully placed to coincide with the middle rail of the doors. A groove about ¼" wide and deep was made 1¾" from the wall in the top of each shelf to allow plates to

be stood on edge. Especial attention was given to making the front ends of the cleats G plumb at 7 and to making the head furring 8 and the front edges would be parallel. In this case these pieces were tapered to recompense for the walls being out of plumb as shown by dotted lines J.



of the shelves coincide in the vertical plane, and the angles of the front returns K plumb at the corners; if this were successfully done their edges

As the doors stop against the edges of the shelves the front casings K may be nailed directly to them. The arch L should be made and casings K shaped

to continue the curve smoothly. The doors were hung with 2″ butts. The inside of the case was painted a bright light blue and the outside a pale cream to match the rest of the room. The glass was set with bradded glass strips, a brass knob placed as shown and the right doors fastened with a spring plug while an elbow catch was fitted to hold the left doors.

In this particular case the ceiling was half an inch higher on the right than on the left side. To remedy this the doors were made that much higher on the top, the glass being fitted to each space accordingly. By this method the difference does not show for no one has discovered it yet until it was pointed out.

Oil to Efficiency

(By H. H. Siegele)

We got in bad—but it wasn't so bad, after we explained why we did what we did. The incident happened a long time ago, when we were putting in bolts somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 1. We will not explain why the bolts had to be placed in this manner, excepting to say that circumstances made it

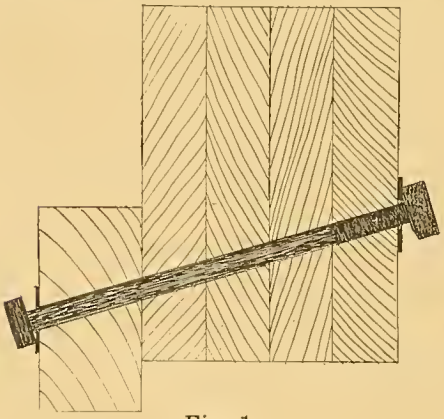


Fig. 1

necessary. On putting in the bolts, many of them did not reach farther than about as the one we are showing, in part, by Fig. 2. Here it will be seen that it would be impossible to get the nut to take a hold of the threads from the flat side. Discovering this, we turned the nut around, applying it as shown by Fig. 3, with the beveled side against the washer and the flat side out. In this way the nut took the threads, and by turning it, the built-up beam was closely drawn together. The work was rough, and so situated that

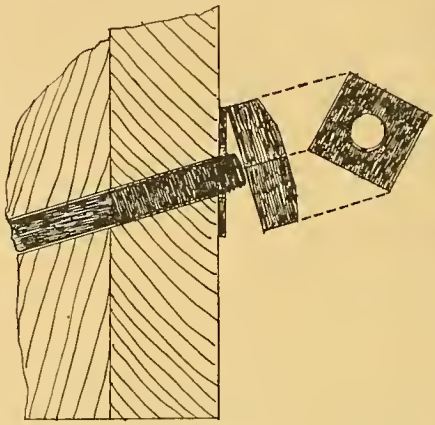


Fig. 2

appearance did not matter; but putting the nuts on wrong side out, got us "in bad" . . . Now then, there are ever so many places where this little trick is as oil to efficiency, and every carpenter, sooner or later, will find a place to use it. In boring for bolts in beams, quite frequently the bit will run to one side, or up or down and when the bolt is inserted, it will come out at the other side of the beam, not altogether at a

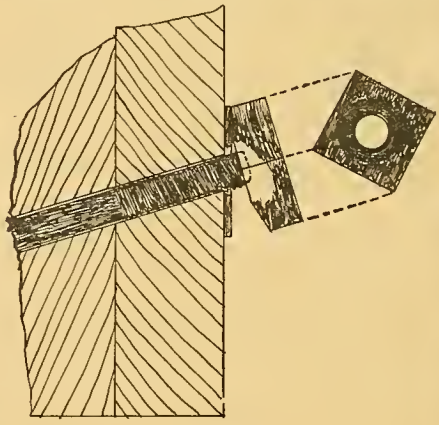


Fig. 3

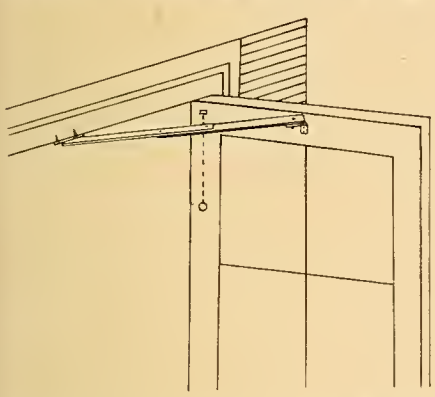
right angle with it. A slanting hole, as everyone knows, requires a longer bolt than a hole bored at a right angle; for that reason, it is often necessary to start the nut with a smal margin of

threading. Turning the nut so the beveled side will be against the washer, as shown by Fig. 1 and 3, usually solves the problem. Sometimes, too, the flat side of the nut is "jimmed up" a little, so it will not readily take a hold, in such cases the nut often makes it go.

New Door Holder

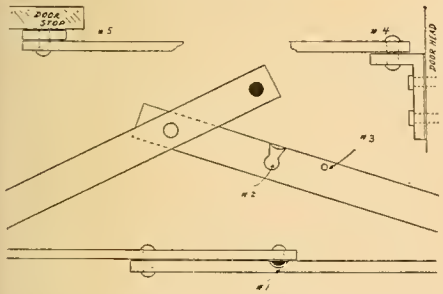
Editor, "The Carpenter":

The accompanying sketch is of a patented door holder, designed by Brother Thomas Wilson, for 30 years a member of Local No. 119. This originally was intended for garages, but will be made



in bronze for storm doors in office and other big buildings, and french doors and windows.

This is very simple in operation, the bracket is bolted to the door at No. 4, and the door is opened to the desired degree, and then the plate is screwed to the stop, and when the holder is in



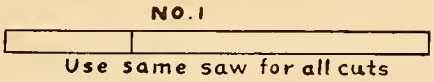
alignment, the friction head, at No. 1, by gravity, falls into the disc at No. 2 and the harder the pressure is to close, the harder the locking device holds, and it is opened easily, by just a slight pull of the chain, on stile.

This article will be on the market in a short while, but if any of the members are interested, in any way, they may get in communication with Brother Wilson at 97 S. 10th St., Newark, N. J.

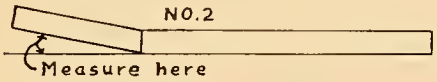
How To Cut Molding

Editor, "The Carpenter":

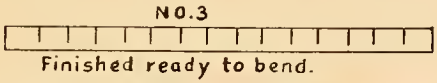
I am herewith submitting a suggestion that possibly may be helpful to the readers of "The Carpenter". It is a method for cutting moldings which are to be bent to any circle.



No. 1 is molding to be used for this purpose, showing cut to proper depth at one-half the diameter of circle.



No. 2 is molding laid on bench or board and raised until cut is closed; the distance from bench to end of mold-



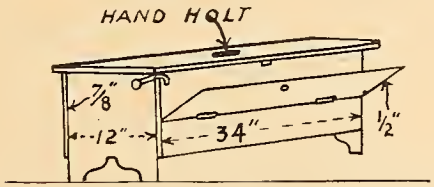
ing will give distance between cuts for molding. This rule will work out nicely on any size circle or arch.

F. A. Shumway,
Chicago, Ill.

Another Style Horse

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I enjoy reading the Carpenter and get a lot of good ideas. I often see cuts of Horses or Bucks as some call them,



but I have one that seems to be different and I like it in many ways. Am submitting a sketch of it.

I make it 20" high by 34" long using 12 boards for the ends and bottom. One

side is enclosed and the other has part of it hinged and I can put a padlock on it. For jobbing it holds all the tools needed and saves carrying a tool box, and for putting up finish it is fine, as you can stand on it with safety. Also for trimming off doors and sash it is better than one horse (and not as good as two) but less to carry and it sits into a car tools and all.

I hope some Brother will try one and it may help a good many.

E. G. Grover,
L. U. No. 762. Wollaston, Mass.

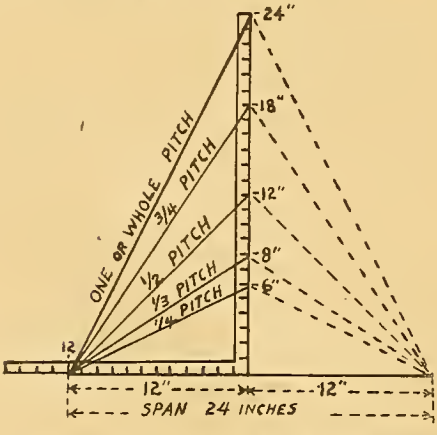
Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting the following explanation and diagram in reply to Brother Mason's request appearing on page 59 of the December issue of our journal, regarding Pitches of Roofs;

It has always been accepted that the pitch of a roof is a proportional part of the width of the span that the ridge rises from. Thus ½ pitch means that the ridge rises one-half the distance of the span. Hence on a 24-foot span, to get ½ pitch the ridge would have to rise 12 feet or 45 degrees; ¼ pitch would mean the rise is one-fourth of the span.

From the diagram it readily can be seen what figures represent the different pitches. By using a 24-inch span the figures on the tongue of the square represent the rise or plumb cuts, and 12 on the blade represents the heel cut. These figures are correct for all the different pitches. Thus ¾ pitch is 12 x 18 instead of 9 x 12 as Brother Mason contends. A whole pitch is 12 x 24, or when the rise equals the span, 1½ pitch would be 12 x 36.



S. E. Minnick,
San Jose, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Replying to Brother B. H. Mason's request appearing in the December issue of "The Carpenter" in regard to Pitch of Roofs, I wish to say the pitch of a roof is figured from a base of 24" rise to 12" run whatever part of 24" the rise per foot is. Example: As 6" per foot is ¼ of 24", then it is ¼ pitch. 8" per foot being ⅓ of 24" then it is ⅓ pitch, 12" per foot being ½ of 24" then it is ½ pitch, 18" per foot being ¾ of 24" then it is ¾ pitch and so on with any other rise per foot.

Irvin N. Crosby,
Swampscott, Mass.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For the benefit of Brother B. H. Mason, who has an inquiry in "The Carpenter" of December I will say that seemingly the question of pitch in roof framing has long since been settled in the minds of carpenters. I do not have access to "Carpenter Cyclopedia" by Mr. Hodgson, however he is generally considered authority on roof framing. Notwithstanding I must say that we should never use other figures than 12 on the framing square to represent the run of common rafters. Brother Mason should understand that any and all buildings are reckoned as being 24" wide on the framing square regardless of their respective widths. And that 24" is the span of the rafters. The rise of the roof in inches to the foot run of the rafter is the pitch; therefore if a roof has an 8" rise it is a ⅓ pitch, because 8 is ⅓ of 24; if it has a rise of 12" to the foot run it is a half pitch because 12 is half of 24, and if it has a rise of 24" to the foot run then it is a full pitch because 24" is equal to span or to the width of building.

We should never use such figures as 9 to represent the run of common rafters; if 9" represents the run of a ¾

pitch roof then the rise would be 13½" according to what Brother Mason says of Mr. Hodgson.

A ¾ Pitch is cut on 12 and 18 on the framing square; 12 representing the run and 18 the rise. An 18" rise must be a ¾ pitch because 18 is ¾ of 24; and we must not forget that 24" represents the width of building. The length of rafter per foot run is 21-63—100".

C. G. Butler,
L. U. No. 665. Amarillo, Texas.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In response to request of Brother H. C. French, L. U. 149, "That I explain how I obtain figures given in feet and decimals of a foot for Hip-Rafters in table." (Which was published in November number of The Carpenter) I submit the following:

In computing lengths of rafters all measurements should be expressed in decimals of a foot. (When inches or decimal inches occur, divide by 12.)

To get the Run or Base of Main rafter we divide width of building or span by 2, and to get the Run of Hip rafter (on square roof) we take the hypothenuse of angle 45 degrees—1414214—then multiply by ½ span. For example—showing how lengths are obtained for 1 foot on ½ pitch.

Main Rafter

Width of building	2 ft.
Run Main rafter	1 "
Square of Run	1 "
Square of Height	1 "
Square root of	2 ft.

equals 1.414214—1 ft. 4.9706".

Hip Rafter

Width of building	2. ft.
Run of Hip Rsf, 1.41421.	"
Square of Hip Run	2. "
Square of Height	1 "
Square root of	3 "

equals 1.7821—1 ft. 9.3852 in.

Example

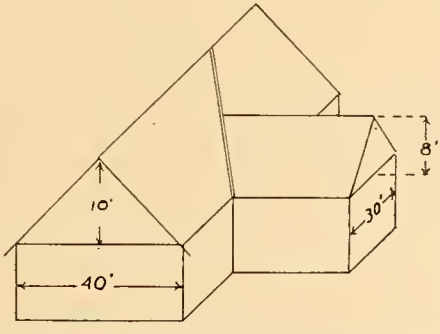
Wanted—Rafter lengths for 21 ft. 10½ in. Octagon roof—¼ pitch. 21 ft. 10½ divided by 2 equals 10 ft. 11.25 in. equals 10.9375 ft. .X 1.1180 equals 12.228125 equals 12 ft. 2¾ inches for Main Rafter.

The following Table gives Foot-Lengths of polygon Hip Rafters for the common pitches.

Sides	Run.	½	⅓	¼	1-5	1-6
3-Trigon	2.000000	2.236070	2.108183	2.061550	2.039610	2.027587
4-Tetragon	1.414214	1.732051	1.563469	1.500000	1.469694	1.452966
5-Pentagon	1.236068	1.589926	1.404386	1.333366	1.299178	1.280224
6-Hexagon	1.154701	1.527526	1.333330	1.258306	1.222021	1.201850
7-Heptagon	1.109885	1.493985	1.294768	1.217370	1.179826	1.158921
8-Octagon	1.082392	1.473626	1.271223	1.192297	1.153938	1.132555
9-Nonagon	1.064178	1.460300	1.255751	1.175791	1.136871	1.115161
10-Decagon	1.051462	1.451059	1.244993	1.164290	1.128945	1.103033
11-Undecagon	1.042181	1.444327	1.237140	1.155890	1.116280	1.091419
12-Dodecadron	1.035276	1.439374	1.231354	1.149690	1.109863	1.087614
16-Hexadecadron	1.019592	1.428134	1.218197	1.135591	1.095248	1.072696

10.9375 X 1.192297 equals 13.040748 equals 13 ft. ½ in. for Hip Rafter.

As there have been vague and complicated solutions of Brother De Mar's problem in April number of The Carpenter, viz. "Getting lengths of Valley-Rafters on roofs of Unequal pitches," I submit the following simple rule for solving this oft-occurring problem.



Rule

To the Sq. of Height of Lower roof, add the Sqs. of Runs of each roof, then extract square root of this sum, which gives length of Short Valley. Multiply length of Short Valley by Height of Higher Roof and divide by Height of Lower roof, which gives length of Long valley rafter.

Example (as per dimensions on accompanying sketch).

Sq. of 8 ft. Run—15 X 15 equals 225
Sq. of 8 ft. Run—16 X 16 equals 256
Sq. of Height—8 X 8 equals_____ 64

Sq. root of_____545
equals 23.3452 ft. equals 23 ft. 4⅛ in. equals length of Short Valley.

10 X Short Valley equals 233.4520 divided by 8 equals 29.1815 equals 29 ft. 2 3-16 in. length of Long Rafter.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. San Francisco, Cal.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Allow me through the medium of our Journal to ask Brother A. L. Walter of L. U. No. 436, Floyd Knobs, Ind., to please explain his statement in the September issue.

Quoting Brother Walter: "Divide 120 in. x 6.4 equals 18.75ft." As you used 18.75 ft. to get your answer I would like to have you check these figures, using the correct answer for the above figures, and show us how you can get 29′ 2⅛″ from such procedure.

M. Shannahan,
L. U. No. 804. Naugatuck, Conn.

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The Joint Committee on Printing of the Senate and House, decided that wage-cutting employers should not be permitted to supply paper to Uncle Sam's great printing establishment, probably the biggest in the world.

Public Printer George H. Carter brought the issue before the committee while it was considering specifications for paper contracts. Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, put the issue in concrete form by moving that the following language be inserted in paper contracts:

"The Joint Committee on Printing reserves the right to revoke the contract for any paper made by workmen the wages of whom are reduced during the term of the contract."

The matter was thoroughly discussed, but the committee decided to stand by Shipstead and the Public Printer.

The provision only affects paper contracts now being made, and involving the expenditure of $2,300,000. It is expected, however, that the committee will apply the same rule to all future contracts. If this is done, it is likely to have an important effect, for the Government Printing Office purchases between 12 and 15 million dollars worth of paper alone, besides an immense amount of other supplies.

While the action of the Joint Committee is without precedent, so far as the United States government is concerned, it is in line with legislation designed to protect wages and working conditions enacted by many other countries.

The United States government enforces an eight-hour day on government contracts. It has been repeatedly suggested that it should go a step further and insist that those who profit from fat government contracts should pay wages which would enable their employes to live according to American standards.

To the Joint Committee on Printing belongs the credit for making the first step in the direction of this important reform.

Senator Shipstead is chairman of the Senate Committee on Printing. The House has a similar committee. When the two committees come together, they constitute the Joint Committee.

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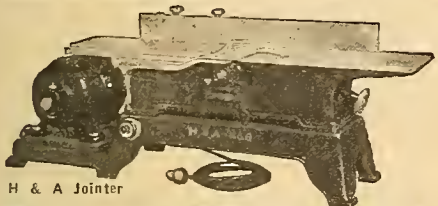
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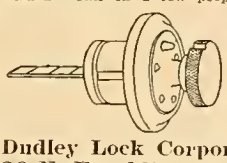
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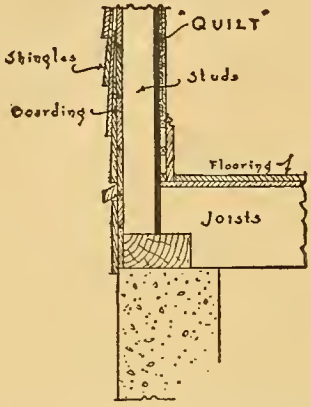
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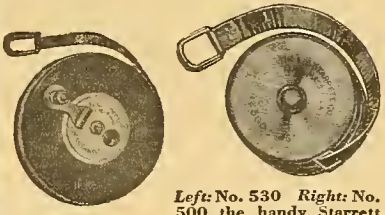
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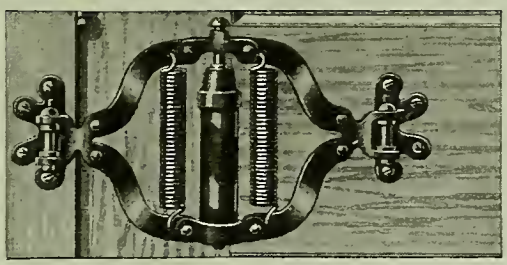
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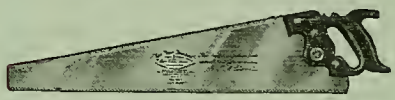
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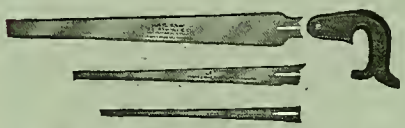


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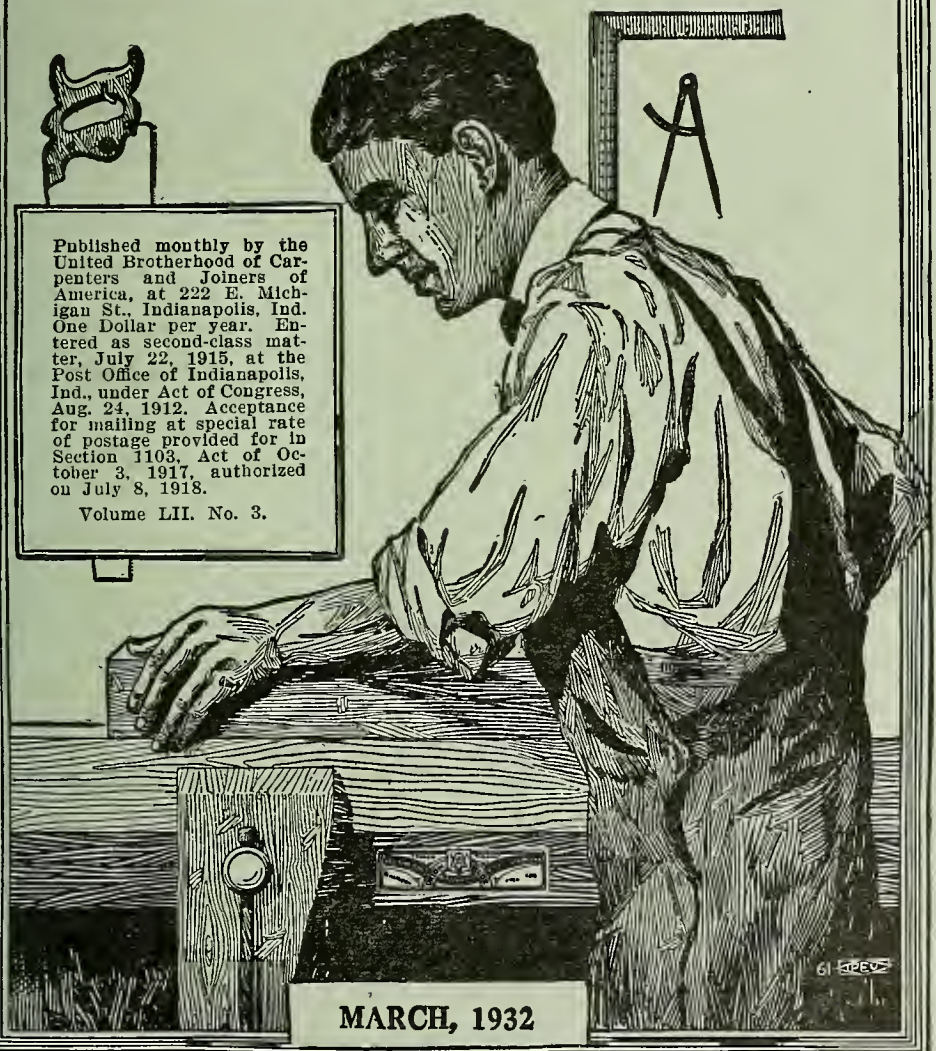
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The Carpenter



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Volume LII. No. 3.

MARCH, 1932

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VOL. 8 MARCH, 1932 No. 3

US Gypsum Board

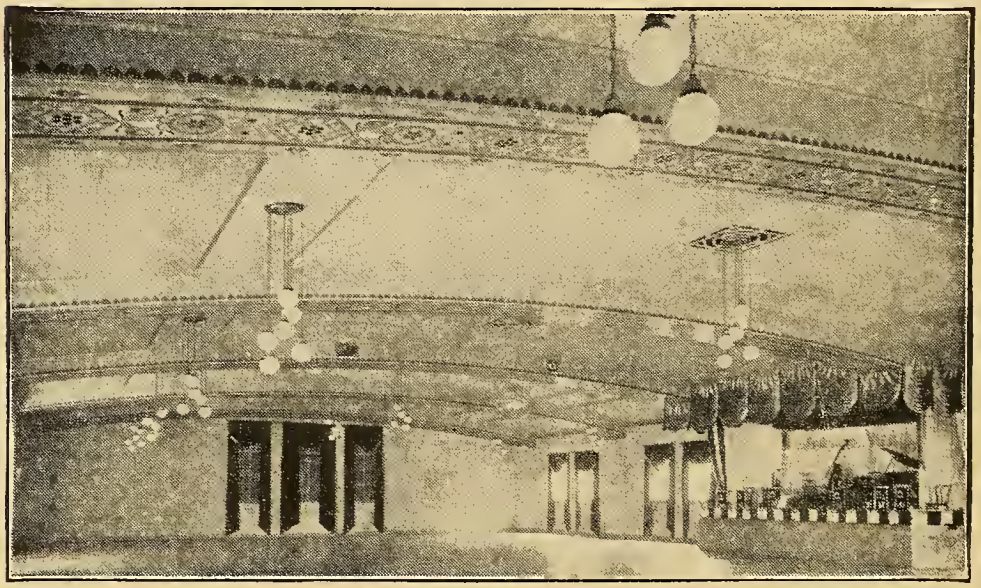
A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Here's How to Apply Red Top Insulating Tile Board Over Old Ceilings

TO avoid having narrow strips at the edges of the ceiling, snap a chalk line across the joists at the ceiling center. Measure from this mark to the wall, and divide the result in inches by 18, the width of a tile. If the answer is even, or if there is a remainder of more than 9 inches, lay the edge of the first tile board to the center line. If, however, the remainder is less than 9 inches, make a second mark 9 inches either way from the original mark and lay the edge of the first board on this second mark. Lay the first tile board with one end on the center joist. Now complete the first course through the center of the ceiling and lay the other courses to it, breaking joints.

Nail with a small-headed finishing nail, driving it through the tile into the joists at a slight angle, setting the heads slightly below the surface. Use three nails in each joist. Space the end joints 1-32 inch. Fit tongue-and-groove edges snugly together.

(See new putty for spotting nails described on next page.)



Red Top Insulating Tile Board Used on the Ceiling of the Beautiful Chermot Dance Auditorium, Omaha, Nebraska. Architects: Noel S. Wallace and Jas. T. Allen, Contractors: Peter Kiewit Sons Co.

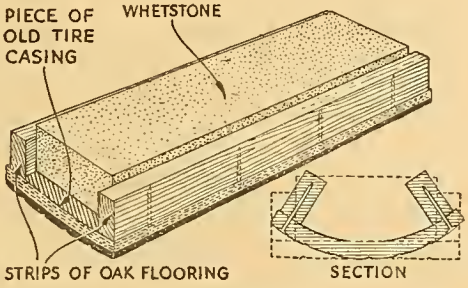
US
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Mr. J. W. Williams: Write for Your Prize Money

THIS non-skid, non-breakable whetstone box was suggested by Mr. J. W. Williams, who has used one two years with no signs of wear. The stone can be easily turned.

Our artist who made the sketch lost Mr. Williams' letter bearing his address. If he will drop us a line, giving his local number, the $5.00 prize money will be sent him promptly.

To make the whetstone box, cut a piece of old auto tire about one inch longer than the stone. Press the stone down upon the casing until the latter is flat, then mark the casing on each side of the stone. For the sides of the box take small pieces of oak flooring. Drive small nails through the casing into these strips, which should be set a little closer together than the marks made on the tire.



Owners Want Values, Says Carpenter

SAYS a carpenter: "A house owner in engaging me to do some remodel work, asked me to be sure to use Sheetrock gypsum wallboard. On reaching the job I learned why. Some Sheetrock partitions I had installed eleven years ago proved to be in almost perfect condition.

Unquestionably owners now-a-days are watching values more closely than formerly. Many realize that a durable, fireproof wallboard is worth several times as much as one that shrinks and gives way; so the knowing owners say "Sheetrock."

The others will thank you carpenters for telling them about Sheetrock. Hi-Test Sheetrock, you know, is about twice as strong and sturdy as Sheetrock made years ago; jobs really ought to remain in fine condition as long as the building stands. All true Sheetrock is labeled *"Sheetrock."*

A New Putty for Hiding Red Top Insulating Board Nail Heads

THIS company has developed a new putty, which when applied over the countersunk nails in Red Top Insulating Board or Red Top Insulating Tile Board, completely conceals them.

Ask your dealer for this new product.

The teacher was testing the knowledge of the kindergarten class. Slapping a half dollar on the desk, she said: "What's that?"

A voice from the back seat: "Tails."

—The Mutual Magazine

Carpenters Say Insulating Tile Board Saves Money

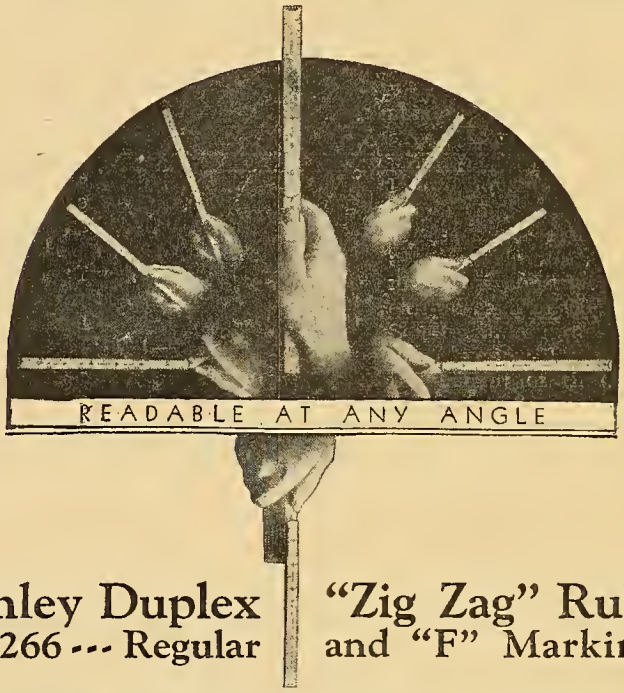
CARPENTERS report considerable economies effected by the use of Red Top Insulating Tile Board. These economies result from the small units being easier to handle, from the elimination of batten strips, and also from the saving on paint, the paint coverage being unusual and many owners preferring that the surface be left unpainted. The 18 x 32-in. units can also be quickly fitted to irregular surfaces or to basement ceilings where there are protruding pipes.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

The only rule on the market that

READS UP *or* DOWN, LEFT *or* RIGHT

without reversing or turning it over



Stanley Duplex No. 266 --- Regular "Zig Zag" Rule and "F" Marking

The new Vertical Marking together with graduations on all edges of this new Stanley "Zig Zag" Rule make it easy to read the rule in any position at a glance—no need to reverse it or turn it over to locate the figures.

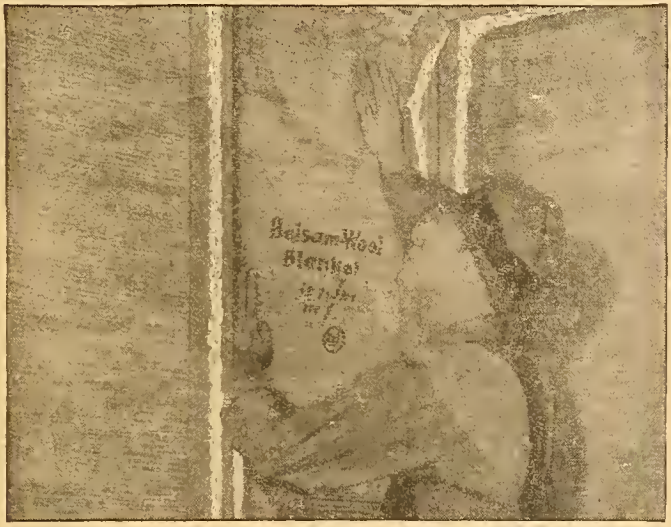
Carefully selected, straight grained hardwood sticks; stainless steel joints; durable white lacquer finish; clean, accurate figures and graduations; strike plates which keep the sticks from rubbing together all of these combine to make the new Stanley Duplex "Zig Zag" Rule a thoroughly high quality rule. Add to these the remarkable new type of marking and you have the outstanding rule for craftsmen.

Your dealer will have this new Rule on display in March. Ask him to show you how convenient it is to use.

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NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

For spring building . . . remodeling . . .



GIVE EVERY JOB

2 times the VALUE

of common "insulated" construction

CARPENTERS and contractors are using Balsam-Wool to get more business—more new jobs, more remodeling—right now.

People have put off building new homes for a long time. Hundreds have *got* to have more room, more comfort in their present homes.

That's where Balsam-Wool helps you. It gives your customers *2 times the VALUE* of common "insulated" construction. Makes an attic, a sun room or a new extension to the house *several times* as efficient as without insulation against stifling summer heat and winter cold. It's a *double value* material. And today people *want* value. They want the comfort that only Balsam-Wool can give.

Get this business for yourself. Your lumber dealer can and will help you. Ask him today. Learn how others are making profits, landing jobs, with Balsam-Wool. Fill in, mail the coupon below. Act *now.*

Wood Conversion Company
Dept. TC-1, Cloquet, Minn.
Send me facts and figures on how I can land real money-making jobs.

Name

Address

It tucks in **Balsam-Wool** *Blanket*

THICK . . . FLEXIBLE INSULATION . . . EFFICIENT

D-15



A DISSTON Hand Saw serves you faithfully. Twenty, 30, 40, even 50 years is the record of many Disston Saws, still in daily use.

With the long service that you can get from any Disston Hand Saw, why not get the best Disston Hand Saw—the D-15 Lightweight—and enjoy its higher quality year after year?

Lower prices on DISSTON SAWS

Now you can save money on "The Saw Most Carpenters Use." You can get your favorite models in Disston Saws at the lowest prices in fifteen years.

For as little as $2.75 you can get a 26-inch D-7. Your favorite D-8 comes to you at $3.25; the good old D-23 is $3.50, and the D-12, which is the favorite of thousands of fine mechanics, now sells for $4.25. A five dollar bill now will buy the finest hand saws that Disston makes—the most beautiful saws on earth—the D-15, lightweight, with straight back or the D-115, regular pattern, with skew back.

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is worth money to any mechanic. It is entirely new—tells how to choose, use, and care for Saws, Tools, and Files—contains 229 interesting pictures and many chapters of useful information. Free—mail the coupon.

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THE CARPENTER

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DO IT NOW!

If with pleasure you are viewing
Any work a man is doing,
If you like him or you love him
Tell him now!

Don't withhold your approbation
'Till the preacher makes oration
And he lies with white lilies
On his brow.

For, no difference how you shout it
He won't really care about it;
He won't know how many teardrops
You have shed.

If you think some praise is due him,
Now's the time to slip it to him,
For he cannot read his tombstone
When he's dead!

INAUGURATION OF THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; First Vice-President, American Federation of Labor.)

ONE of the most interesting subjects in the history of the American Labor Movement is that dealing with the inauguration and establishment of the Eight Hour Workday. It dates back to the birth of the Federation. However, no definite action was taken until the Fourth Annual Convention held in Chicago in October 1884, when Gabriel Edmonston representing the Brotherhood of Carpenters proposed on behalf of that organization:

1. That eight hours shall constitute a legal day's labor on and after May 1, 1886.

2. That all affiliated organizations amend their laws to conform to this proposition by that date.

After a lengthy debate these propositions were adopted and it was then decided, in order to make the movement a success, to invite the co-operation of the Knights of Labor.

The action of the convention was officially sent to all affiliated bodies under date of July 7, 1885, by the Secretary of the Federation, and on receipt of same and in accordance with the suggestions therein contained, General Secretary McGuire of the Carpenters, under date of October 7, 1885, submitted the following question to be voted on:

"Shall our Brotherhood favor the adoption of the Eight Hour Rule of work in our trade on and after May 1, 1886?"

The result of the vote showed seven to one in favor of the proposition. A number of the unions did not vote at all, declaring that they did not wish to commit themselves one way or another, although they favored the Eight Hour system.

A large number of unions voting in favor of the proposition were in doubt as to the success of the movement, believing the trade ought to be better organized before such a task should be undertaken.

Others thought that the nine hour system should be first more generally established.

The majority of the unions, however, were enthusiastic over the project, claiming that through active and energetic work they would be ready for any emergency that might arise by May 1, 1886.

However, the vote was more an expression of opinion than an emphatic decision in favor of a general strike on May 1st, and the matter was therefore referred as a guidance to the delegates of the Brotherhood to the Federation convention to be held in Washington, D. C., in December 1885, when the matter would again be reviewed. This was a live issue at that convention and constantly bobbed up in one form or another. It was, however, finally decided:

1. That all affiliated organizations should report to the secretary of the Federation on or before March 4, 1886, whether or not they would enforce the Eight Hour Day on May 1st.
2. That if they should, they were to report the arrangements made to bring about success.
3. That those organizations not making a move for the Eight Hour Day should do all in their power financially, morally and otherwise to support those who do.
4. That in order to make the movement a success, the wage question should be dropped for the time being, and that only eight hours' pay should be asked for eight hours' work.
5. That all organizations demanding the Eight Hour Day on May 1, 1886, should have their employers sign an agreement to that effect.

When the date arrived for putting the movement into effect, the only organization making a determined effort to do so was the Brotherhood of Carpenters, and at that some of the members did not support it as whole-heartedly as they should. However, at the end of a month the reports received by General Secretary McGuire showed that:

1. Twelve cities with a membership of 2,750 were working the eight-hour day.

2. Twenty-five cities with a membership of 6,000 were working the nine-hour day.

3. Eleven cities with a membership of 1,500 were working shorter hours on Saturday.

In all, forty-eight cities with a membership of 10,250 were working shorter hours than formerly. Besides that, twenty-one cities with a membership of 3,500 secured an advance in wages of 25c per day, showing that 13,750 members were benefitted by the movement out of a total membership of 21,400.

Reports made to the Federation showed that while the Eight Hour Day as such was not a success generally, great good had been derived therefrom. The hours of labor of 20,000 members had been reduced from eleven and twelve per day to nine and ten per day. The agitation on this question echoed and re-echoed from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Hudson Bay to the Gulf of Mexico. Thousands of workers joined the unions and the labor movement in general had been greatly improved and was far better off than formerly.

It must not be understood, however, that these gains were secured for the asking. On the contrary, the most strenuous, aggressive and obstinate opposition developed against them, not only on the part of the employers, but the public as well, and especially against the **Eight Hour Day.**

For some time afterwards organized labor held its own, but when interest began to wane later the Eight Hour Day practically disappeared. The Federation at its Eighth Annual Convention in St. Louis, Mo., in December 1888, again took the matter up and determined this time to make it a success, but how to achieve that end was the question.

After further consideration by the Ninth Annual Convention held in Boston, Mass., in December 1889, it was finally decided:

1. That the Eight Hour Day go into effect May 1, 1890.

2. That Eight Hour Leagues be organized wherever possible to assist the movement.

3. That the Executive Council of the Federation select the best prepared trade from those affiliated to make the move.

4. That each union affiliated levy an assessment on its members of 10 cents each per week, for as many weeks as it shall be required to secure the shorter work day. Payment of such assessments to begin by March 1, 1890.

5. That all trades not working the eight hour day appoint committees to confer with their employers and thereby secure a reduction in the hours to eight per day without stoppage of work.

6. That the Executive Council of the Federation appropriate for these trades such financial aid as can be spared from the money received for the support of the trade selected by the Executive Council to make the fight for the Eight Hour Day.

Under date of March 20, 1890 President Gompers notified General Secretary McGuire that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had selected the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America as the best prepared, equipped, disciplined and determined organization to lead in the movement for a reduction in the hours of labor to eight per day on May 1, 1890, promising at the same time financial aid if necessary; that the United Mine Workers of America would be the next organization to move in the same direction, and after that each and every trade in continuous succession until the eight hour day became an established fact.

The Carpenters this time did not hesitate, falter or ask questions; their fighting spirit was up; they demanded an Eight Hour Day—that, or nothing. Their employers saw the handwriting on the wall; they knew that the Eight Hour workday was coming sooner or later and while some of them reluctantly granted it, others stubbornly refused, and the fight was on. The Carpenters' Executive Board was appealed to for financial aid and the General Secretary was directed to call on all Local Unions for part of their funds to assist those out. The call was liberally and freely responded to, some of the unions voluntarily offering their entire funds if

necessary. The movement affected 23,345 men and cost the Brotherhood $35,000.00. The result was a grand success and we have been known ever since as an Eight Hour organization.

Although the Mine Workers were selected by the Executive Council to inaugurate the movement on May 1, 1891, they could not see their way clear to do so and the matter was postponed until a future date.

At the same time, the International Typographical Union and the Bakers and Confectioners' International Union were asking the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for consent to put the Eight Hour Day into effect the following year.

MASSES' INCOME MUST BE INCREASED TO BRING BALANCE AND END UNEMPLOYMENT

(By William Green, President A. F. of L.)

EVEN the simplest undertaking requires advance planning. To act and work intelligently we must know what we want to do, how to do it, and have ready the necessary materials and mechanisms. When we know the facts and hear the facts under control we can plan exactly and further in advance of action. Just as successful living for the individual must be planned with the needs of future years in advance, so the successful operation of an industrial undertaking must be guided by advance planning that looks a number of years ahead.

In the past two decades business planning based upon adequate accounting and production records has made great progress under the more progressive managements.

We have found that individual establishments are handicapped by lack of planning on the part of other establishments in the industry.

But industries are interdependent and mismanagement in one industry reacts directly upon those interrelated and indirectly upon the business situation. So interrelated are the possibilities for any business undertaking or any whole industry with the forces that condition business activity, that all individual plans must be formulated in the light of understanding of the general situation. On the other hand, unless the general situation is watched and directed in accord with understanding growing out of co-ordinated discussions, the individual plant or industry is materially handicapped in planning over a number of years, because of the number of factors that are outside its control.

Economic planning is in the early stages of development. We cannot now definitely determine the agencies through which it can be carried on or the techniques to be used. We know, however, that information concerning the best practices developed in single plants and industries should be made universally available and that co-ordinated efforts by the groups concerned would result in substantial progress.

We know that every functional group should be organized in the way that will most effectively enable each to advance its interests as an integrated part of a whole undertaking. Independent decision and co-operative action are equally necessary to this end.

"We know that co-ordinated discussion and agreements are necessary to promote the interests of associated activities however small or large the scale. The conference method is the only one to which Labor would subscribe at the present time, for this method safeguards the voluntary principles which we regard as essential to sustained progress and development. We believe voluntary organizations through the conference method can find the way to co-ordinated policies and the means to put them into effect. There is nothing mysterious about national planning —the new factors are co-ordination on a large scale and need for balance. We must have co-ordinated facts, co-ordinated discussion and co-ordinated plans. We must find the principles of balance —by giving representation to all groups which influence or are influenced by situations and co-ordinating distribution and accumulation.

The chief purpose of national planning is the maintenance of balance—

that is, to keep income of consumers adequate to purchase capacity production. In other words, we should plan—not to restrict production—but to keep it steadily mounting as technical progress enables us to increase productivity.

Our present difficulties are due to the failure of distribution to keep pace with production. Instead of increasing the volume of the outgoing stream of worker payments that constitute 80 per cent of the volume of consumer trade, an increased amount of the returns to industries have been dammed up for capital purposes. The result is a breakdown of our economic machinery.

Since the cause of our difficulty is inadequate incomes in the hands of consumers to buy the full output of production, millions have been going without the necessaries of life because they did not have money to buy the things which were available in the stores, and no industry has maintained sustained production at capacity volume. If purchasing power were provided through higher wages, practically every industry could operate at capacity and many would have to expand. In the State where the average wage income was lowest ($674) the per capita yearly sales were lowest ($172). For the ten States with the lowest average income for workers ($838) the per capita yearly sales were lowest ($230). For those seven States where the average wage income was over $1,500 the average per capita yearly sales were almost $500. These sales figures were taken from the Census of Distribution made by the U. S. Census Bureau in 1929—the first census of distribution made by the Federal Government. It is significant to note that this is the first national audit of distribution, which in itself is an explanation of why we have not made more progress in balancing distribution and production. Information on distribution is an essential supplement to reports on manufacturers and other industries, in order to have an intelligent picture of business conditions.

To balance distribution and production, we must widen the channels which carry the flow of consumer incomes.

Since the cause of trouble is inadequate distribution, our cure for the disease must be concerned with increasing the volume of consumer incomes.

To reduce consumer incomes further, simply stimulates the disease. Many bankers, business executives and orthodox economists have proposed policies for this depression which restrict economic forces to artificially narrowed limits, arguing they must not go counter to economic laws. Economic laws do not control industry, but business operates in accord with economic laws within the conditions which executives have prescribed and limited.

We need to get rid of the obstructions set up by these business executives and release currents of productive returns so that more volume will flow into consumer channels.

To secure the necessary data to understand and control our business machine is necessary to national economic planning. We need to release dynamic power in order to raise standards of living and thus prevent periodic economic breakdowns with all their attendant suffering. Our present distress is mainly due to the methods business executives and financiers have used to recover their charges against production. They have controlled for their own enrichment without affording fair consideration for the consumers.

Bankers and industrial executives have built up for themselves arbitrary control over distribution and legal rights to protect their vested interests. They have done this on the assumption that they are the only investors. They have ignored or obscured the fact to carry on production there must be intangible as well as tangible investments. The intangible investments made by those who plan, direct and carry out production plans are indispensable to the undertaking and require investments of intelligence and work capacity and the co-ordination of the individual's whole life to conform to industry's needs. These producing workmen are just as truly contributing partners in the production enterprise as are those who invest capital, and should have the same right to a voice in determining distribution and equal security for their investment.

The organization of these producing workers to establish and maintain the status of partners in production will provide one of the essential mechanisms to industrial balance. Unless balanced distribution is developed the world will

live in squalor simply because it knows how to produce in greater abundance than it has the intelligence to distribute. Our marvelous expansion of wealth has caused poverty. There are in the United States over seven millions of workers without the opportunity to earn a livelihood.

To sum up: We need to concentrate along these lines:

1. Universal application of best practices developed by companies and industries.

2. The development and application of the principles of co-ordinated control on various levels paralleling the interdependence of economic groups and undertakings.

3. To extend our knowledge of the facts of distribution and to provide the mechanism that will keep the flow of consumer incomes adequate to use capacity production to raise standards of living.

4. The organizations of producing workers so that they may advance their interests as partners in the industry in line with all other investors and partipate in efforts to maintain balance between production and consumption.

THE UNION OR NON-UNION SHOP

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary A. F. of L.)

THE union shop is democracy in industry. The right of employes to bargain collectively to have a voice in working conditions.

In the non-union shop this democracy is unknown. Paternalism and autocracy is the rule. The employer is absolute. He is the sole judge of working conditions. He sets hours and wages and tells his employes they may accept same or quit their employment. If the worker quits, and suffering to his wife and children result, the employer calls this "freedom of contract."

This employer dislikes the term "non-union" shop, so he refers to his plant as "open" shop. The term is misleading and is intended to deceive. The inconsistency of the so-called "open" shop employer is shown when he says he makes no distinction between union and non-union employes and then fills his plant with spies to report any union employe who has been discovered discussing the value of trade unionism.

The employers know that in this age of organization it is unwise to announce that they are opposed to trade unions. So they employ just enough trade unionists to serve as an alibi against the charge that they oppose trade unions, but they do not employ enough trade unionists to dispute the employer's absolute and complete control over working conditions. If these organized workers advocate trade unionism they are discharged.

The unions hold that organized labor sets the standards for workers and that it is just as logical that all workers assist in maintaining these standards as it is for all citizens to pay taxes.

The so-called "open" shop employer would not approve a citizen shirking his duties as a taxpayer, but does favor his employes shirking their duties to their fellows. The reason for the latter position is apparent. The employer profits by this shirking, which permits him to set wages, hours and working conditions. But more than this, he retains complete power over his employes.

He may arrange welfare societies in his plant. He may have a pension system for those employes who serve him faithfully and who just as faithfully abstain from trade union membership. He may conduct a system of athletics and recreation for his employes and provide them with model work rooms, bnt above and beyond all these there is no element of democracy in his plant. He denies his employes collective bargaining, and therefore controls the lives of these workers. He sets their living standards. He orders. His workers accept. They are denied an equality enjoyed by all union shop employes.

Non-union shop employes accept the welfare work of an employer, but they do it at the price of their liberty. Their grievances are subject to the good will of the employer. He may remedy them, but he does it because he is a "good boss" and not because his employes stand up as men and demand justice.

If the grievance is not adjusted the employe must accept onerous conditions or quit. If an individual quits, that is nothing to the employer.

Fundamentally there is no difference between the non-union shop employer and the slave-owner before the Civil War. In both cases the employer and the slave-owner are absolute. Both provided amusement for their workers. The slave-owner prided himself on being "a good master." The non-union employer says: "I protect my employes."

In neither case was the slave or is the employe permitted to protect themselves.

In the union shop this autocratic rule does not exist. Here, the employes have a collective voice in working conditions. The employer concedes that democracy in industry is possible and that welfare work is not a substitute for democracy. The union employer is not interested in welfare work or in "protecting" his employes. He treats them as Americans who can furnish their own amusements and recreation. Company doctors, company nurses, etc., are unknown among union employers.

The non-union shop employer ignores these fundamentals. He would conceal his slave theory—his mastership over his employes and their working conditions—by talking about the so-called "open" shop, the glory of independence, and "the tyranny of the unions," while he himself denies independence and proves that tyranny can exist, though he attempts to conceal it with a velvet glove.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO EDUCATION

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

WHEN the Federation was organized, earlier trade unions had already established our public school system. Upon us devolved responsibility for helping to develop and enrich educational opportunities which the schools offer, increasing the number of children attending school and the duration of their school lives.

The first convention of the Federation declared against the employment of children under 14 in any occupation. Now, all but two states have made 14 years the minimum age for work; 7 states have a minimum of 15 years; 36 states provide an eight-hour day or a 44 or 48-hour week for children under 16; 43 states prohibit night work for children; 2 states have made 16 years the minimum.

Fifty years ago 8 states had a minimum age for factory work. Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey and Vermont had a 10-year limit. Rhode Island had a 12-year minimum for factories; Wisconsin, a 12-year minimum for certain factories for work during school hours; Pennsylvania, a 13-year minimum for textile mills.

Hours of work for children were regulated in 16 states. One state had an 8-hour day law; 11 states a 10-hour day 1 an 11-hour day for children under 15; one a sunrise to sunset provision for whites under 21, one a 60-hour week; one state prohibited night work.

In 1881 compulsory school attendance laws had been enacted by the following states:

Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Michigan, Washington, Connecticut, New Mexico, Nevada, New York, Kansas, California, Maine, New Jersey, Wyoming, Ohio, Wisconsin, and the District of Columbia.

Every state now has a compulsory school attendance law. In 28 states attendance is required, throughout the state, up to the age of 16, and in 15 states the upper age limit is 17 or 18, at least in some localities.

Within the past few years laws have been passed in 27 states requiring children up to the age of 18 years to attend part-time continuation schools. The weakness in this law, however, lies in the fact that proper provision is not made for the establishment of such part-time schools—only 20 of these states requiring the establishment of the schools. The attendance required in most states varies from 4 to 8 hours weekly and in most states time spent in continuation schools is to be counted as part of the child's legal working hours.

Employment certificates, or work permits, are required for children employed

in factories (in most states also in stores and numerous other occupations) in 45 states and the District of Columbia. These certificates are required in most states for working children up to 16 years of age and a few extend the requirement to children up to 17 or 18.

Most states have a definite educational requirement as a condition to granting work permits. Sixteen states, and the District of Columbia require the completion of at least the eighth grade for the issuance of regular employment certificates, and 7 of these permit exemptions under certain conditions. The laws of 17 states either (1) have no educational requirement at all or (2) fix no definite grade standard, merely requiring ability to read and write and in some instances to know simple elements of arithmetic.

Thirty-three states have made legal provisions with regard to a child's physical ability before granting work permits, but only 25 of these (2 with certain exemptions) and the District of Columbia make an examination by a physician mandatory before a child may receive a regular employment certificate. Eight of these states authorize the requirement of an examination at the discretion of the certificate issuing officer.

The labor movement has been concerned with the extension of compulsory school attendance laws. Child labor laws are difficult to enforce without school attendance requirements.

In addition to assuring children protection in their educational opportunities, the American Federation of Labor has helped to promote the following educational policies:

Free text books in the public shools.

Reduction in the size of classes so that children might have adequate instruction and supervision.

Text books for social subjects to reflect a comprehensive presentation of civics, political economy and history.

A rich curriculum to advance the purpose of training for citizenship.

The American Federation of Labor had a primary part in extending public school instruction to the field of industrial training and was likewise instrumental in securing the enactment of the Smith-Hughes Act under which the Federal Board for Vocational Education was authorized. It is now concerned that vocational training shall have that flexibility that will mean adjustment to modern problems and economic conditions.

The Federation advocates vocational guidance, continuation schools for boys and girls granted work certificates, night schools for adults, a wider use of school plants.

We have urged tenure positions for teachers in the public schools, higher compensation for their services, and the necessary independence in instruction, as well as participation by classroom teachers in the formulation of educational policies. We have also asked the further opportunity to organize to promote their professional interests.

We have endorsed special campaigns to eliminate adult illiteracy, special classes for teaching English to non-English speaking people, vocational retraining for the unemployed.

We have promoted undertakings in workers education and asked for wider opportunities for all adults through resident and non-resident classes in tax supported colleges and universities.

We have urged labor representation upon boards of education and as directors of public libraries. We have also urged larger appropriations for public libraries in order that they might extend their educational opportunities for both minors and adults.

ORGANIZED LABOR'S FIRST FIFTY YEARS

"THE American Federation of Labor is primarily a constructive social organization founded on social idealism and on a broad vision of a better social order." declared the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor, in commending the report of the fifty years of service of the organization made to the convention by the Executive Council.

"The Federation," the convention continued, "looking back over fifty years, views with pride the social progress that has been made through its

efforts and through its co-operation with other gronps of organized citizenry."

A review of the Council's survey confirms the convention's declaration.

For half a century, from its almost infinitesimal beginning in a conference of five men in Terre Haute, Indiana, in 1881, the American Federation of Labor has stood, like a lighthouse builded on a rock, for everything that has made for the social and economic progress of the American working men and women, whether or not they were affiliated with unions, whether they earned their livings in dungarees or white collars, in office gowns or household aprons.

Particularly, since 1886, the American Federation of Labor has been in the forefront of all movements for the betterment of conditions among the common people, men, women, and especially children, irrespective of how or where the movement originated—and a generous share of such movements have originated within the Federation itself.

In a survey of these fifty years of service, the Executive Council of the Federation, in its report to the 1931 convention, strikingly shows how in the Federation's own field of organization workers' gains and trade union strength are correlated. Wages have increased and hours have been shortened in direct ratio to trade nnion membership gains.

The organization was a major instrument in establishing the public school systems, conventions of the Federation have endorsed and helped to secure better school laws, wider use of school plants, reduction in class sizes, increased pay for teachers and safety of tenure, text books on social subjects, citizenship training, and a host of other benefits undreamed of fifty years ago, but now a commonplace in the modern educational system.

The Federation, in prosecuting its primal objective, the immediate welfare of the workers, has by its demands for better working standards, higher wage rates and shorter hours contributed notably to industrial improvement. Among such achievements are:

Intelligent cost accounting.

Improved machinery and technical processes.

Application of sound business principles to wage earning as a business.

Collective negotiation and co-operation.

The principles of the work contract.

Principles of time economics—the adjustment of work-day and work-week standards as conditions change, with scientific evaluation of the use of leisure.

Principles of personnel relations on the basis of union-management co-operation.

Policy of regularity of employment for individuals and its essential concomitant of regularity of production.

In politics the American Federation of Labor, working always to put the principles of democracy into actual practice, has helped to establish:

The Australian ballot system.

Woman suffrage.

Initiative, referendum and recall.

Popular election of senators.

Primary elections.

Agencies working for international understanding and world peace.

Legislation regulating attachment for debts and assignments of wages, and exempting tools of trade or profession, and the homestead from executions.

Wage lien laws in all States and workmen's compensation laws in several.

Sanitary legislation for industrial and commercial plants.

Protective laws for women in industry and commerce.

Mothers' pension and child labor laws in many states.

Among a host of other social achievements the Federation has been instrumental in bringing about are bureaus for gathering labor statistics, laws against the importation of contract labor, and the general strengthening of immigration laws to bar incoming aliens whose assimilation, if possible, could only endanger American standards.

Standing firmly on its first fifty years of economic, social and political achievement, it faces our present problems with a constructive conservatism, a conciliatory attitude, and an able leadership, all animated with the spirit of social idealism.

Labor faces the future backed by courage and buttressed by faith.

GRANDFATHER'S REWARD

(By Annabel Lee Glenn)

AMY and her brother were sitting on the back porch talking.

"Of course, I suppose it is the best thing for grandfather, and he wants to go. Did you ever see anybody so excited over any thing in all your life?" said Amy.

"He surely is all up in the air about it," replied Bob.

"I'm glad he wants to go, too, but my, we will miss him. Of course, he is right about it being the best way, I suppose, and he says he won't be the least bit lonesome, because he will make a lot of friends, and, of course, we will get to drive down with him, and then I suppose dad will drive us down on his vacations every year."

The two children were talking about their grandfather who was getting ready to go to the Carpenters' Home in Florida. Grandfather was almost seventy and was unable to work any longer. He often suffered from rheumatism in the winter. All his life he had been a good carpenter, and had belonged to the Union for forty years. He had helped his Union in the fight for the Eight-Hour Day, he had been a loyal and progressive member and had done all he could to make his trade and his Union worthy of the trust and confidence which its members hold for it. Now that he had reached the age when he was no longer able to earn his own living he had decided to spend the rest of his days with his friends and fellow-workmen in the lovely Home the Carpenters had built for their aged members in Lakeland, Florida.

For the past few years Grandaddy had been living with Amy and Bob and their parents, ever since Grandmother had died, but now he wanted the peace and quiet and the companionship of men his own age who had worked as he had worked at the trade of making homes and furnishings for homes out of lumber. He was a carpenter through and through. He wished to spend the rest of his life with men who had shared in the same work, who had made the same struggle of organizing and strengthening their Union, and who, as the climax of their years of service, had a Home to enjoy, one built by fellow craftsmen, one paid for and taken care of by himself and fellow brothers, and a place he could feel was his own, a place given him in reward for the many years of service he had given as he worked at his trade.

"Amy," called her mother, "Will you come help me, and Bob, too?"

As the children went into the house they were surprised to see that Mother had the trunk open ready to be packed.

"Are you packing already?" asked Amy.

"Yes, dear, Grandfather wants to get South before the first chill winds blow, and I don't blame him. We can all get ready and I think we'll leave the last of the week. Daddy says he can get his vacation then, too, so we might as well get busy. We'll have to be back for school."

Just then Grandfather came in. His blue eyes were twinkling.

"Well, well, now. You children are going to get a chance to go South for a trip. Just look here. Did you ever see anything much nicer than that," he asked as he showed them a picture of the Carpenters' Home.

"It is lovely," said Amy.

"Yes, that's what I said to myself. And look at this picture. Look at these fruit trees. While you are buying oranges this winter I'll be picking them off the trees in the yard."

"Gee, Grandfather, the place looks like a palace, doesn't it," said Bob. "You'll have a grand time."

"Yes, sir, I think I will, son. Frank Denny sent me another card. Just got it this morning. Look at this," said the white-haired gentleman, as he handed them a card showing the inside of the Home. "Look at those tables and chairs. Comfortable looking, eh?"

"Grandfather, you sound like you can hardly wait to get there," said his granddaughter.

"I worked long years and many to earn this rest. You youngsters don't know what it is to want rest and peace. You are full of life and want excitement. When I was young I was that way, too, but now, it will please me most to spend the rest of my days with my old friends. Down at the Home we can rest and

talk over old times. Just sit back and enjoy life. I tell you, it's the finest thing in the world to know you have a safe, comfortable place to go when you are old."

"But Grandfather, you could stay here with us, you have your pension," interrupted his daughter, the children's mother.

"Yes, I know, I know, daughter, but now the children are growing up. They'll need more room and there'll be money needed for school, and little extras for them. I think this is best. I'm an old man now, and should make way for the younger ones, and give them the best opportunities. Any way, I've worked hard to have the right to go there and rest, and I want to see the orange trees and the blossoms all the year 'round. I can't stand the cold as well as I once could. I'm content to go."

"Content to go," exclaimed Amy. From the way you talk it would be worth a person's life to try to stop you. You are as tickled over getting to go as . . as . . . well, as you possibly could be. Ever since Frank Denny and that old friend of yours from your old home town went down there you have been talking of nothing else," said Amy good-naturedly.

"Well, well, now. Of course I want to go. I miss my old friends. We'll spend the days talking and smoking. We'll relive the old times together. Long before you were born plans were being made for this home and now that it is finished and I am eligible to go I feel like a dream has come true."

"But, Granddaddy, we'll miss you so," said Amy as she sat down on the sofa beside him.

"Yes, and I'll miss you, but I shouldn't be taking the place of you youngsters. We'll send each other cards and you can drive down to see me every year."

"Sure, we'll come to see you," said Bob. "And, gee, Granddad, what a swell time you will have fishing," he said as he looked up from some cards he was examining. "I almost wish I were going to get to stay with you. I bet you have a grand time."

"How did this Home get started, Grandaddy," asked Amy.

"Well, well, now. That's a long story. Many years ago the Brotherhood decided that there should be some way of taking care of its old members. We felt that a man who wears himself out in service should be taken care of after his time of usefulness had passed. There was a lot of discussion about how to best take care of the old members of the Union. Some wanted pensions and some wanted a Home. After a long time it was decided by vote that we should build a home, and for those who didn't wish to go to the Home a pension fund should be maintained."

"But why did you decide to build the Home so far away in the South, asked Bob as he pulled his chair up nearer to them.

"The land was reasonable, there were fine orchards and groves and the climate is fine down there. We have lots of members in the South, too. We old fellows like the sunshine and warmth. The committee bought the land. We own a large portion of the country."

"Over 1800 acres, it says on this card," said Bob.

"Yep, that's right," said the old man. "We own some fine timber land, some fine fruit and farm land, too. We've a good place there, no doubt about that."

"Did you have to belong to the Union very long to get to go to the Home," asked Amy.

"A right long time, little girl. Thirty years or more."

"That's longer than Mother is old, isn't it," asked Amy.

"Just the same," said Mother.

"And how old do you have to be, Grandfather," asked Bob.

"Sixty-five years or older. Now some men are hale and hearty at sixty-five. I'm in pretty good shape myself and I'm sixty-nine, but with this rheumatism now and then I can't work very well, and the winters are too hard on me. I think going to the Home is better than the pension. It will be nice there." Grandfather yawned and his eyes were slowly closing.

"Let's tip-toe out," whispered Mother. We can get some of his things from upstairs and bring them down later. We'll let him take a little nap."

Softly they tip-toed out of the room while the dear old grandfather dreamed of the beautiful Home where he would spend the rest of his days in peace and contentment.

LET'S START A SLUMP—IN SLUMS

(By E. M. Craig)

A CITY renews itself ever so often, rebuilding in waves that sometimes swing far and always leave behind them the cluttered communities that are on the decline. These communities pass from second class to third class and downward until they reach a stage of worthlessness and almost of abandonment.

In every city there is so much of this dead space. Chicago has it, Detroit has it, Cincinnati has it (but is setting a fast pace in getting rid of it), Des Moines and St. Louis have it; in fact, all over the Middle West, there are decayed spots in cities which have resulted from the fact that nobody has taken an interest in finding out when these spots are at a mortal stage, and second, there has always been space to expand somewhere else without the expense of tearing down.

Chicago is so near to its one hundredth birthday anniversary that it may count itself a centenarian. Many other cities of the Middle West are just over or under the century mark. The Century of Progress exposition of 1933 will serve to call attention to the age of a great part of the Middle West and will bring many new people through and in Middle Western cities as they go and come to and from Chicago where the exposition will be held.

Chicago ought to clean up its slums and while it is doing so, the remainder of the Middle West cannot afford to lag behind it, for the whole Chicago trading territory will be on display for the world's fair.

Chicago can afford to do nothing less than obliterate its slums. It is already in the laggard class compared to other large American cities and the only excuse it can give is that it has been too busy building up to tear down.

The Chicago situation becomes especially acute now because many of these old, tumbledown houses dot the gateways of the city and should be wiped out.

To me this problem is one of the most important confronting us. Its solution should be the subject of immediate research and a definite remedy determined for the welfare of Chicago. This matter of slum rebuilding has many angles. Detailed discussion is impossible in brief space and the best way to handle it is to start the necessary research at once.

From Chicago let us digress and get acquainted with the problem as handled in Philadelphia, New York, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, a group of cities active in this great work, originally launched by the American Construction Council.

Mayor Harry A. Mackey of Philadelphia says: "For some time I have been greatly impressed with our lack of business acumen and foresight in permitting our central area of Philadelphia to become dilapidated and absolutely neglected. This territory affords great financial return on the money for rehabilitation."

Bernard J. Newman, of the Philadelphia Housing Association, reports that during the past three years 178 tenement houses were demolished, dehousing 619 families.

In Pittsburgh 11 tenements were demolished in 1929 and 63 in 1930. In 1931 up to May, 39 old buildings were wrecked. In New York whole blocks of old and obsolete homes have been razed. The slum rebuilding in that eastern metropolis has the splendid co-operation of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, Mayor James Walker and various civic and semi-officials organizations.

In Cincinnati, the building department has condemned annually, for the past ten years, about one hundred buildings of the tenement type. New boulevards, playgrounds and parks are replacing the sore spots there.

A great unit of slum rehabilitation has been built in the Grand Avenue district of New York. This entire neighborhood of tumbledown houses has been converted into a section of habitable apartments ideally suited to families of meagre incomes. The living rooms and bed rooms are arranged so floods of fresh air penetrate all nooks and corners.

To make this rehabilitation possible, a block of buildings was demolished.

Gardens of flowers, fringed with green lawns and parkways, now dot the available space between the apartment buildings. Playgrounds flourish. Boys and girls are enabled to participate in healthy forms of exercise, the net results being the development of rugged types of citizenship better fitted for life.

New York City now contemplates the rehabilitation of its Bowery district through the purchase or condemnation of dilapidated buildings. To accomplish this improvement it will be necessary to close some of the short, narrow streets to provide room for playgrounds, recreational centers and new school buildings. That such work has been attended with success is shown in the fact that few vacancies occur in the new types of buildings.

In Chicago we have an outstanding example of what can be accomplished with respect to providing good housing conditions for thrifty workers in the big Marshall Field Apartment Building on Sedgwick Street, occupying more than a block and providing open courts for children and garage facilities for tenants.

This was built to provide homes for low-salaried men, a needed improvement in the neighborhood, which is not in any sense a slum district. It is an illustration of what can be accomplished by those philanthropically inclined to help worthy citizens in any community. Similar projects for other parts of the city should be encouraged as a contribution to the workers of Chicago and their families.

Many buildings on the south side are being eliminated, not primarily for improvement at once, but for the chief purpose of removing these eyesores and possibly making open-air parking spaces. Slum districts in any community should not necessarily be rebuilt for housing purposes; this rebuilding should follow a careful and comprehensive plan for each locality that will meet the needs to which each district is best adapted for the future as well as the present.

Districts rebuilt for housing purposes may not always best be designed for the habitation of the lowest rental classes, but must be properly adapted to basic and proper land values and construction costs.

Just what districts are to be rebuilt for housing purposes should be determined only after a most careful regional planning and zoning program that will take into consideration all the pertinent factors, such as the desirability of the particular area for industrial, commercial or residential purposes; in the latter case, consideration must be given facilities for parks, playgrounds, schools, light and air.

The formation of new slums in some places and the consequent development of new focal points of "infection" in housing should be prevented. The so-called natural depopulation of congested residential areas in metropolitan districts caused by people moving elsewhere will not automatically solve the slum and semi-slum problem, either in the old sections or the new outlying areas that in many instances are springing up without proper plan or constructive purpose.

Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, honorary president of the American Construction Council, declares: "It is high time that every community lay down a definite program or plan looking toward elimination of living conditions that do not come up to the standard of modern times. We recognize that this elimination cannot be accomplished in one year or in five, but we shall never get anywhere unless we lay down a plan and follow it consistently year after year until it is carried through.

"I hope the American Construction Council will be able to arouse the interest and co-operation of the executives of all cities in the country, large and small, for it goes almost without saying that no city can boast of conditions which do not need to be improved."

Chicago presents a wonderful field for this kind of activity. Spread over a greater area than most American cities, it has a weighty problem in the rehabilitation of its slums.

From a purely civic standpoint, Chicago should eradicate the impression offending the thousands who enter and leave the city over the railroads. Most of them reach our terminals after six or eight miles of travel through dilapidated neighborhoods adjoining the railroads.

These districts, from appearance, surely can be labeled "no man's land." Many travelers are en route from the west to the east coast and vice-versa. Their stopover time doesn't permit

them to see Chicago's beautiful park system and boulevards. They are unable to see its civic and cultural side which vies with that of any city in the world.

It is estimated there are approximately 10,000 buildings in Chicago that should be demolished. Many of these structures are untenanted. Nearly all salvage material has been used. In almost every case only four walls remain. It is a fact that so long as the walls stand the Board of Assessors will place a valuation upon the building.

Such obsolete buildings are usually found where industry has encroached upon the fringes of residential districts. There one finds that class of antiquated buildings which shelter large families of poor children.

Most of these tumbled-down homes are unfit for human habitation. They are harmful to health, morals and family life. Slum clearance and rebuilding today are vital to every large American city.

In England it has gone on in ordered fashion for fifty years or more. The same is true in many other European countries. Even the railroad rights-of-way leading into large European cities are cleared of tenement surroundings.

"No man's land" in Chicago is extensive. It lies in a great zone around the inner city. Through the industrial sections, foreign districts and the black belt of the near south side the slums are scattered thickly.

"Homes" of scant sanitation and ventilation sometimes house five or six persons living to the room. Beds are occupied day and night in shifts. A decent living-place is the first prerequisite to social order. Every child is entitled to a "break" in life. The young should live in environments conducive to healthy minds and bodies. Slums breed crime and criminals. The welfare of its youngsters should be Chicago's greatest concern. Today of immature age; tomorrow its citizens.

The cutting off of immigration has reduced the inflow of population in our large industrial centers. Meanwhile, the immigrants of other years have found more attractive places far out in Chicago. As a result buildings have so depreciated that hundreds of them have been condemned. This is true of a vast stretch southward from 18th street to 62nd street along the right-of-way of an important railroad system.

Slum clearance and rebuilding by one means or another should be Chicago's answer to the crime problem. Any great town is organic. Its delicately interrelated mechanism and its housing problems cannot be left to chance and the commercial fates. These obsolete and dilapidated tenements confront Chicago as a fire menace, a health menace and a menace to morals.

I believe one solution offers in the establishment of a building congress, representative of the various organizations interested in the housing problem. Its personnel would function in co-operation with the Chicago Building and Health departments and the Fire Prevention Bureau. A survey should be made of Chicago, the various districts of obsolete and untenanted buildings recorded and a detailed report prepared on the whole situation. Should such a building congress be established the report could be made to this body and recommendations offered.

This problem is gigantic. My outline is merely tentative. It is presented as a nucleus of a program that can be expanded to cope with the many intricate angles clinging to the problem of slum rehabilitation. Chicago is in dire need of a solution. Immediate action is imperative.

OUR PERMANENT LUMBER SUPPLY

CALIFORNIA, ranking among the foremost lumbering centers of the world, claims special recognition through its production of Redwood—for Redwood, California's Exclusive Heritage, is to be found in marketable quantities in no other spot on the earth's surface.

Countless ages ago, practically the entire northern portion of our hemisphere was cloaked in a dense growth of massive trees—similar, in many respects to the species of Redwood found today in that narrow, fog-bathed belt of hil-

ly terrain along California's northern coast, from the proximity of Monterey to the Oregon line.

Smaller areas of "big trees," classed as Redwoods, and bearing the family name of Sequoia—yet differing greatly in foliage, texture of wood, and in habits of growth from their coast-country cousins—are to be found on the western slopes of the Sierra Nevada, at an elevation of some two to six thousand feet. The latter, the "big trees," belong to the family sequoia gigantea; the former, the Redwoods of commerce, are the sequoia sempervirens—the family name Sequoia having been bestowed in honor of Chief Sequoia of the Cherokee Indians, in tribute to his achievement in having presented to his people a written language.

Although impervious to storm, decay, old age, or the ravages of fire, insect, or parasitic growth, those venerable giant trees of the north-country were unable to withstand the terrific onslaught of the great ice floes that crept steadily southward, receding only after centuries, leaving in their wake layers of debris sufficiently deep to cover all traces of the timber growth that had been. Today, after a lapse of untold centuries, occasional drilling activities disclose ample proof of those forgotten forests. Even the usual chemical action naturally accompanying burial in the soil for so great a period of time has failed to induce petrification or disintegration of the wood fibers. Bits and particles brought from far below the earth's surface are as firm and sound as at the time of entombment thousands of years ago.

California's commercial Redwood has been endowed by nature with the same sturdy constitution as was enjoyed by its forbears who formerly carpeted so great a portion of the globe's surface. This natural heritage enables Redwood to withstand those natural enemies of most other woods, namely, weather, time, decay, insect life, and parasitic growths. California's home grown product—her Redwood lumber—is truly as remarkable as the world renowned tree from which it is produced.

Although the remaining stand of commercial Redwood covers but a comparatively small area of our forested lands, one need not place too much stress upon rumors regarding our supposedly rapidly diminishing source of this timber. The present-day acreage of marketable Redwood is sufficient to last a full one hundred years at the present rate of consumption. In the meantime—due to modern methods of harvesting, elimination of waste, utilization of by-products, conservation, and reforestation—a second growth of Redwood is being assured for posterity.

The Pacific Lumber Company, recognized as a leading factor in the Redwood lumbering industry, has inaugurated a policy which demands that, for every tree cut into lumber, ten are being planted and protected by that company. Chemists, scientists, and research engineers of the Company are continually engaged in the developing of new uses for "shorts," or the smaller pieces of lumber, as well as the bark, sawdust, scraps, and other usual waste. Their efforts have enabled the Company to reduce waste to a minimum, while at the same time providing the business world with many valuable articles.

Among the numerous "specialty" products manufactured by The Pacific Lumber Company are paving blocks, incubators, caskets, balusters, bee-hives, filing cases, cigar boxes, fireless cookers, storage battery separators, and the recently developed, highly efficient heat insulating material produced from Redwood bark, known to the trade as Palco Redwood Bark Fibre, and rightfully nicknamed "America's Cork."

The Pacific Lumber Company, a pioneer in the industry, maintains the largest Redwood plant in the country, at Scotia, Humboldt County, thirty miles south of Eureka, California. Here, in its two huge sawmills, with seven head saws, the Company may produce more than 150,000,000 feet of lumber annually, or more than twenty per cent of the entire Redwood cut.

Backing up the mills are 65,000 acres of Redwood timberland—affording a tremendous crop of excellent timber to be harvested and manufactured into a beautiful and durable lumber that may satisfactorily meet man's building needs in the home, on the farm, and in industry. Government tests reveal that, for strength and general durability, Redwood is especially desirable, and is entitled to a foremost position in the record of our country's industrial development.

Redwood's service to mankind is definitely linked with the growth of trade and civilization in California. Traveling closely upon the heels of the Spaniards as they established their Mission chain northward from the Mexican border, the Russian fur traders, under the leadership of Count Rezanov, made their appearance from the north, seeking some safe refuge for their ships during the winter storms.

At Fort Ross, high up on the windswept bluffs of California's rugged Sonoma County coast line, there remains standing a few reminders of Russian rule in that territory in the early "forties"—still standing because those early Russians, utilizing building material close at hand, erected their church and dwellings from logs and shakes hewn from the Redwoods that cloaked the hills at the ocean's edge.

GOVERNMENT FIGURES ATTEST POPULARITY AND ECONOMY OF LUMBER DWELLING CONSTRUCTION

A GROUP of interesting tables has been prepared by the Government to show time elapsing in building construction, which incidentally attest both in popularity and economy of lumber dwelling construction. The tables, containing data gathered by the U. S. Department of Labor covering construction in 10 representative cities in 1929, are brought to light in an article in the December issue of Engineering and Contracting, dealing with the time element in construction. One set of the tables, however, breaks down the figures on dwelling construction in such a manner that it is possible to see how many one and two-family lumber-built homes were erected in these cities as compared with those of brick and stone, and, also, the comparative construction time required with the respective materials.

Definite proof that the lumber-built home is not fading from the picture in large cities is disclosed in the Labor Department figures which show that 9,034 such homes were built in these 10 cities in 1929 as against 6,395 built of brick and stone. These were divided for lumber into 7,370 single family dwellings and 1,664 two-family dwellings; and for brick and stone into 5,607 single family dwellings and 788 two-family dwellings.

The figures on time elapsing in construction are of special importance to the operative builder and property developer. Every day spent in construction levies a further interest tax on investment and delays the time when the house can be put on the market, or, in the case of the man building for himself, it delays the time when the property can be occupied.

The figures show that at the end of 90 days, or three months, 56.6 percent of the lumber-built one-family houses were completed. In four months time another 19.7 percent had been completed. At the end of 300 days 1.1 percent remained uncompleted. At the end of 90 days only 5.1 percent of the brick and stone one-family dwellings were complete. At four months, but 20.1 percent. It was not until the end of 7 months that 73.2 percent of such houses had been completed, a figure that had been exceeded in wood at the end of four months. At the end of 300 days 7.7 percent brick and stone houses remained uncompleted.

Similar figures are disclosed in the two-family dwellings construction. By the end of 90 days 48.2 percent of the lumber dwellings were finished and at the end of four months this figure had mounted to 75.1 percent. In brick and stone but 6.3 percent were completed in 90 days; 27.4 percent in four months; and not until the end of 6 months had the percentage completed reached 70.9. The highest percentage of brick and stone completions, 22.7 percent, occurred within the fifth month. The highest percentage for lumber, 37.1 percent, occurred within the third month. In one-family dwellings those figures were 36.7 in the third month for lumber and 22.6 in the fifth month for alternate materials.—(Wood Construction.)

SENATOR WHEELER WANTS WAGE LAW ENFORCED

PENDING an investigation conducted by the Labor Department to determine to what extent contractors on public building projects are compelling workers to return a part of their wages, Senator Wheeler of Montana will not press a demand for a Congressional probe.

He told a representative of labor that he had been given "every assurance" by government officials that the inquiry now being made would be thorough and that if irregularities were uncovered steps would be taken to eliminate them. If this is not done, Wheeler will ask that a Senate committee be authorized to straighten out the matter.

"We do not need additional legislation to protect workers on public jobs," Senator Wheeler told a labor representative.

"All that is needed is for the government to enforce a law which Congress has already enacted to curb unscrupulous and greedy contractors.

"If Congress does anything, it should be in the direction of learning why the departments entrusted with enforcement have fallen down on their job."

Senator Wheeler said that many complaints had reached him that contractors were nominally paying "prevailing rates," as the law requires, but were resorting to the "unholy practice" of forcing workers to return a part of their pay.

"The Labor Department informs me that heads of departments—notably the War and Interior Departments—are out of sympathy with the prevailing wage law and have obstructed its enforcement," said the senator.

"I have told officials of the Labor Department that Secretary Doak should bring this to the attention of President Hoover and have him read the riot act to department heads.

"I am tired of this everlasting 'buck passing.' It has been going on for months. Meantime, workers have been at the mercy of unprincipled contractors.

"The purpose of the government's national building program is to give employment to workmen and to relieve distress. Congress provided that the local wage scale in each community should be maintained.

"The responsibility for enforcement was put to the Secretary of Labor. If he is being handicapped by the War and Interior Departments, then the thing for him to do is to tell the President all about it and let him take such steps as are needed to secure the result which Congress sought."

THE LAWMAKERS

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN this country where we have a democratic form of government, the lawmakers are chosen from among the people, and these representatives make our laws. If they make laws that suit us, we re-elect them, but if they fail to do that, we elect other men to take their places. On this theory our government is operated, but the theory does not always work. If the working people of America had always voted in accordance with this theory, the period of depression that we are just passing through, would never have been experienced. The suffering resulting from unprecedented unemployment, would be an unknown quantity in the lives of many whose hopes in life have been shattered. No, indeed, the working people of America do not vote for their own best interest. For in their hands, if they would act unitedly, lies the power to elect lawmakers who will champion their cause. They must, in order to win, demand laws that will rid the land of unemployment, and vote only for men who will favor such laws. The lawmakers of the past have not stabilized employment. And if they have not done that, then they have failed in the most essential labor law that could be enacted. Such a law would not only be beneficial to the working people, but it would make impossible panics, periods of depression, and that political unrest that always accompanies them.

In the preceding articles we suggested a budget plan for eliminating unem-

ployment, but can there a man be found among our lawmakers, who would make an honest effort to have enacted into law, a bill, unadulterated, covering such a plan? And if such a man could be found, how many of the law makers of our country would use their influence and vote in favor of such a bill? Can anyone give a sane reason why America, who is rich in all the resources essential to a civilized home, should not guarantee her people, by law, permanent employment? And if there is no good reason why America should not do that, then why do not our lawmakers make such a law? And if our lawmakers fail to make such a law, then why do the working people reelect them; or why do they elect anyone who is not willing to champion a permanent employment law, at wages based on America's ability to produce?

We remember, in fairness to the lawmakers of the past, that labor has not been without representatives, in Congress and in the state Legislatures. These representatives have given us the eight-hour day law, the compensation law, the child-labor law, the employes safety law, sanitary laws, sweatshop laws, and many other laws that directly or indirectly apply to the cause of labor. These all are good, and yet, there is lacking that one and most essential law, which we have mentioned before, the permanent employment law. This law will shorten the hours constituting a legal day's work, to such an extent that every man who wants to work can work as many days of the year as he chooses, excepting holidays. Such a law will not come, unless labor takes the initiative, and persistently demands it of the lawmakers; and then votes consistently. In the meantime, labor must be on the lookout and guard the laws that we already have, against weakening; and at the same time, work for even more and better laws wherever possible, and where labor laws are needed. The records of our lawmakers must be studied, and the results remembered at the polls.

When we think of the lawmakers, we come face to face with the politicians, and politicians will bear watching Every voter knows that just before election, politicians of every description, mix freely with the working people, shake hands, pass out cigars and make promises; all for the purpose of influencing the working people's votes. And, while there are some who remember their promises after they are elected, there are others who do not so much as lift a finger, while in office, to benefit labor; for they are loyal to the enemies of labor, and as lawmakers, serve them. The working people do not have to tolerate these things, if they will disregard party politics, and vote as one man, for men who have the welfare of labor at heart.

Too often our lawmakers regard labor as a commodity; a thing that can be bought and sold on the market, much like wheat, implements or cheese. And laboring under such a delusion, it is not strange that so many of them are partial to the captains of industry, at the expense of the many who have to work daily for their daily bread. But labor is not a commodity, it represents mental and physical energy multiplied by ability, plus skill. In other words, labor represents the world's efficiency. Without labor civilization would crumble to the ground; nations would lose their power and fall; corporations, who pride themselves in their accomplishments, would be more helpless than babes, and the inhabitants of the world would go begging, but in vain.

If employment were stabilized, by a permanent employment law, the immigration problems would take care of themselves. There would be no danger then of railroad companies, mining companies or other concerns bringing in foreigners to do their work, for the more working people there would be in America, the shorter would become the American working day. But at the present time, without such a law, the foreigners that are brought into this country as laborers, force just that many more American workingmen into the ranks of the unemployed. With employment unstabilized, we can not afford to overlook the fact that we need strict laws to govern immigration in order to protect the American workingman.

Our lawmakers can not sidestep the situation. The making of the laws is in their hands. Every unemployment situation is, directly or indirectly, here, either because of some enacted bad laws, or because we lack some much needed good laws. . . . Don't blame the employers, they have troubles enough of their own, check the whole matter up to the lawmakers.

ADDRESS OF EDWARD KEATING

AT the 51st annual convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Vancouver, B. C., former Congressman Edward Keating, now editor of "Labor," delivered the following address:

As I sat here this morning and listened to the address of the new Congressman from the Seattle district, the thought came to me of the tremendous change which has taken place in the Congress of the United States in the last twenty years. Twenty years ago the Senate of the United States was the American House of Lords. It was the millionaires' club. It was the graveyard of all progressive legislation. Over in the House side of the Capitol the proceedings were directed by Uncle Joe Cannon, who was known as the Czar of the House, and no bill could be brought on the floor of that House without his permission, and he would not permit anything to come out which was not satisfactory to the vested interests of America, and if anything got through the House it was stopped in the Senate.

Today that situation has been changed. Today the Congress of the United States—and I say this deliberately, measuring my words— the Congress of the United States is the most liberal legislative body in the world. The thing that has made it the most liberal legislative body in the world has been the non-partisan policy of the American labor movement. We have brought about a situation in this country where I could, in good faith, say to this new Congressman what I said on the floor this morning when I was first introduced to him, and I want to say it publicly now. I said to him, "If you go down to Washington and keep the faith you won't have to worry about what the machine leaders think about you. The labor boys of your district will send you back to Congress and they won't give a rap whether you run on a Republican, a Democratic or an Independent ticket."

That is not an idle boast. There was a time when the American labor movement was content to pass resolutions endorsing a candidate. That time has passed. When the American labor movement endorses a candidate now it proceeds to do something for him. During the last ten or twelve years I have been rather intimately associated with the standard railroad organizations as the editor of their newspaper, Labor. I might say that that paper is owned by fifteen great railroad labor organizations. The majority, the very large majority, are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The policies of the paper are determined by an editorial committee of six, and five of the six are accredited delegates to this convention. So when I face you this morning I am looking into the faces of a whole lot of my bosses.

Now for ten years under their direction I have edited this paper and we have had a good deal to do politically. In the campaign in 1928 these railroad labor executives endorsed twenty-two candidates for the United States Senate, and eighteen were elected. Last fall they endorsed twenty candidates for the United States Senate and seventeen were elected, and I should add that in every one of our contests we have had the whole-hearted co-operation of President Green and Secretary Morrison. These labor organizations have not been content with merely endorsing those senators. Our executives sent their representatives into the states where there were candidates and they authorized me, as editor, to issue special editions of our paper devoted entirely to the records of these men and to arguments to show why they should be elected. In the last campaign and in every campaign for the last ten years we have circulated millions of copies of these special editions. Some have gone through the mails. Tens of thousands have been distributed by our railroad boys.

And here is the point I want to make —no politician, either directly or indirectly, has been permitted to contribute a penny to the cost of these special editions. Our executives have taken the position, the only position that organized labor should take, that we judge men according to the records they have made. We do not ask the candidate, "Are you a Republican, or are you a Democrat, or are you an Independent," we simply seek his record, and if these chief executives, co-operating with the rest of the labor movement, endorse

that candidate, then we go down the line for him, we exert our influence to the limit, and the railroad boys of America insist upon paying the bill, every dollar of it.

It is difficult to understand what a tremendous impression that has made upon the politicians down in Washington. Politicians have been accustomed to paying for what they got. It has come as a great surprise to them when we have told them that their money was counterfeit and that whatever we did we did on our own responsibility and we paid the bills.

The result of all that is this: The labor movement today, as all these speakers have told you, is facing a great crisis. You have two weapons with which to meet that crisis. One, and the most important, is your economic weapon, the union. There is no substitute for the union, that comes first. The second is your political power. I am not going to discuss this morning how you should use your economic power, but may I say a word to you as to how you should use your political power, and may I impress upon you that this is a very real power.

Has it ever occurred to you gentlemen why certain interests insist that Congress shall not remain in session any longer than is necessary to pass the appropriation bills? Has it ever occurred to you gentlemen why great campaigns of propaganda are being conducted in this country for the purpose of discrediting the legislative branch of government? Only the other day Calvin Coolidge, former President of the United States, the man who has the unique record of having been in public office over thirty years and of never having been on the people's side in any contest, came out in a weekly publication and said the hope of this country was in the Executive. Well, God help the country if it is dependent upon Executives. I say to you, my friends, that the hope of this country and the hope of every other free country is not in the executive, but in the legislative branch of government. And the reason they don't want Congress in session now is, not because they fear that Congress would do something to injure the masses of the people, but because they know that if Congress were in session Congress would do something for the people of the United States.

You know the best way in the world to determine who is the friend of labor —and I make this test every once in a while—is to read the columns of such papers as the Wall Street Journal. Congress is being denounced by such organs and by such interests because these organs and interests fear Congress and they fear Congress because Congress is close to the people.

This nation is facing a great crisis comparable only to that of the World War. I sometimes think it is a greater crisis than that we met in 1917. That crisis can't be met by any milk and water policy. So far as my reading enlightens me, the only group in this country which has formulated a policy which gives hope of success and of relief is the American labor movement.

I would like to see you go to this Congress and ask the co-operation of Congress in putting over that program. I am an advocate of law and order. I would have no man take another man's property without that other man's consent. But, my friends, yesterday I listened to a harrowing tale related by our good friend, Jim Davis, formerly Secretary of Labor. He told of a procession of thousands of men and women and children, jobless, penniless, hopeless, and he described how they walked along the street, and on each side were great supplies of food and there were banks bulging with money, and yet no one attempted to touch any of that material wealth. Any one who imagines that that sort of thing can continue in America indefinitely should re-read the lessons of history.

I don't want my fellow citizens to be too submissive. The men who wrote the Declaration of Independence, the men who knocked kindly prerogatives into a cocked hat, the men who set up a republic in the wilderness, were not afraid to revolt against injustice. There are some things that are worse than a dole, and one of these things is to see men and women willing to work, starving in the midst of plenty.

But, my friends, it is not necessary for us to resort to unlawful means. The Constitution of our country tells us how these things may be done. Congress has the taxing power, and there again I have no desire to see our country consume the seed corn. But we are a long way from the seed corn. In 1929, ac-

cording to the Interstate Commerce Commission, there were 521,000 workers engaged in the movement of the trains on the transportation systems of the United States. That included the engineers, conductors, trainmen, firemen, train dispatchers, telegraphers, and other groups of that kind, 521,000, and among them are men who have frequently been referred to as the aristocrats of labor.

Over on the other side, opposite that army of 521,000 workers, skilled workers, American workers, were 504 men and women. Please get the two sides of the picture; on one side you have 504 men and women who never worked, and who don't intend to. On the other side you have 521,000 of the highest paid railroad workers, and the 504, according to government figures, had more of a total income than the 521,000. Yet, when you suggest that wealth of that kind should be taxed, we are told to be careful, for fear we might wipe out the seed corn. We are not taxing the seed corn there, my friends, we are taxing godless profit wrung from millions of workers.

And so, I hope you will go to this Congress and that you will go to it with more determination than you have ever approached Congress before, and that you will urge Congress to remain in session. You pay these men $10,000 a year, why not keep them on the job for a while—urge them to remain in session until Congress has done what it can do, under the Constitution, to relieve the situation confronting our country.

And what can Congress do? First of all, the United States Government is itself the employer of 600,000 men and women. Is there any better place to start the five-day week? Congress appropriates billions of dollars for contracts to build ships, to build airships, to build all kinds of things and purchase all kinds of supplies. In the resolution before you today are two documents showing how that money is expended. Ask these boys about what is being done in the shipyards of this country, almost the only prosperous industry in this country—prosperous because the doors of the treasury have been thrown open. They have been invited to come in and take the money to build ships, and what are they doing with it? Are they paying decent wages, are they permitting their men to organize? Are they observing the proper hours? Of course not. They are holding down wage scales just as low as they can hold them and they are wringing every possible dollar of profit for the owners of the shipyards.

I say that instead of being satisfied with this fair wage bill that was passed by the last Congress, a hurried piece of legislation, you should go to Congress and insist that instead of placing a premium upon the employer who pays the least and works the longest hours, Congress should insist that every man who gets a Government contract shall observe fair conditions for labor and pay proper wages.

Don't forget that the Constitution of the United States gives Congress the exclusive control over the transportation system of this country, and the Supreme Court of the United States has held that Congress has the power even to determine the things that are necessary to provide, not only for the safety, but for the comfort of the men who operate those trains.

And so, my friends, there are just a few places where Congress can accomplish something along the lines of setting the right kind of an example. In addition to that, Congress has the power to strike the shackles from the workers of America and to give them the undoubted right, the unquestioned right to organize, free from interference by Federal courts. That involves the injunction issue.

And then when they ask you where this money shall come from to meet these bills, don't let them frighten you on that proposition. Your President, in the very splendid speeches he has delivered since he has been in Vancouver, has very properly pointed to the source from which you can get the revenue that is needed. Don't let them tell you that proper taxation will dry up the sources of American wealth. If these huge profits had gone to the workers in the form of proper wages, instead of being piled up in huge dividends, we would not have the situation that confronts us today.

While we are talking of figures, let me give you another one. Those of you who read Labor are perhaps familiar with this illustration. There are several millions, I think it is 2,500,000

farmers who are engaged in raising cotton and wheat in this country. You hear a great deal about the cotton and wheat crops of America, and there are 2,500,000 farmers engaged in raising those two crops. Yet these 504 multi-millionaires I told you about had a larger income in 1929 than these 2,500,000 cotton and wheat farmers. In the face of such facts as these, how, can any reasonable man say that we should hesitate to raise the revenue from those who are capable of paying? Of course you will meet with opposition, but knowing something about the make-up of Congress, I want to repeat that this nonpartisan political policy of the American labor movement has not been in vain. When you go to Congress you are going to receive a sympathetic hearing, and all you should ask is to have these measures considered and have the roll call on each of them, the roll call in the Senate and in the House. In my judgment, you will get more legislation for the benefit of the plain people of this country than you ever have received at any session of Congress in the history of America.

And if you should fail, suppose the members of Congress, of the House and of the Senate, should forget the fair promises which they made to labor, suppose they vote against you, then you have the record, and in 1932 you can bring about a political revolution in America.

We should take our stand firmly upon the proposition and we should refuse to be frightened by words. We should firmly take our stand on the proposition that every American able and willing to work should either be given an opportunity to work or should be given the means to sustain life. Canada is doing it. Speak to these representatives of organized labor in Canada. They have taken up the slogan that no Canadian shall be permitted to go hungry or cold during this winter. At this moment in this province, while there is a dispute about what wages should be paid to the unemployed, it is a fact that you can either get relief or a job.

So far as I am concerned, I want to demand for my fellow citizens the inalienable right to work, and if industry denies them that right, then I insist that industry shall be taxed to put up the money to sustain them.

And so, my friends don't worry about what the industrialists or the financiers or the politicians may think about your policies. There is only one group in this country that you can't afford to disappoint—just one group—and that is the group made up of these millions and millions of American men and women who, at this very moment, are walking the streets of our cities, are living hopeless and helpless on our farms, millions of them looking to this convention for some relief. They are looking to this convention for direction, I conjure you, my friends, don't disappoint them. Whatever you do, be faithful to those men and women whose hopes rest in you.

ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE AMERICAN LEGION

IN a radio talk given over Station WCFL, Chicago, Paul G. Armstrong, Commander, Cook County Council American Legion, said:

"I am happy to be accorded the privilege of speaking over this great Radio Station, W.C.F.L., the Voice of Organized Labor, and to bring the message of the American Legion to its vast audience.

"The American Legion is ever ready and willing to work hand in hand with every organization whose aim is better citizenship and higher ideals in our American Life. It is not concerned whether men are laborers, farmers or bankers. It cares not what their race or creed may be. It only wants to know, whether they subscribe to those principles of good citizenship, and sane government, which every American should consider fundamental. Both the American Legion and Organized Labor believe in those principles, therefore, they are traveling the same road.

"Early in the life of the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, through that Grand Old Man and great American, Samuel Gompers, recognized the great potential worth of the American Legion when on Nov. 2, 1921 he sent to F. W. Galbraith, Jr.,

then National Commander, the following declaration of principles on behalf of The American Federation of Labor.

"Organized labor contends for the improvement of the standard of life, to uproot ignorance and foster education, to instill character and manhood and an independent spirit among our people, to bring about a recognition of the interdependence of the modern life of man and his fellowman. It aims to establish a normal workday, take the children from the factory and the workshop, and place them in the school, the home and the playground. In a word, the unions of labor, recognizing the duty of toil, strive to educate their members, to make their homes more cheerful in every way, to contribute an earnest effort toward making life the better worth living, to avail their members of their rights as citizens and to bear the duties and responsibilities and perform the obligations they owe to our country and our fellowman. Labor and lawful means are not only commendable but should receive the sympathetic support of every right-thinking progressive man."

To which Mr. Galbraith replied in part:

"I know the truth of your words when you speak of the difficulty in attaining such an end. I appreciate the work you have done in keeping so large, so virile and so intent an organization as the American Federation of Labor so generally in accord with the professed principles of that great body. In the Legion, especially in the formulative period now passing, we have experienced like difficulties. One of your experience can appreciate the problem presented in providing a common ground for elements so diverse as those which constitute The American Legion. You can appreciate the difficulties attendant upon creating in a year and a half an organization structure capable of giving effect to such a purpose."

Since that time, 1921, there has existed an understanding and genuinely cordial relationship between the leaders of the two organizations. Both have made an effort to acquaint their members with the real aims and objects of the other. In fact, it has become the practice for the two organizations to exchange speakers every year at their National Conventions.

At the Boston Convention of the Legion, I had the honor of listening to the great American who now heads the American Federation of Labor, Mr. William Green, who gave one of the most inspiring addresses it has been my privilege to listen to, when he said in part, "We come here, you in your official capacity representing millions of Legionnaires, I refer to those who are identified with your great organization and to those who ultimately will be and who are eligible. Then, sitting nearby is that other great organization which, for the moment, I have the honor to represent, representing there approximately five million working men and women: — two powerful organizations representing a great cross section of American life, and American Public Opinion, co-operating together in furtherance of American ideals, noble, and lofty purposes of humanity; these two organizations engaged in a co-operative enterprise for performing teamwork, must be irresistible."

Mr. Green also said this, "I wish that I might refer to the Heroic Service of the Legionnaires and those they represent. Our great movement feels under great obligations to this wonderful union. Many of our members are associated with you, and, so far as I can advise, those among our movement who are eligible to be members of the American Legion, I shall urge upon them with all the power I possess, that they do so."

The American Legion and Organized labor understand one another. They know each other as two of the greatest forces in our national life today, two great service organizations, serving their country in peace as well as in war, many of whose ideals are the same. You believe in civic betterment, community welfare, adequate national defense, and a preservation of the ideals and principles won at Valley Forge and Yorktown, and kept sacred by the unselfish sacrifice of those men who won an empire from the wilderness, and who, when the necessity arose, joined the armed forces of the growing republic to repel the enemy, and to hold safe for their children the priceless heritage of liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness. This service to country has never been the prerogative of any class, but has been the privilege of men from every walk of life.

The American Legion is a great cross section of American life, and includes people from every industry, farmers, merchants, bankers, laboring and professional men. These men are united in their devotion to America. Their first consideration, however, is to their disabled comrades and to the widows and orphans of those who made the supreme sacrifice. Their success in this great work is proved by the veterans' hospitals, and the fine care our comrades receive in them; by the hundreds of laws and statutes passed by Congress and the various legislatures that are beneficial to veterans, all the result of organization, but it is not necessary to talk organization to Union Labor, you know its efficacy.

"On February 22, 1929, at a great joint meeting of Legionnaires and Union Labor, John Walker, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor, John Fitzpatrick, of the Chicago Federation of Labor and Patrick Sullivan, of the Chicago Building Trades Council, in the name of organized labor endorsed the American Legion and presented Chicago Union Labor Post No. 745 with a beautiful stand of colors. In their addresses these men stressed the great community of interest that existed between organized labor and the Legion. Since then, we have had their fullest cooperation, as well as that of the other officers of the various unions in Chicago. The Legion in turn, has co-operated with them in many ways, notably on last Labor Day, when there was a fine turnout in the big parade.

James Murphy of the Plumber's Union, who was instrumental in the organization of the Chicago Union Labor Post, has assisted in the formation of several similar Posts in Detroit, San Francisco, and other cities, and stands ready to assist anyone, anywhere, in forming new Posts of this character.

I have tried to outline the parallel interests of Labor and the Legion and therefore have not had time to tell you of the many activities carried on by the Legion throughout the land, for the benefit of the disabled, for the betterment of the Community, State, and Nation but those activities are apparent to all.

U. S. DEPARTMENT COMMISSION ASSAILS PAY-ROLL-CHOKING EMPLOYERS

B. M. MARSHMAN, commissioner of conciliation for the U. S. Department of Labor, in a speech at Springfield, Mo., recently, stated:

Any job which does not pay enough to provide the necessities of life for the worker and his family should not be allowed to exist.

Mr. Marshman was in Springfield to determine the prevailing rates of wages for building craftsmen and laborers. Under the law these rates will have to be paid men employed upon the $3,000,000 prison hospital, the major part of which is already under contract.

Contractors who have seized upon the present employment situation as an excuse to beat down wages below the level necessary to buy necessities of life are "deaf, dumb and blind" to their own interests, Mr. Marshman declared and added:

"They are not only blind, but unprincipled, with no thought for the welfare of their community and their country."

The wage to be paid common laborers on the hospital project will be not lower than 35 cents an hour, nor more than 50 cents. Mr. Marshman has not yet completed the investigations which will determine the rate, but he has found enough evidence to establish that the wage will be in this range.

The main argument for a wage of 50 cents an hour for common labor is based upon the fact that the city of Springfield pays that rate to its laborers.

Prevailing rates of pay in most of the major building trades already have been decided by Mr. Marshman, but they will not be made public until they are reported to the contractor and to the department of labor in Washington, D. C. Most of these rates are known to be lower than they are in neighboring cities, such as Kansas City. This condition is expected to have one favorable result. It will not attract a large num-

ber of outside workmen looking for higher wages as are paid in great centers.

Mr. Marshman believes that industrial leaders, and labor leaders have met the present business situation much more intelligently than they would have done 15 or 20 years ago.

They are more inclined to co-operate than in the old days of bitter controversies and long strikes and lockouts, he is inclined to believe. In former years, he recalled, many industrial leaders seized upon every business depression as an opportunity to squeeze labor down to its knees, and in normal or prosperous times labor dealt just as arbitrarily with business.

"There is much less of that sort of thing nowadays," he said. "Business and industry have learned the lesson of the eight-hour day, for one thing. They have learned for the most part, too, that a well-paid worker will produce twice or three times as much as an underpaid, resentful, brow-beaten employe."

Mr. Marshman, who has been employed by the department of labor more than a dozen years, told of many occasions when he donned work clothes and circulated as a workman about plants or projects where there were labor troubles. Often, he said, he found among underpaid men a feeling of bitter resentment.

"I have rubbed shoulders with men working for 20 cents an hour, and found them making sure that they delivered no more than 20 cents an hour worth of work," he said. "I have heard the men grumble, 'Well, we'll work for 20 cents now; he's got us where he wants us; but we'll give him just 20 cents worth of work and we'll get back at him some day,' they would say.

"Whenever a situation like that exists, I am willing to wager any amount with the employer that he will make more money by giving those men a decent wage. I have checked up on it in several instances. When a man feels he is being treated justly, when he knows he is earning enough to keep his wife and children clothed and well fed, he's going to put his heart into his work. When he gets none of those things for his toil, he's going to have nothing but resentment for the boss."

There are some contractors and other employers in this time of unemployment who are taking work on an extremely low basis and then trying to squeeze out a profit by bearing down on labor, he related.

"Those men are narrow-minded and near-sighted," he said, "and sooner or later they will be weeded out by their own poor business methods."

TYPE OF BUILDINGS BEING SOUGHT WHICH WILL RESIST EARTHQUAKES

CAPTAIN N. H. Heck, Chief of the Division of Terrestrial Magnetism and Seismology, Coast and Geodetic Survey, in speaking of an intense campaign on the earthquake problem, now being carried on by the Federal seismologists and engineers stated:

"Research and experimental work including every field of interest from interpretation of seismograph records to design of buildings, dams, and bridges is now under way. It is hoped that discoveries made may result in development of a system of construction whereby structures can be built to resist onslaught of earthquakes."

The following information was made available:

One major problem faces seismologists; namely, to find out what goes on in the central region of a severe earthquake. If this problem might be solved, engineers would have definite theories upon which to work in developing resistant structures.

There are theories as to what takes place, but none have been substantiated. Eye-witnesses, regardless of their honesty, tell widely varying tales of what happens. Their reports are unreliable, because under the strain of excitement at the time, they seldom see clearly and accurately, especially from a scientific viewpoint.

Records left by the quakes themselves are invaluable, but incomplete. Results are clearly visible, but there is no definite indication of how they came about.

The engineer has asked the seismologist to find this out. Seismologists are responding to this appeal by modifying existing seismographs so they will give the desired records. The remodeled instruments may function near the center of an earthquake, and will not be destroyed unless the building in which they are housed is destroyed. Thus, records that in the past have been destroyed now may be preserved in a severe shock.

It is hoped, also, to discover how earthquakes are propagated from the central region outward.

Even with the new instruments, however, it will be difficult to tell what happens. All evidence left after a quake, such as monuments toppled over or twisted from their bases, points out that the central activity is complex. Persons have been sure they saw waves rolling across the ground like the ground swell of the ocean. However, there is no proof of this and no theory that supports it. The only sure thing is that the central activity is severe and complex.

Since existing instruments can not reveal what takes place, the problem must be approached indirectly. Clues may result from study of the path of earthquake waves. After study of their radiation, it may be possible to close in on the center, so to speak, from the outside. Records gotten in this way might reveal much toward a final solution.

Experiments in Japan have revealed that the earth tilts in the central region of a quake, and remains tilted during the period from one shock to another. It is believed that sudden changes in this tilt might be a warning of the arrival of a quake.

Developing this theory further, seismologists have devised a new recording instrument called the "tiltmeter." In this country, the device is in an experimental stage.

The campaign as it is now being carried out, calls for erection of instruments in chosen sections of the United States. Because quakes here are not so severe, instruments will be adjusted to record slight shocks. Data from the records of each instrument will be assembled, compared to results obtained from other types of experiments and knowledge already available. From this material, it is hoped that enough facts may be correlated to reveal a solution of the problem.

One of the best testing grounds in this country is Imperial Valley, in California, where it is expected many of the experiments will be carried on. Testing grounds, however, will be established in all parts of the country.—U. S. Daily.

Opposes Wage Reductions

Secretary of Commerce Robert P. Lamont, in speaking before the United States Chamber of Commerce convention in Atlantic City last year, said among other things:

"It is true that most prosperous periods of our industrial history have been those coincident with high wages and shorter hours.

"If millions of workers are out of employment for a year through loss of wages, their buying power is cut by millions of dollars. If the income of the remaining millions who are still employed is cut 10 per cent through shorter hours and part-time work, the loss amounts to several more millions. Add to this great loss in buying power the retrenchment due to the fears and uncertainties of such a period, and the total loss of purchasing power becomes a staggering amount."

Secretary Lamont declared the "adjustment" of industry to high wages and shorter hours will continue, and he cited the case of a large corporation which, he said, had adopted a working schedule for four six-hour shifts, whereby it got 100 per cent use of its equipment, and was able to reduce production costs and lower working hours.

The list of prominent men who possess the courage to submit practical and common sense methods to banish unemployment and end the industrial depression by reducing hours of labor and raising wages is steadily increasing.

It is such a clear, simple, self-evident plan the wonder is that it has not found general acceptance long ago.

Great credit is due to Senator Couzens, Senator Wagner, Senator La Follette, Edward A. Filene, the Boston merchant, and others for hammering home this idea to business gentlemen who cannot be reached by the representatives of labor.

NUMEROUS REASONS WHY ORGANIZED LABOR SHOULD BE SUPPORTED

1. Because it tends to raise wages. This is proven by all sorts of evidence.

2. Because it helps to prevent reduction in wages. Reductions rarely come to well organized labor.

3. Because it aids in getting shorter hours. Unorganized trades work the longest hours.

4. Because in union is strength. This is as true of wage earners as of states.

5. Because it makes labor respected. Power wins respect from employers, as from all men.

6. Because association is the distinguishing feature of the age. Men of affairs and of executive ability set the example in the business world.

7. Because it lessens wage cutting competition for situations. Useless competition is like useless friction.

8. Because it educates as to public questions. The trade union takes the place of the debating society and professor's lecture.

9. Because it gives men self-reliance. A servile employe is not a free man.

10. Because it develops fraternity. Craftsmen are all too jealous and suspicious of one another, even at the best.

11. Because it is a good investment. No other institution gives back so large a return for expenditure of time or money.

12. Because it make thinkers. Men need to rub intellects together in matters of common concern.

13. Because it enlarges acquaintance. Their world is too restricted for most wage earners.

14. Because it teaches co-operation.

15. Because it levels up. Getting more wages for the low man raises the standard for all.

16. Because it makes the shop better to work in. The brutal foreman can't bully the union card.

17. Because it helps the family. More money, more comforts, more luxuries, if you please.

18. Because it helps the state. Unorganized and discontented labor is the parent of the mob and revolution.

19. Because it is legal. The state has been forced to take off the conspiracy ban.

20. Because skinflints and amateurs condemn it. The trade union is to be commended for the opponents it has made.

21. Because our own common sense approves it. What sound and logical argument can you bring against it?

22. Because it has come to stay. Social fads wax and wane, but the trade union has its fixed place in the social structure.

23. Because of its possibilities. The trade union can be made all that the hearts and intellects of the workers will permit.

24. Because it is American. The highest possible standard of livelihood is none too good for sovereign citizens.

25. Because it is not an experiment. A century of tests has demonstrated its ability.

26. Because it is evolutionary. It seeks no miracles, but goes on step by step.

27. Because it means business. It grasps at tangible results, and does not spend its force in speculation.

28. Because of the enemies it has made. When you see people outside the wage class fighting trade unions, put it down that trade unions are desirable.

29. Because it is philosophical. It takes human nature as it is, not as somebody says it ought to be.

30. Because it is universal. The trade union idea is co-existent with civilization.

31. Because it is immediate. You do not have to wait for your grandchildren to get the benefit.

32. Because it is a necessity. It stands as a bulwark for the defense of labor.

33. Because it is your class organization. Your interests as a seller of labor are the interests of your class.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

A Post-Card From "Pete"

(MARCH—And Human-Nature!)

By James Edward Hungerford

DEAR FRIENDS:

Well, MARCH is here again,
With winds that sob and sigh,
And rip and rage, and wild rampage,
With storm-clouds in the sky!
If it comes in like roaring lion,
'Twill exit like a lamb;
If it comes meek, like slinking sneak,
'Twill leave with Bang and Slam!
MARCH is a shifting, fickle month,
With skies of black or blue;
A month of Moods—sometimes it broods
'Neath clouds of darkest hue,
And weeps and wails in anguish—then
'Twill sudden dry its eyes,
And smile and beam, with face agleam,
'Neath soft and sunny skies!
MARCH sort of symbolizes LIFE,
And HUMAN-NATURE, too;
We shift and change, through life we range—
No telling WHAT we'll do!
Today we smile tomorrow frown;
Life's bitter then it's sweet!
We drink it up—we drain the cup—
And roar for More!

Yours,

'PETE'

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1932

Are You A Fighting Frog?

WE recently attended a Union meeting in one of the large cities on the Pacific Coast and, while the hall was being filled we overheard a bit of an interesting conversation of a group of men in the corner.

"The carpenter game has gone to the dogs," said a veteran carpenter, "and so are all the building trades. The union card does not mean much these days when a man cannot even buy a job. I gave up trying."

"I am in arrears with my dues" said the other man, "and I do not see how in the name of Sam Hill I will ever be able to square up. Have not been working for months and lost all hope to ever work at my trade again."

"I do not mean to be rough with you, fellows," said a young man with a strong determined face, "but I think it is a lot of "hooey" all that talk about our trade going to the dogs and of giving up hope and what not. I am in no better shape myself, did not see the inside of my tool chest for over a year and yet I manage to keep above the water by other means, meager indeed but I make a living. And as to my dues. You bet your life they are paid up and paid up in advance too. I have a firm belief that the times are coming when we all will be in the saddle again."

We could not help but think of the story of the two frogs. Once upon a time, the story runs, a frog fell into a pail of cream. Another frog hearing the pleasant splash hopped in also. They realized very soon that they were in but could not hop out.

One frog was of the temperament which did not permit him to see anything but the hopelessness of the situation. He said:

"I am done for. There is no way to get out, and even if we could keep on swimming until they found us, they would kill us for spoiling the cream. There is no use trying, I give up," and with that he sank to the bottom.

The other frog said: "Where there is life—there is hope, even if it be in a pail of sticky cream." While the first frog gave up and sank to the bottom the second frog sputtered, kicked and lashed the cream about until he had it churned into butter. Then he climbed upon a lump of butter, rested a while, measured the distance, gave one mighty leap and hopped out of the pail. Soon he was back to his home pond again and was telling his friends about his exciting adventure.

We all may consider ourselves as being in a pail of cream and it depends entirely upon the stuff we are made of whether or not we will be able to hop out or not. The condition is not local, it is universal. And it can be changed only by the sincere united efforts of all those who play the game. It is folly to

fold our hands and give up hope. This would mean only to continue the state of chaos indefinitely.

As a matter of fact troubles when looked close at—seem very cruel. But as time passes we see their values. In the future we may see the value of this depression as a builder of character and right values. It is what you might call an acid test. Weak people break under it, while strong people overcome the situation and grow stronger. Just like the two frogs in the story, let us see what kind of a frog are you?

Are you a weakling, always cringing, whining, complaining or are you a he-man with a strong heart, full of hope, courage and vision and determined to stand by his organization through thick and thin and fight it out along these lines.

It is true that in times like these it is easy to become discouraged, but the man who keeps fighting, kicking and churning will land again in conditions that are more serene and prosperous.

Don't give up your membership in the organization you belong to for you may have a hard time to get back when good times come. Remember, your Union Card always was and always will be your Guardian demanding for yourself and yours human working conditions, a living wage and privileges a civilized man in such a glorious country as ours is entitled to.

Keep on kicking. Keep your dues paid up. You'll never regret it.

Job Insecurity The Workers Menace

EWTHELBERT STEWART, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U. S. Department of Labor, illustrated the job insecurity which employers impose on workers, by a statement regarding labor turnover, an economist's term to indicate workers who quit or are laid off or discharged. He said:

"In the motor vehicle industry in 1930, the labor turnover was greater than in the combined 75 industries for which labor turnover figures are compiled by the bureau. The annual lay-off rate was 60.8 as compared with 35.9 in the combined industries.

These figures mean that for every 100 workers employed by the owners of the automobile industry, 60.8 persons were laid off and 35.9 persons in the combined industries.

"That is not all the story. A worker who is laid off is kept on the company's list to be called back to work when the officials believe they can make a profit out of his labor. Other workers are fired. Still others get disgusted with working conditions and quit.

"In the motor industry during 1930, for every 100 persons employed 83.8 persons either quit, or were discharged, or laid off, as against 59.7 out of every 100 for the combined industries.

"Job insecurity is one of the greatest injustices of the present economic order. It is an injustice to which the stockholders who own and operate industry give but little attention."

Consumers Pay $83.70 for 7 Lambs; But the Farmer Got Only 75 Cents

A vivid illustration of the way middlemen between the farmer and consumer are working both sides of the street was given to the Senate Committee on Agriculture recently by President John Simpson of the National Farmers' Union.

Presenting documentary evidence to prove his statement, Simpson recited this incident:

W. B. Estes, a farmer at Littleton, Colo., sent to the A. A. Blakely Company at Denver seven lambs, which were sold to Swift & Co., packers, for $3.30. From this sum was deducted $2.25 for insurance, inspection and commission.

A check for the balance—75 cents—was sent to Estes for his seven lambs. The check was placed before the committee.

Curious about what happened to the lambs, after they went into the hands of Swift & Co., Estes asked the Department of Agriculture to trace them until they reached the market as food. The Department reported that they were sold to consumers at $83.70.

"On a Pullman dining car en route from Chicago," Simpson declared, "I was charged 85 cents for two lamb chops—10 cents more than Estes received for seven lambs.

"If you wish to know why discontent is widespread and deepseated in the farming region, Estes can give you the reason.

"There is something radically wrong, gentlemen, when the farmer at one end and the consumer at the other are robbed in this brazen fashion."

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

J. W. Wells Company Erects Mill with Non-union Carpenters

Local Union No. 1246 of Marinette, Wis., wishes it made known to the members of our organization that the J. W. Wells Lumber Company, manufacturers of Diamond Hard Maple Flooring, employed non-union carpenters and at a wage considerably below the scale, in the erection of their new mill at Menominee, Mich., notwithstanding the efforts of a committee from the Local Union to have the J. W. Wells Company employ union carpenters and pay the union wage scale.

Traveling Members Attention

Recording Secretary J. A. Wright of Local Union No. 705, Lorain, Ohio, requests that all traveling members stay away from that city as only as small number of their members are employed and the contractors have notified the Local Union that they intend putting into effect a reduction in wages.

In Appreciation

C. T. Johnson, Financial Secretary of Local Union 1893, Savannah, Ga., forwards the following letter to the General Secretary, which was received from Mrs. Anna E. Manes, with the request that it be published in "The Carpenter":

* * *

C. T. Johnson, Secretary
Local Union 1893,
Savannah, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I wish to extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for the prompt payment of the claim of my husband, Stephen Manes. Two weeks after the claim was presented the check was paid. My prayers for your union is continued success.

Mrs. Anna E. Manes.

In Appreciation

I get a lot of kick out of the craft problems and have turned to them first

for years and have gained information through those pages that has benefited me very much on the job—one time especially, where it just filled the bill enabling me to lay the work out accurately in a few minutes that would have taken considerable time using any haphazard method.

I think that more of us should take part in these craft problems as it helps to stimulate interest in our organization and I believe it needs it now more than any other time.

A. C. Tuttle.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Herbert Shipley, about 5 ft. 4½ in. in height; weight about 135 pounds; light complexion and light hair. Was granted clearance card from Local Union 936 in July, 1931, at which time he stated he was going to Alabama to work for some contractor. Any information relative to him will be greatly appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Merrian Shipley, Reevs Way, North Braddock, Pa.

* * *

Information is wanted concerning Andrew H. Andersen, Civil Engineer on Bridge Construction, who was last heard of in Chicago in 1927. Born in Leby Avo, Denmark, in 1892; about 6 feet tall; weighs about 180; light complexion.

Anyone knowing his whereabouts please notify his brother, Jens Andersen, care of Ernest Bowerman, Business Agent of Local Union 253, Labor Temple, Omaha, Nebraska, as his mother is in this country and is anxious to see him.

Members in San Francisco or Oakland, Calif., might assist in locating him as he is believed to be there.

Veteran Answers Last Call

James Stevenson, a veteran of the civil war and for many years a member of our organization and familiarly known as "Uncle Jim" to the membership of Local Union 133, Terre Haute, Ind., in which Local he held membership at time of his death, passed away December 7, 1931, in his ninety-first year.

It is unusual for a man of ninety-one years to still retain the spirit of a soldier, yet Brother Stevenson at his advanced age still retained within his heart the spirit to fight for better things.

He believed that an effective battle in the defense of his country could be waged, not only by means of the musket and the sword but by mingling with and giving support and counsel to that great army of men and women who are organized for the purpose of waging a battle for better, happier and fuller lives for those who toil.

With this soldierly spirit he joined the Brotherhood of Carpenters many years ago and remained loyal to it until the end, always taking an active interest in its affairs and attending meetings when his health would permit.

He was also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic and displayed a deep interest in the affairs of that organization. His advice and counsel will be sadly missed by all who were associated with him.

DEATH ROLL

C. R. GORE—L. U. No. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.

JAMES W. HARRIS—L. U. No. 1628, Paris, Arkansas.

H. H. LOGAN—L. U. No. 88, Anaconda, Montana.

New Teeth for Federal Wage Law

New and stronger teeth for the "prevailing wage" law on federal building contracts are to be provided either through administrative or legislative action.

This was a decision reached recently at a conference of about 30 departmental heads and several members of Congress. It was called at the request of Congressman Robert L. Bacon of New York, one of the "daddies" of the Bacon-Davis wage law adopted at the last session.

Complaints of wholesale violations were placed before the bureau chiefs and they were told that unless holes kicked into the law by "fly-by-night" contractors are closed Congress will take matters in its own hand and shape legislation that will protect workers.

"If the department heads can satisfy us they can control the situation without additional legislation," Congressman Bacon said, "it will be unnecessary for Congress to act.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Rowland Hill Gives Further Description of Our Home at Lakeland

The following communication, received by Local Union 29, Cincinnati, Ohio, from Rowland Hill after he had spent two months at our Home at Lakeland, was sent the General Office with the request that it will be published in "The Carpenter":

* * *

Dear Old Bill:

I stated in my last letter, "That I would tell you more when I learned more." After two months sojourn here, I verify previous statements and add the following:

We were honored during December with a visit by the General Executive Board, incidentally the quarterly business of the Board was transacted while here. That's a fine bunch of men, Bill, they radiate confidence and efficiency. As one old pioneer said, "Just add Green of the Federation to that bunch and they could tell Hoover just how to end this depression," I am of the opinion he was right. Executive Board Member, Brother Williams from St. Louis, gave us a violin recital in the auditorium one evening and he put a shine in our old hearts that will long remain, and he can tongue that old harmonica too. I think he must have invented this instrument. He's a star; we hope he comes again. We were disappointed, however, in not hearing a big talk from these silver-tongued orators, but this climate and beautiful sights take the wind out of one's sails, figuratively speaking, so we excuse them.

This Home is the show place of Florida. Visitors coming to Florida who fail to pay this place a visit of inspection have not really seen the best that this state offers. Being big, Bill, it requires big hearted sympathetic executives to make it click, and we have got just that kind in control of our Home. Our Manager, Mr. Allen is a genial gentleman. He meets one with a smile; you state your case and get immediate consideration, and the best end of the bargain. But he keeps his feet on the ground; no flights of fancy, just one of those roly-poly fat boys, all smiles, no worry.

Our housekeeper, Mrs. Plimmons is just what the Doctor ordered for the job. On arrival we asked her how we should address her, as Housekeeper, or Mother? "Well," she said, "some of the boys call me worse than that." So I call her Mother; that's the sweetest name I know. She's a lady and knows her business and attends to it. Being a mother she knows by experience how to handle children and that experience is requisite in handling us old babies in this Home.

One important department is the hospital. This is presided over by Miss Wilson, Nurse. One could think he had an awful bad case of something, and be in the doldrums, but go up and see the Nurse, just her personality will cure all minor ailments, I had her look at a painful corn; that corn's gone. Kind, attentive, skilled, we judge her highly competent.

And our Steward—Marshall Goddard. His maiden name is Slim; 6 feet and hatchet-handle. We are all on to Slim; he is doing his best to get us all to cultivate a bay window, and a lot of trousers will soon have to have an addition built on. Slim shows you good food and insists on your eating more than you should. Slim you're a dandy!

One thing nice, the office help are Union. Carpenters belonging to Lakeland Local Union, Brothers English, Lamb and Jett. Brother English is Assistant Manager. We think they are all considerate gentlemen and know what it's all about. And another thing Bill: The guests here represent many nationalities; this Home is a miniature melting pot, the resultant amalgamation is American. The Stars and Stripes are at the top of the staff.

One spot on which several benches are placed we hear called, "The Mourners

Bench" but we have failed so far in finding the reason for this designation.

It's great sport to listen to a verbal battle between a Scotchman and an Irishman.

Scotchman: All your country needs is a little scotch blood injected into your race.

Irishman: We have always used that recipe when there was a scarcity of donkeys.

And say, Bill we have a poet on the job; samples of his muse are posted in conspicuous places and surely do tickle the visitors. We call him "Admiral." He has a miniature war fleet on our duck pond. An early period of his life was spent sailing the Seas. He belongs to the "Who's Who" here.

Christmas at Carpenters Home

Now, you would not think that we old babies would require a Christmas Tree, but the management knew that this rite would bring back fond recollections of the past home life; and the same mystery was practiced; the huge tree procured, the door to the Auditorium was locked; boxes and packages were slipped in, the word was passed that we were going to have a great Christmas, and "Bill," it would have done your old heart good to have been present. The tree was placed in the center of the stage, a wealth of tinsel and colored lights strung all over it; tall as the stage would permit; with a proportionate width, it cast, when curtains were withdrawn, a glorious appreciation of the noble work of the Carpenter of Nazareth. Organ music and cheers was the welcome, with many happy smiles. Presents were distributed; everybody was remembered, then a hasty move to our rooms to see what Santa Claus had left for us. It was a great success and reflected great credit on the management—Bill we're pleased and contented. Regards to everybody, in Local 29.

Rowland Hill.

A Letter From A Guest

The following information was received by Financial Secretary Darmstadt of Local Union 246, New York, N. Y., from a member of that Local Union now at our Home at Lakeland, and as requested we are herewith publishing it.

Dear Brother Darmstadt:

I am writing you at this time to inform you that I arrived safely at Lakeland and was met at the station by attendants who escorted me to the Home. Lakeland is a beautiful, clean city, with a population of about 19,000, and its business section compares favorably with other cities of the same size and population.

Most of the members here at the Home are about 70 years of age or over. I share a room with a member from Arkansas. The Home is elaborately furnished and the sleeping quarters are spotless. All we have to do here is to eat, sleep, enjoy the amusements provided and spend the remainder of the time at leisure. Yesterday we had a movie show in the auditorium which was well attended. Every evening I hear Amos and Andy over the radio at 7 p. m. If we desire, we can go to the city in a Carpenters' Home bus and remain there from 1:30 to 5:30 p. m. Travelers from all sections of the country visit this place; yesterday there were cars from New York, Ohio and Oregon.

The Home has its own electric power plant and the buildings are heated from a separate power plant. The orange groves are beautiful and I only wish the New York school boys could be here for one day beneath the trees.

Kindest regards to all the members of Local 246 who were so generous to me.

Robert Feuchter.

Advocates Reduction of Hours

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For a long time now many workers have patiently waited for a chance to earn a living. In our own line, the building industry, we have gone and are still going through a period of suffering and privation.

We have been deluged with speeches from many of the so-called leaders of our nation, from Hoover down, telling us how to help things by saving, by spending, by doing this and doing that, and not one of them comes out and offers a practical remedy. Hoover and others of great minds have insisted that wages must not be cut, when they know that probably a majority of the employers are engaged in cutting wages to the lowest possible level. I am sure car-

penters are not being fooled the least bit by these men's speeches or written articles, but are having the bitter truth forced on them by the bosses, and forced on them in a way that cannot be misunderstood. The truth is, that regardless of all the talk and advice, as long as there are a dozen men for every job, just so long are the employers going to force wages as low as possible, the fair employers suffering from unfair competition just as well as the men.

It must be obvious to all our members that lowering our wages won't increase the number of jobs, won't put our unemployed brothers to work, but simply means lowering our standard of living. Now, I would recommend that we go forward as a united body and demand a six hour day and five day week, a course of action which, if put into effect, will undoubtedly put many more men to work. Even if we have to accept a reduced wage to gain this end, it would be a real effort towards helping to reduce our vast army of idle members, and also help stabilize our craft in a way that juggling with wages never will. Just so long as we have a steady stream of men looking for work, men utterly beaten through long idleness, just so long will we hear unscrupulous employers singing their only song "Reduce Your Wages."

Reduce the hours of labor, put more men to work, and once again we will be able to hold our heads up and face our various communities as members of an organization that wants good conditions for its members, and is determined to get them.

David Jarvis
L. U. No. 907 Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

What Are The Consequences of Unemployment?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In a previous article we dwelt upon the unemployed, who they were, their right to work, and their right to be maintained by the industry that employed them.

Let us now deal with the consequences of unemployment. As the writer sees it, unemployment is an unmitigated evil because of its devastating consequences. For the community as a whole unemployment means the foregoing of the necessities which those unwillingly idle workers could have produced. For a large number of the community's members it means paralyzing fear and untold suffering—a suffering that is cumulative. For unemployment breeds unemployment. The jobless workers of one industry lack the purchasing power with which to buy the products of the other industries, and those in turn must curtail production or close down.

For the employer, unemployment means idleness and deterioration of expensive machinery and plant, a loss that is becoming more serious with the increased mechanization of industry. Unless the employer has foreseen the slump, it will also mean the freezing of large amounts of invested capital in raw materials and unsalable goods, and if he has to close down it may mean the breaking up of an efficient and loyal personnel that cannot be replaced except at great expense and after the lapse of years.

For the wage-earner the consequences are by far the most serious. If prolonged, unemployment means his financial ruin, with the family income cut off, the savings of a lifetime gone and debt begins to accumulate. Valuables go; the furniture is sold; articles bought on payments have to be surrendered; insurance policies lapse; the home, if any, goes. He becomes the prey of corroding anxiety and of that terrible feeling that he is not wanted, that there is no place for him in the world and that skill and excellent work records count for nothing. His spirit of independence is crushed and his heart gnawed as he helplessly watches his hungry wife and children. Then the mother must go out to seek employment and the children become neglected and grow up undernourished, without adequate education and vocational training. The future unemployables. The disintegration of the home is complete. Then comes personal demorilization with the loss of ambition, of courage, of the sense of responsibility and perhaps desertion, crime, insanity and even suicide.

Finally unemployment means social disorganization. The misery which it causes fills the heart of the worker with anger and resentment against the whole capitalistic system under whose juggernaut wheels he is being mercilessly

crushed. It develops within his soul a sense of injustice, which makes him an easy prey to communistic agitators who know how to exploit misery. And then? Then we call in the help of our police force. But the police cannot solve unemployment or root out communism with their batons. It may be possible to place a ban on Russian goods and deport communists, but we cannot exclude or deport ideas. These we have to face and meet. Do not imagine that any doctrine which grips the mind and heart of millions of people and holds their loyalty can be devoid of any truth. Capitalism has adopted a large part of the program of socialism. It has something to learn from communism as well. These forms of thinking constitute a definite challenge to our present social order, which is shaking upon its foundations.

They have been bred by existing injustices and represent systematic thinking to which we must give our earnest attention. It is foolish to imagine that they can be disposed of in a summary way, one argument only will count against communism.

It is for capitalism to set its own house in order by removing the degradation and misery of unemployment and exploitation that breeds communism.

With the advance of education, public libraries, free schooling, the daily press, the schoolmaster abroad the land, trade unions, men are being enlightened and are thinking for themselves. They weigh matters and refuse to submit to wrongs and injustices which their fathers were unable to combat, but who fought as best they knew how and have bequeathed to us an heritage for us to supplement and carry forward to our sons, and what a weapon we have in our trade unions, if each and all would add their quota in helping our officials to place before our legislators policies that will get the worker out of the slums, stabilize employment, keep up his wage so that life may yield him a degree of peace and happiness. The worker can and must unite and spend and be spent for these ideals that are rooted down in his mind and heart. Let the writer thank the many brothers who sent encouraging letters, and who got help from mine; let me wish them a good new year. Stick to your local let your voice and vote count and by steady persistent action we will find that after all we can make a heaven of this world for ourselves and fellow men.

Wm. Jamieson
L. U. No. 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 174

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union 174 of Ponca City, Okla., finds it difficult in this period of depression to increase its membership. This is to some extent caused by many of the members of the Carpenters' Union leaving the city in search of employment elsewhere.

Notwithstanding the large number of carpenters out of employment we have social evenings quite often. We had a shower for one of our members recently who was leaving the city to take up her residence elsewhere. We served refreshments and had a general good time.

One of our members entertained the Ladies Auxiliary and their husbands with a Christmas party at which a large gathering was present. We played cards and had an enjoyable evening.

We meet every second and fourth Thursday night at Carpenters' Hall, 309½ East Grand Avenue. We would be glad to hear from other Auxiliary Unions.

Ella Gunn, Rec. Sec.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 240

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary No. 240 of Sacramento, Cal., is just a small group not yet two years old from "Out Where the West Begins" and we are trying our best in these days of depression to make things just a little brighter and better for our Brothers of the Local Unions. We are gradually gaining new members and have some nice social times. Recently we gave a card party which was quite a success and realized a nice little sum of money for our treasury. Our delegates attend the Federated Trades meeting every week and we are learning more all the time what unionism means to us.

Mrs. W. Maxwell, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 240. Sacramento, Calif.

Demand the Union Label

Leading Authorities Condemn Wage Reductions

"Nothing is so harmful to business conditions as reducing wages and salaries," Mr. Filene told the Special Senate Unemployment Insurance Committee. He said every employer should be required to take out unemployment insurance for his employes, either in a system set up privately or through the Government.

He further stated that all this talk of fitting production to demand is nonsense.

He further stated that nothing will cure unemployment but putting back to work and restoring the buying power of the idle until this power has reached the level of so-called prosperity or higher.

Sumner Schlicter, Professor of Economy, Harvard University, says he does not see why the Federal Government should confine its help for unemployed to the hiring of a few people to talk over the radio. He suggested as a trial basis that the Government encourage the establishment of unemployment reserves, under trusteeship and separated from other corporation assets, through contributions of 2 per cent of the pay roll, in consideration of which corporations would be permitted to deduct from their corporation taxes one-half of the unemployment fund contributions."

John T. Madden, Dean of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, New York University, asserted the necessity of a modification of our anti-trust and tariff legislation along statesmen-like lines. "Everyone in political life, from the President down to the lowest ranks, must forget politics and become real statesmen," he said. "This depression and its predecessor have produced a great deal of factual material which American industrialists must utilize under the agencies of local governments to the end that booms and depressions may be checked."

James Truslow Adams, eminent American historian, in a recently published book on Trend of Modern Life, protests that the American Government in recent years has been in the hands of stock-market-minded financiers instead of statesmen. He asks this question: "Is there not danger in a government in which we are taught to look for stock-market tips?"

Wiliam Randolph Hearst urges the six-hour work day as a sound remedy for many of our economic troubles.

William J. Graham, president of the American Management Association and vice-president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, endorsed Mr. Hearst's proposal for a five billion prosperity loan and shorter work week for labor.

Gilbert Seldes, writer for the Hearst newspapers, states that only pedantic economists, grubbing under the surface of statistics, have discovered that somebody has been getting a rake-off in the form of bonuses and excess profits, under which correct but forbidding terms the charity of the poor is concealed. When 100,000 shares have miraculously been changed into 500,000, and the same dividend has been paid on the five, a gift has been made. It seemed at the time not a gift at all; only the natural result of good planning, stern application to work, farsightedness, energy, and all the rest. But when, a few years later, it appeared that the worker (who had received a $10 a week raise in salary) was to get no raise at all, and that no one had made the slightest arrangements for taking care of him—then the charitableness of the entire transaction began to be noticeable.

C. N. Fitz, treasurer of the New England Structural Company of Boston, advises against wage cuts now and points out if they are made they would hear from labor later when prosperity returns.

He states we should not overlook the possible aftermath, as it is well to realize that for every wage cut now, we will be called upon to confront the claims of labor for a new deal when business picks up.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, tells the Senate subcommittee of the Manufactures Committee that he is not in favor of abolishing the Sherman Anti-Trust law, but that it might be possible to modify it so that there would be reasonable compensation and profits so that in the end fair wages could be paid. In discussing the Swope plan, he said if he were in some other business than steel, he might have very optimistic ideas.

May It Never Happen Here

We have learned some sad lessons from the older countries across the Atlantic. Europe has been a vast laboratory in politics, economics and other things. We have watched and profited from our observation. We have been saved the terriffic cost of many experiments at home.

Europe's experience—or experiments —with the working man have been somewhat distressing—to the working man at least. The wage standard still is far below ours. A major depression, such as we have passed through, must be infinitely harder on the rank and file of people in England or Germany, for instance, than in the United States. Our economic and industrial systems perhaps are not yet what they should be, but we have made progress, and that progress is due in a large measure to the experiences of our fellow workers abroad.

There is another experiment going on now in England, and we may rightly profit by it. Remembering that hard times in England must be worse than is possible here, the aftermath of the great war left the British workers in dire straits. Back in 1911, England instituted a system of unemployment insurance to which workers and employers contributed. No worker was eligible to benefit from this fund unless he first had contributed a few cents a week for twenty-six weeks. This plan worked admirably. It worked so well, in fact, that during the war when everyone was employed, the insurance fund accumulated a surplus of $73,000,000.

Then came the slump. Things got worse and worse. From a surplus, the fund dwindled to nothing. It now is some $350,000,000 in debt to the British government. It is hopelessly insolvent. Things might not have been so bad, but in 1921 parliament decided to waive the provision for twenty-six weekly payments into the fund, and threw it open to everyone not employed. Thus was born the dole system.

The dole is a pitiful pittance at best. It amounts to only three or four dollars a week per man. Just a starvation allowance. Returning recently from a study of conditions in England, Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, finds that the dole system "stultifies the ambition of labor," and is a "hopelessly excessive burden to taxation." Instead of relieving unemployment, it has aggravated this condition.

Picture, if you will, the ultimate possibilities of such a system: More and more people subsisting on doles. Only the barest necessities of life being purchased. All other lines of business and industry dying out for lack of a market People cannot afford anything except meager food, drink, clothes and housing on doles. They can't buy radios, automobiles, decent furniture, nice clothes or improved home equipment. Eventually the entire tax resources of the country may be going into doles. This means prosperity for no one. It means little profit and little employment even in the businesses and industries which are necessary for human existence. It means idleness, slothfulness, discontent, ill health and moral delinquency for millions.

Prosperity means more than a bare living wage. It means money to buy a few of the luxuries and a savings account, too.

If the experience of England proves anything, it proves that the dole system not only is a failure there, but absolutely impossible in this country. American labor never would accept the dole system. It would be futile to offer such a thing. Unlimited leisure at the price of little more than a bread and water diet is too bitter a pill.

American labor inisists upon working. It wants employment distributed and stabilized so that every man who needs a job may have it. It will contribute to a system of employment insurance to ward off depressions and maintain markets. But it never will starve in idleness.

If there is one thing in the world that will kill individual ambition and initiative, it would be the dole system.

New York State Labor Department Decides Prevailing Wage Rate to be Paid on New Troy-Menands Bridge

State Director of Industrial Relations James Brady, acting for Industrial Commissioner Frances Perkins, held a hearing in the Department of Labor offices in the State Office Building, Albany, N.

Y., on January 7 on the matter of the payment of prevailing rates of wages for carpenters and other building mechanics by the contractors constructing the new bridge across the Hudson River at Troy and Menands. The contractors are the McDonald-Spencer Co., which was represented by President P. N. Rylander, who had asked for the hearing to clear up the controversy as to carpenters' wages being paid by a subcontractor. The charges of violation of the law as to wages were brought directly by John N. Forster Business Agent of the Carpenters Union of Troy and were supported by the building trades unions of the Capital District, which were represented at the hearing by President William T. Bennis of the Carpenters Union of Albany, Herbert Bennett of the Electrical Workers Union of Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, and Senator William T. Byrne of Albany, as legal counsel. Menands is in Albany county and Troy in Rensselaer county. The State Labor Department was also represented by Assistant Commissioner V. T. Holland and Inspectors J. A. McManus and Peter Doyle. The State Department of Public Works, which let the contract for the work and is in full charge, was represented by Assistant Chief Engineer H. O. Schermerhorn.

Inspector Doyle, who made the original investigation of the prevailing wages for all mechanics and laborers on this work, and from which the original rates were established, testified as to the wage rates in the district, and Inspector McManus, who made a subsequent investigation after the complaint of violations was filed, corroborated the rates as found by Inspector Doyle. The contractors admitted the rates paid were lower in some instances than the rates so determined. Director Brady decided that the rates found heretofore and substantiated were the legal prevailing wages rates and entered an order directing the State Department of Public Works to enforce the law and require the contractors on the Troy-Menands bridge to pay the wage rates so fixed.

Director Brady also decided that form building is the work of carpenters, and carpenters must be employed and receive carpenters' wages. The sub-contractor had been holding this was a handy-man's work and paid a much lesser wage.

Justice Holmes' Resignation

President Green of the American Federation of Labor, issued the following statement on learning of the resignation of Mr. Justice Holmes as a Member of the Supreme Court of the United States :

"The great masses of the people composed of working men and women are filled with a deep sense of loss over the resignation of Mr. Justice Holmes as a Member of the Supreme Court of the United States. He is greatly beloved by these groups. He occupies a very large place in their hearts and affections. During all his years of service to the Country as Member of the Supreme Court he never wavered in his devotion to those humane principles which he espoused as a young lawyer and later as a great Judge. He made the Constitution of the United States an actual force for good and a safeguard of the rights and liberties of the citizens of the United States. He refused to accept the doctrine that the Constitution was inflexible and impossible of application to changing modern industrial and social life. He saw in the Constitution an instrumentality thoroughly adapted to human needs and changing conditions of life.

"The men and women of Labor will always hold him in high esteem and with reverential regard. We wish for him many years of enjoyment of the rest which he has so valiantly earned. We hope that Divine Providence will be kind and that his life will be spared for many years to come.

"In bidding farewell to this great public servant, this great jurist, this noble humanitarian, we express the earnest hope that a man of his type, character and vision will be selected to serve as his successor.

Employers Violate Contract

Boston Judge Awards Damages to Injured Union

One of the most important labor decisions in years was rendered in Boston when Edward M. Dangel, master in equity, rendered his report to the Superior Court awarding $30,000 damages to the Boston Joint Board of the Cloak and Dressmakers' Union of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union for loss in wages against the firm

of Factor & Friedman. For the first time in the history of Massachusetts, a labor union was awarded damages against a firm on the basis that the firm had violated its contract to employ union labor, and had employed non-union help instead. The case is that of Robert Trehub et al. vs. Morris Factor et al., 36,718 Eq.

The report of the court says: "This is a bill in equity brought by a labor union to restrain employers from engaging in the manufacture of their products, other members of the labor union, and from refusing to accept as their employes persons furnished by the labor union in the usual and ordinary way, and from refusing to abide by the decision of the impartial chairman and for damages.

"On March 22, 1930, the union entered into an agreement with the Associated Dress Manufacturers of Boston and agreed to settle all disputes by arbitration for two years, first, by conference; failing, then by reference to an impartial chairman.

"The defendant's agent, the association, entered into the agreement in behalf of the defendant and bound him, under the terms of the charter, article 14, 'to abide by and perform the terms of any agreement which may be entered into, with the Boston joint board.'

"The union carried out its part of the agreement. The defendant did not. He wanted the right to select and retain those employes who he thought were best suited for his factory.

"Judge A. K. Cohen, impartial chairman, ordered the factory to reorganize and apply to the union for help in accordance with the agreement, giving the defendant the right to reject in good faith any workers submitted whom he honestly believed to be instrumental in causing trouble in the shop.

"The union was willing to submit to this, but the firm was not, and even during the period of the conferences was hiring a body of workers for its factory independently of the union. Defendant hired former union men, and entered into individual contracts with them in violation of the collective agreement. He resigned from the association and formed a new corporation."

The report further states that the defendant planned to injure and destroy the union strength with the manufacturers' association. The defendant wished to establish an open shop condition in the cloak industry of Boston.

"In pursuance of this attempt to break the union the defendant did by threat, blacklisting, intimidation, coercion and pressure and other unlawful means induce some of the men (union members to end their membership therein,") the report goes on. "Strike was called to compel the firm to live up to the demands of the union and the decision of the chairman. The defendant formed a corporation to evade liability. The master said it was a mere cloak to defraud, and was nonetheless the identical corporation.

"The immediate and consequential damages suffered by the union because of the acts of the defendant amounted to the sum of the loss of wages suffered by the non-employment of union help. The wages amount to $30,000, the same being the wages which the said idle members of the union would have received during the period if the agreement had been performed."

Appeal may be, and doubtless will be, taken from this decision of the master, but under the Massachusetts law, the appeal may be made only on points of law. The facts in a master's report are final.

Jobs, Not Wage Reductions, Asked By Three Church Organizations

Employment instead of wage cutting is the cure for unemployment.

This is the outstanding declaration of a joint statement made by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

The statement said in part:

"The very assistance of church forces in immediate relief measures makes increasingly imperative their moral duty to challenege the social injustices which have made relief necessary.

"We must recognize that the community relief plans as at present proposed, or even supplementary Federal appropriations which it seems to us will be needed to meet the problem of unemployment, are in effect nothing but a temporary dole—a palliative, not a solution. Such relief is in fact grossly in-

adequate to prevent tragic demoralization of individual and family life.

"Employment is the only cure for unemployment. Yet the bald fact remains that regardless of whatever improvement may occur in general business conditions we are in the third Winter of severe unemployment without seeing put into actual operation any statesmanlike or constructive program to provide work for any but a small minority of the idle.

"We believe that immediate and adequate appropriations should be made available by national as well as local governments or such needed and useful public works as road construction, development of parks, elimination of grade crossings, flood control projects, reforestation and the clearing of slum areas in our cities.

"If such a government program be undertaken now we will face the months that lie ahead with prospects of work for a large number of the unemployed and consequently increased purchasing power which will stimulate all business. The economic wisdom of this proposal has been attested by leading economists.

"We note with satisfaction the tendency to institute a shorter work day and week without reduction in wages in the effort to solve the problem of technological unemployment."

"We affirm our belief in the necessity of a more equitable distribution of wealth and income which would increase purchasing power and tend to balance production and consumption.

"We, therefore, particularly deplore indiscriminate wage cuts at this time as socially unjust and tending to intensify bitterness and industrial unrest, and still further to lower the purchasing power of the masses."

"Unemployment is so devastating in its physical, mental and moral consequences that the present conditions constitute to our mind a national and international emergency which calls for courageons social action and the adoption of heroic measures adequate to the gravity of the situation."

The joint statement also favored social insurance, and national and international economic planning. "Participation of labor," it said, "through representatives of their own choosing and an equitable distribution of wealth and income should be incorporated in any form of national planning and control."

Walsh Demands End of Looting In Reorganization of Crashed Banks

The government must do more than assist banks to regain public confidence —it should take steps to see that depositors whose money is tied up are not looted by attorneys and trustees who are putting closed banks through bankruptcy.

That demand, voiced in Boston by Senator David I. Walsh, created a sensation, because coupled with it was the flat statement that he was not directing attention to a possible danger, but to an actual situation already existing.

"Let us have no $100,000 attorneys' and receivers' fees in connection with this highly important public service," Senator Walsh asserted.

"Such and even more outrageous fees have been discovered in the investigations of numerous scandals connected with the slovenly and exploitative manner in which creditors have been robbed of the assets of debtors in the bankruptcy courts.

"The courts who fix these fees, therefore, have a responsibility as well as all other public officials.

"If the government could not stop the depression, it can at least stop scandals and prevent disgust caused by the inefficiency and neglect of government agencies to guard the savings and proper distribution of funds of which it has assumed the administration."

Senator Walsh asserted that the government's task is to create machinery to release "frozen" assets, strengthen the assets of banks that have weathered the storm and to appoint officials to administer the affairs of closed banks.

Failure to adopt this program, he said, would not only continue the depression but make it worse.

"We must assure hard working and "industrious people," the Senator concluded, "that the government does not intend to permit them to be exploited and their distress increased, but will return to them their money free from unnecessary delays and losses of every kind.

"There are two billions of 'frozen assets' in closed banks."

Life is a grindstone, and whether it grinds a man down or polishes him up depends on the stuff he's made of.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLIV

Somebody got hurt, we said in the last lesson, because the form builder did not take into consideration the possible live load that the forms had to support in addition to the weight of the slab. The truth of the matter is, he did not take into consideration even the weight of the slab. He just "thonght" the forms would hold, but he had no reasons to show why he thought as he did, unless it was the effeminate reason, "because." Had he computed the weight of the slab, and added to it a factor of

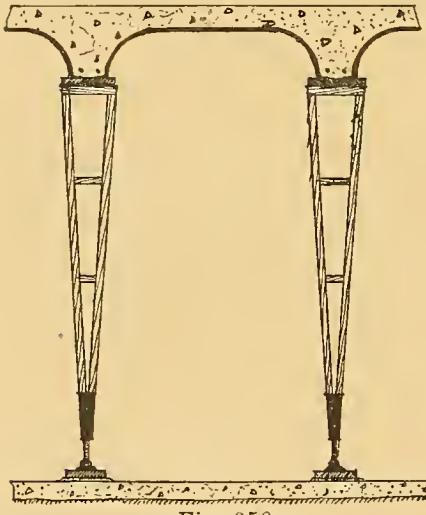


Fig. 258

safety equal to that possible live load, and built his forms accordingly, the accident would not have occurred. Of course, a hard-and-fast factor of safety for forms, that will apply to all cases, is impossible. Circumstances and conditions must be taken into consideration, in order to establish factors of safety for form building, and the form builder himself is the man who should do that. The architect does not specify what kind of materials are to be nsed for forms; he is concerned only with the permanent structure. As a rule, though, a safety factor of 6 will give a wide enough margin to protect the form builder in most cases. That is to say, if he will build his forms strong enough to support 6 times as much, as the weight of the concrete slab, he will not have to worry, unless some unusually heavy live load comes onto the forms.

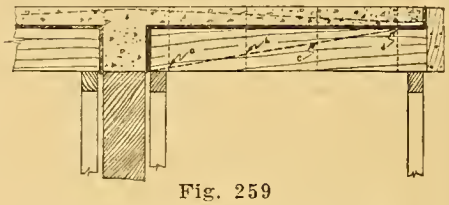


Fig. 259

Let us assume for example, that we are building a form which must support a 6-inch slab. If a cubic foot of reinforced concrete weighs 150 pounds, as it does, then every square foot of that slab would represent 75 pounds of dead weight. By multiplying 75, the dead weight, by 6, the factor of safety, we would have 450, or the amount of weight, in pounds, for every square foot of slab that would have to be provided for. This done, we would proceed to build the forms, regulating the size of the shores and spacing them in such a manner that they would support a maximum load equal to 450 pounds for every square foot of slab. . . . But how are we going to know what size timbers, or how

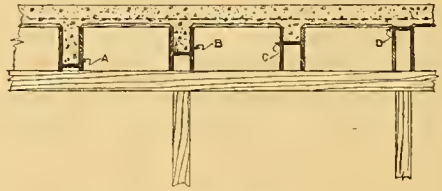


Fig. 260

many of them to use so as to support this maximum load? We will give the solution in the next lesson, and take up the illustrated problems here:

Fig. 258 shows a system of shoring up metal forms by means of screw-jacks.

The jacks can also be used for supporting forms made of wood. The screw at the bottom of the jacks makes it easy to level or line up the forms, as well as to take them down when they have to be removed. We are showing the jacks without braces, and where the load is not too heavy, braces are not necessary; but when the load is liable to cause

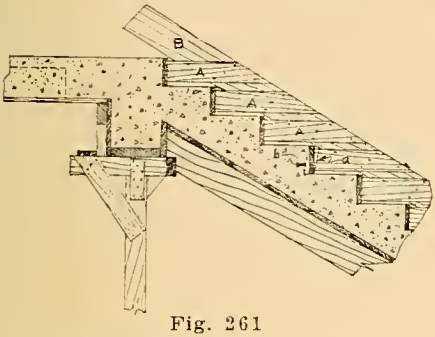


Fig. 261

buckling, then they should be reinforced with braces.

A cross section of a reinforced concrete cantilever, and the forms for it is shown by Fig. 259. The slab part of the cantilever, is braced by tapering concrete beam-like brackets under it. The dotted line represents the bottom line of these brackets running through points a, b, c and d. Fig. 260 shows the longitudinal section. Here we can see the shapes of the beam-like brackets at various points. At A we see a bracket as it appears at point a, Fig. 259, and B shows one cut at point b; C shows one at point c, and D one at d. The sides of these forms are made of straight boards, held together by 4-inch boards that form the bottoms of the brackets. The formboards for the bottom of the slab, are cut at a 45-degree angle, edgewise, making them easy to remove when the concrete has set.

Fig. 261 shows a special T-shore supporting a concrete beam, onto which a concrete stairway is joined. The arm of the T to the left is exactly like the arms of a regular T-Shore; but the arm to the right has been cut short, for the purpose of supporting the form for the bottom of the stairway. We are showing to the upper right, a simple method of holding the forms for the risers of the steps in place. The boards marked A, A, A and so forth, are nailed to the timber marked B, making a substantial form for the steps. The steps we are showing have perpendicular risers, but frequently it is required that the risers slant to the front, in order to give more toe-room to the steps. In such cases the boards need only be cut to the proper bevel, say about as indicated with the dotted line at a, which would leave the concrete riser as shown by the dotted line at b.

Another special T-shore is shown by Fig. 262. This shore supports a side-beam, and the long arm to the right provides a toe-hold for the braces of the outside form. A similar T-shore is shown by Fig. 263. Here the long arm

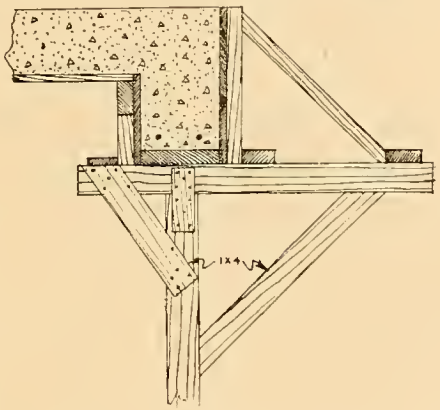


Fig. 262

is braced at a 15-degree angle; however, the dotted lines show the safer method of bracing T-arms, which is at a 45-degree angle. This long arm provides toe-holds for the braces of the outside form for the beam and the fire-wall. We are also showing a method of forming and bracing the inside form for the fire-wall. The timbers pointed out at A and B, if the concrete is still somewhat green, can be spiked to the concrete; but in case the concrete is completely set, these timbers should be weighted down enough to hold them in place. Sometimes it is required that the slab and the fire-wall be poured with one continuous pouring; in such cases the inside form should be supported with a prop something like what we are showing by the dotted lines at C, and wired as indicated at D. The top is tied together with cleats nailed at such intervals, as will keep the side forms of the coping from spreading and in line.

Forms for beams, copings, belt-courses and other exposed concrete

work, should not only be straight when completed, but should be braced in such a manner that they will remain straight until the concrete is thoroughly set. Concrete slabs, even though they are eventually completely covered, should come to their proper elevation, and should be as nearly level as possible. Carlessness in these things often causes grief and extra expense later on. We remember an instance where the form builder got his forms too high, and the mistake was not discovered until finishing time came; and what a time they did have getting over it! . . . Concrete after it is set, can not be chipped off without more or less impairing its strength. This is especially true of slabs, beams and of columns. If the forms are not set right, the concrete work can not be right, and the form builder will be to blame.

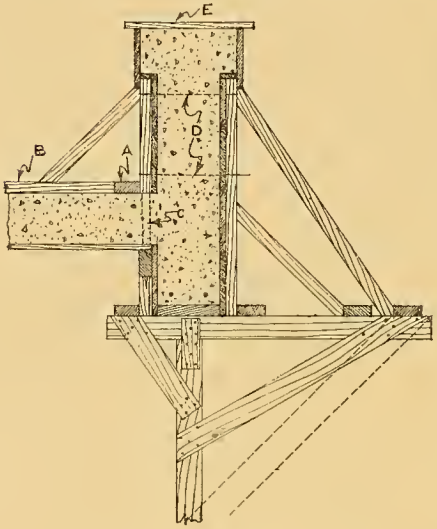


Fig. 263

A CHAPTER ON DRAWING

(By L. Perth)

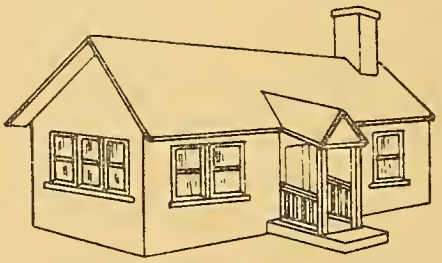
PART THREE

The description and use of the various instruments required in architectural drawing were given in the previous chapters. It will be well to emphasize the fact that in the present series it was the aim of the writer to initiate our readers in the very fundamental principles of drawing, the subject in itself being so extensive and divided into so many different branches that it would appear utterly impossible to attempt to cover it in a serial like this. However the subject is being presented in such a way as to give the students a comprehensive general idea of what drawing really is, its purpose and how drawings are being made. And if anyone of you should experience a desire to complete his knowledge on this subject you will have a definite idea of what you should do in order to become more proficient in this very important and indispensable province of building construction.

Drawing is a method of representation of an object on paper or any other flat surface by means of lines, symbols, conventions and figures. It is a graphical language and is universal so far as architects, engineers and mechanics are concerned.

If drawings for the erection of a structure were prepared in the United States and were taken to France—the French architects and builders could independently erect the structure even though they may not be familiar with the English language at all.

Since it is a symbolic language it cannot be read aloud like a written language and it must be interpreted by forming a mental image of the subject represented. And the architect or engineer in reading a drawing has a clear picture of the completed structure standing before him in space, while to those who are not trained in the art—the drawing may appear a complicated mass of lines.


PERSPECTIVE VIEW

Architectural drawing may be divided into two distinct classes: "Perspective Drawings" and "Working Drawings." A perspective drawing is made to show the picture of the object in a single view. It represents the object as it would

appear to the eye. A photograph is a fitting illustration of what a perspective drawing really is. While it shows clear the general appearance of the object, it however, cannot be used for construction purposes. To the non-technical person it will convey the idea of what the



PLAN

structure will look like after it has been completed and this type of drawing is usually made by the architect for his clients.

In order to be able to construct the building "Working Drawings" are necessary. They are called working drawings because they enable the builder to do the actual work of erection. On the working drawings the building is not represented by a single view but instead a number of views and various details are prepared so as to make it clear to those connected with the job how to proceed.

Working drawings represent the correct shape of each part of the structure and they contain the complete information, dimensions and such data that is absolutely indispenable for the successful performance of the work.

The principal views used in working drawings are Plans, Elevations and Sections. Details of such parts of the structure that do not appear clear in the foregoing views. A Plan is the view obtained by looking straight down on an object. If we can imagine ourselves looking directly down on the top of a building we will see the plan. Of course this will be the plan of the roof since we cannot see the inside of the building. But if we should imagine that a building has been cut through parallel to the ground and the upper part removed and then look straight down on the remaining part we shall see what is called the floor plan. This plan shows the general arrangement, and sizes of rooms, the thickness of the walls and partitions, the spacing of doors and windows as well as their widths. The plan is a horizontal view and therefore gives horizontal dimensions only, i. e. lengths and widths but no heights, which are shown on the other views.

Elevations. As the name implies it means to show the height of an object. It does show the height and a great deal more. The elevation represents one face of the building and shows every point on its surface. It gives all the vertical and horizontal measurements, the height of the building, the height of windows, doors, and all such dimensions which cannot be found on the plan. Since there usually are four sides to a building there may be four elevations shown provided they are all different.

Sections. These are views which become necessary when the inside of a building is to be shown. Sections are necessary in addition to plans and elevations, for elevations represent the exterior of a building but convey no idea of what the structure looks like inside in a vertical plane. Let us imagine that the building has been cut along a certain vertical plane and one portion removed, then that what was left would be a section. It will be noted that a



LEFT HAND ELEVATION



FRONT ELEVATION



RIGHT HAND ELEVATION

section is similar to the elevation, the difference being that an elevation represents the vertical appearance of the outside of the building one elevation being used for each face and the section shows the vertical view of the building when it was cut through. A section shows everything that cannot be shown on the elevation such as clear heights of rooms from floor to ceiling, the sizes of structural members the thickness of floors, ceilings, locations of openings in partitions, etc.

Plans, elevations and sections are the esssential views to be included in each set of working drawings. Study the accompanying diagram and it will assist you greatly in the art of understanding drawings.

Fine (?) Old Time Dwellings

Roof Construction

(By Charles A. King)

There are times when the tempermental sweetness of the modern builder and of the craftsman is sorely tried by the highbrow moonings of some tries-to-be artistic idealist who deplores the passing of the good old days of heavy timbers and hand work, though often a sense of humor saves the situation. Usually such lamentations pointedly imply that honor building and craftsmanship of the olden days died with the generations whose handiwork still remains. Also one who knows finds conclusive evidence in such wails that the mourner is uninformed regarding the short comings of the old dwellings and that he does not consider either the demands of modern life or the economics involved in building such a house today. Then too, he must willfully blind himself to the fact recognized by architects, that with the use of modern materials and methods it is possible to build a better dwelling today than ever before. Of course this means dwellings erected by capable and conscientious builders for clients who want the best type of house and expect to pay enough for it to insure getting what they want.

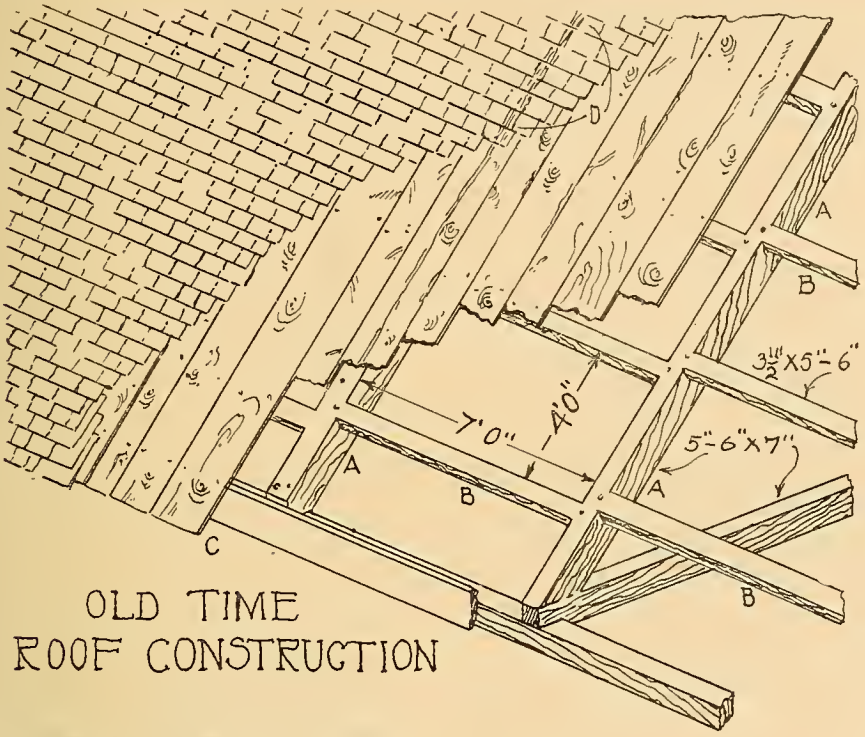
The methods followed by our ancestral craftsmen in framing the roof of a two story eight room house is illustrated. Note that the main rafters A were hewed to about 5 ½" x 7", though in fact no two were of the same size, are placed about 7'0" part though no two bays are the same. The cross rafters B about 3 ½" x 5" or 6" were fitted between rafters A and mortised, draw bored and pinned as suggested. They were placed from 3'0" to 4'0" apart, the spaces at the bottom being less than the others. Upon these rafters the roof boards were nailed, the grain running from the eaves to the ridge, in which lies the chief weakness of the roof. The lower ends of the roofing boards were nailed to the top edge of the side covering boards, projecting as at C to support the fascia and eaves finish. Not so bad so far, but the weakness of such roof construction appears when the shingles are laid for the distance between the bearings of the roofing boards is so great that the driving of shingle nails causes vibrations which not only make it difficult to drive the nails home but affects the holding power of nails in shingles in the immediate vicinity, often causing them to let go and the spring of the shingle will back them out. Also the weight of workmen moving around the roof will bend the boards enough to split the shingles. But the worst is yet to come, for after a year or two the shingles laid over rafters A begin to develop cracks. The wide roofing boards, usnally not so well nailed as they are today because of the cost of old time hand made nails, would warp, split, and curl up under the shingles thus splitting them as indicated at D with the eventual result of a leaky roof.

Every time the roof is repaired or reshingled the same factors prevent the laying of as good a roof as we demand upon a modern house. The destruction of many old homes by fire may be traced directly to sparks from nearby or perhaps distant fires lighting upon tinder dry roofs which were fanned by a moderate breeze into flames before any one knew of it.

The old timer never heard of such a thing as building paper or of insulation, cold weather and howling winds being considered dispensations of Providence to be endured with fortitude. Every winter offers opportunities to observe results, for after a cold, snowy spell the positions of both main and cross rafters may be easily seen for snow and ice have melted from the heat escaping through the roof between them. The water, running down the roof forms numerous icicles at the eaves, sometimes

backs up into the house and may break gutters and eaves finish.

Compare the old roof with a modern one framed with 2″ x 6″ rafters placed 16″ or 24″ on centers, matched boards laid lengthwise of the roof and well nailed, one or two layers of thick building paper and covered with asphalt or asbestos shingles. Even with wood shingles we have a far more efficient roof than great grandfather ever dreamed of for such construction insured a rigid foundation free from most of the defects of the old time roof. When the spaces between the rafters have been treated with some suitable form of insulation and wall board nailed to the under side of the rafters while finishing the attic, between such a roof and the old time roof there can be little comparison. Also the use of modern manufactured roof coverings practically eliminate the danger of fire from flying sparks. Even in the case of an uninsulated modern roof the comparison of winter efficiency leaves slight consolation for those who blindly persist in maintaining that the old is better than the new any way.



OLD TIME ROOF CONSTRUCTION

The Water Level
(By H. H. Siegele)

Few contractors in these days are without a transit, or a leveling instrument. These instruments, if they are true, guarantee accuracy, so far as the leveling is concerned. There is no better way to level a building while under construction, than by means of a surveyor's transit; but there are many instances where the use of a transit is not the most practical, and then is when the water level is found to be a useful tool. This tool is not new to the building world; however, there are many carpenters who do not know of its use. At least we have known carpenters who worked at the trade for many years before they learned about the water level, which consists of a water-hose, with a glass tube slipped into either end, filled with water.

Fig. 1 shows a perspective view of two walls, in part, on which there is

shown a wainscot line, about halfway up. To this line we are showing the water level applied at A and at B. The indicators point to the water line in the glass tubes, and, it will be seen, that these lines are right on the wainscott line, indicating that the line is level. If the two ends of the hose were held together, as shown by Fig. 2, filled with water up to the point shown, it would be seen that the water in the two tubes will come to a perfect level, no matter how long the hose may be. This test should be made before using the level,

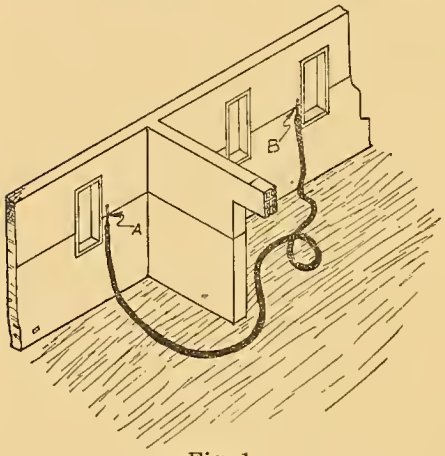


Fig. 1

for if the water does not come to a level, it is an indication that something is wrong. It might be something in the hose shutting it off, or there might be an air-bubble in the water, lifting the water a little higher at one end of the hose, than it should be. In either case, the trouble-making element should be removed before using the level.

Fig. 3, to the left, shows by indicator the known point, and to the right, the unknown point. It does not matter how close together or how far apart these points are, just so the hose will reach from one to the other . . . Now, if the person holding the tube to the known point finds that the water line is above the point, say about as indicated at A; then the water line at the unknown point will be at a, and the person holding the tube to this point will have to lower it until the water line is in line with the known point. If the water line is below the known point, as at B and b, then the hose at the unknown point must be raised until the

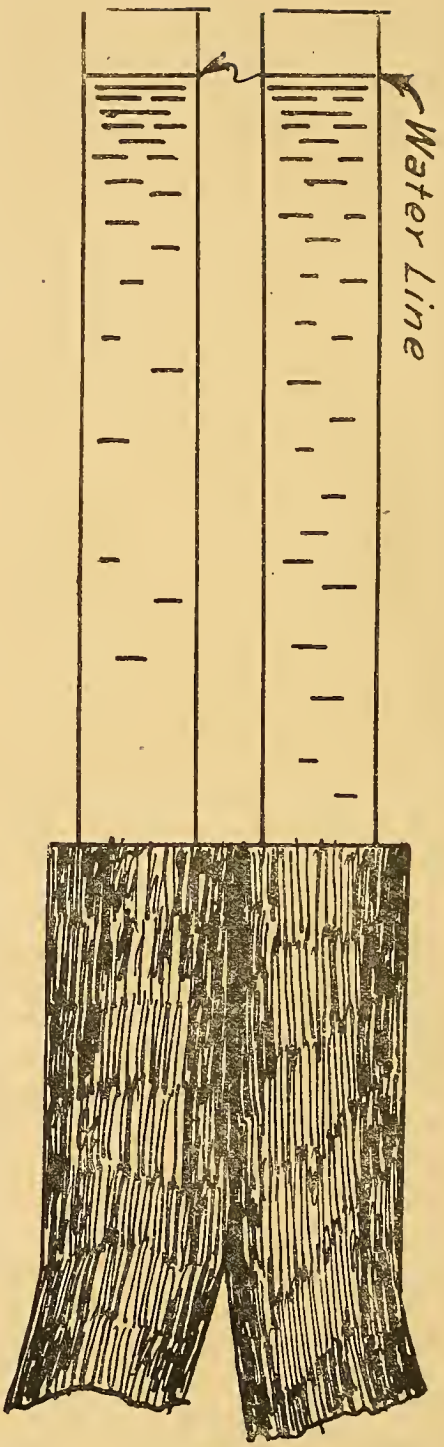


Fig. 2

water line reaches the known point. Another way is to raise both ends of the hose, if the water line is below the known point, until it reaches it, or lower

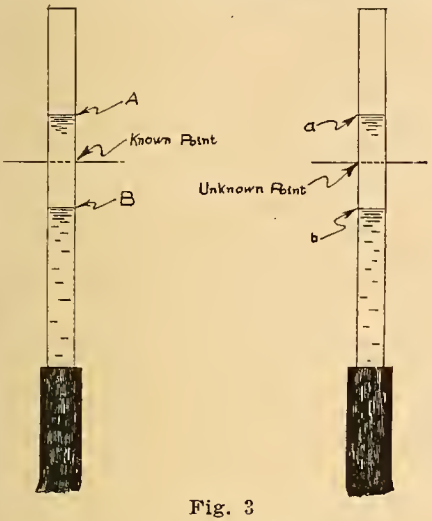


Fig. 3

it, if it is above. A little practice with a water level, following the directions given, and thinking, will produce a satisfactory degree of efficiency.

Rules for Finding Radius

The following is a comprehensive digest of three shortest rules for finding the Radius to draw the curve for any segment:

The first and second are by straight lines; the third is by figures. One drawing can be used for both the first and second, thus—

A B is half the chord, and

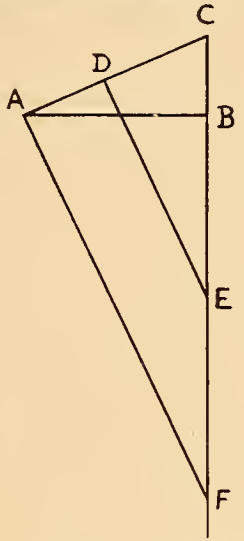
B C is the rise.

A C is a secondary chord for the purpose of obtaining a middle point.

When the square is held to A D and drawn to E, then E C is the radius of the curvature. It takes four lines for it; they are AB, EC, AC and DE.

The second can be drawn with three lines; but, having to divide F C by 2, that causes them to be the same speed. The lines AC and DE may be omitted, and the square held to the points A C and a line drawn to F; then F C is the diameter.

All of the three problems are practically the same speed, but for large circles such as finding the rise of a segmental mile of the earth, it is plain that anything less than a foot per mile would be too small, because there are nearly 24,500 miles in the earth's circumfer-

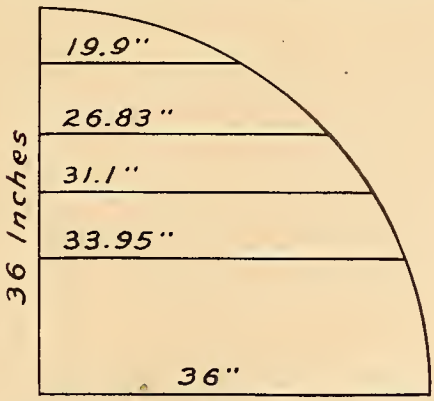


ence; therefore, it would be an inconvenient task for straight lines.

There have been some controversies about finding the radius lines by the short figuring method; therefore, I investigated it as follows:

Using a quadrant having a 36-inch base—

As not any straight lines can be measured exactly by human eyesight, I found



the four high lines near to the figures stated in the quadrant. I found the two lines of 36" each as perfect with the rule. I used the shortest rule for all of them. The highest rise is 6", the next is 12", the next is 18", the next is 24".

The 36" is as follows: (36 squared plus 36 squared) divided by 2 x 36 equals 36. And that is the rule. In words it is: Half chord multiplied by itself; rise multiplied by itself; and their sum divided by two times the rise.

Many may object to the statement of not anyone being able to measure a straight line; therefore I shall have to prove it:

There are only three lines of one original triangle that can be found by figures; they are all multiples or divisions of the triangle 3, 4 and 5; for if we draw any square such as 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on, if we know the diagonal we cannot find the length of any of the four sides by figures. So far in history not one has been clever enough to do it, and figures are far more exact than eyesight. Therefore it is proven. "The half chord multiplied by itself; the rise multiplied by itself, and their sum divided by twice the rise" is a good rule.

W. I.

Wants Answers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would appreciate it very much if some reader would answer the following questions through the columns of "The Carpenter":

1. How would you apply the ordinary Carpenter's square for say a building 24 ft. wide—the roof pitch to be ¼ (one quarter). That is to get the proper cut for the ridge cut and plate level.

2. What is the best material to use for a form to make a round curve for a step, the form to be filled with cement —too thin a material will break if under a strain.

3. How can you prevent a ladder from slipping when resting on a cement ground, this being on the main street, where the cement is all around —no ground anywhere.

S. R.,
Winneconne, Wis.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For the benefit of the brothers interested in the Trigonometrical table submitted by Brother Frank DeGuerre of L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Calif. on page 53 of "The Carpenter" for Nov., 1931, I wish to submit a page taken from Tuttle's Quicker Bid Method for estimating quantities.

This complete table was worked out by the uncertain, approximate method of the steel square as Brother De Guerre calls it and I venture to say in 1-10 the time required for Brother De Guerre to do his bit for the good of the order.

As for clarifying as Brother French of L. U. No. 149, Irvington, N. Y., by Trigonometrical table or otherwise I will say I prefer to work it otherwise for why worry about something that has been worked out years ago by our best mathematicians and has been accepted by all of us who know how to apply it as "good enough"; although I admit that they stopped too quick but why not take it where they left off and fix it up to suit our own requirements.

For instance we will take ⅓ pitch 8" x 12"—What is the difference in using 14.42" (as the square gives it per ft. run) x half the width of bldg. or 1.202' x half width of bldg. except when we use the inch and dec. of in. we obtain the length of brace or rafter in inches and have to divide by 12 to get it in ft. and in. but by using the ft. and dec. of ft. we have the rafter length in ft. and dec. of ft. ready for use.

Any good standard steel square will give you 14.42" per ft. run for ⅓ pitch for common rafter and I don't mind telling you if you should not happen to know it that each in. equals the dec. of a ft. .083333

Therefore .083333 x 14.42 equals 1.202'

For Hip or Valley rafter the square gives 18.78" per ft. .083333 x 18.78 equals 1.565' length of hip in ft. and dec. for 1 ft. You may work out your own table for all pitches for common rafters also your hip and valley rafters by using your steel square and your head.

I consider the most valuable part of the table the last col. which gives the % to be added to the flat area for obtaining the roof area as this is necessary for quantity estimating. Suppose you had a bldg. 20' x 40' ⅓ pitch and wanted to obtain the roof area for sheathing, roofing etc. 20' x 40' equals 800 sq. ft. Take the ft. and dec. of ft.

per ft. rnn for common rafter for ⅛ pitch 1.202'.

Now you see that 1. x 800 equals 800 sq. ft. flat area—but we have the .202' to add to flat area for obtaining area in elevation. Just knock off the last 2 at right of dec. point leaving .20 or 20% or 1-5. Thus 1-5 of 800 equals 160 equals 960 sq. ft. roof area or 9.60 sq. of roofing material and if sheathed solid with 1" x 8" sheathing add ⅛ to this amount or 120 ft. equals 1080' for sheathing.

Of course this amount is from plate line to ridge and all cornice material must be added as a different unit. This rafter table will also give Brother Mason, L. U. No. 2125, Whitefish, Mont., my opinion as to pitch of roof 9" x 12" equals ⅜ pitch 12" x 18" equals ¾ pitch. I believe that most of the brothers who have to make a living working at the trade realize that by using the old reliable (the steel square) that it really takes all the higher mathematics out of the business and don't let anybody induce you to throw away the square and use your pencil for even if it is uncertain and approximate it usually gets the job done while the fellow pushing the pencil is scratching his head and wondering where he made that mistake. I don't know whether all the brothers have squares like mine or not but I will say mine is some little sq. root getter and never have I yet laid it aside and picked up a board 12 ft. long and 12 in. wide and figured all over it to get the length of a rafter but I think Brother De Guerre deserves lots of credit for working these things out for us and I for one think his work splendid and hope to see more of it in the Craft Problems.

This table was compiled, published and copyrighted by:

Alva C. Tuttle,
L. U. No. 1925. Fayette, Mo.

RAFTER TABLE

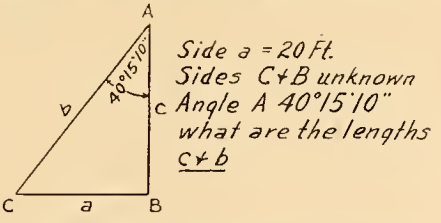
Rise Per ft. Run	Half width of Bldg.	Common rafter in dec. of ft.	Hip or Valley rafter in dec. of ft.	% to be added for roof area
4" on 12" or one-sixth pitch	½ x	1.0533'	1.465'	5%
5" on 12" or 5 twenty-fourth pitch	½ x	1.0833'	1.4767'	8%
6" on 12" or one-fourth pitch	½ x	1.1175'	1.50'	12%
7" on 12" or 7 twenty-fourth pitch	½ x	1.1575'	1.532'	16%
8" on 12" or one-third pitch	½ x	1.202'	1.565'	20%
9" on 12" or three-eights pitch	½ x	1.25'	1.60'	25%
10" on 12" or five-twelfths pitch	½ x	1.302'	1.643'	30%
11" on 12" or 11 twenty-fourth pitch	½ x	1.356'	1.687'	36%
12" on 12" or one-half pitch	½ x	1.4142'	1.7333'	41%
13" on 12" or 13 twenty-fourths pitch	½ x	1.474'	1.783'	47%
14" on 12" or seven-twelfths pitch	½ x	1.536'	1.835'	54%
15 "on 12" or five-eighths pitch	½ x	1.60'	1.89'	60%
16" on 12" or two-thirds pitch	½ x	1.667'	1.945'	67%
17" on 12" or 17 twenty-fourths pitch	½ x	1.733'	2.'	73%
18" on 12" or three-fourths pitch	½ x	1.803'	2.063'	80%

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* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here is my solution of the problem of Brother Herckes, in the September issue of "The Carpenter" which a few of the Brothers claim to be unsolvable. For any given angle, the ratio between the legs of a right triangle is fixed. For any such ratio a corresponding angle can be constructed. Therefore this ratio



is a function of the angle. Similar reasoning applies to the ratio formed by any two sides of the triangle C A B.

The value of these ratio's are known as natural trigonometric functions of

angles. The natural functions required to solve the triangle C A B 40 degrees 15′ 10″ are natural tan equals .8467 equals log 9.92755. Natural sec equals 1.3103 equals log. .11724 20 ft. equals log. 1.30103.

	1.30103
Side c equals tan divided by log 20 equals	9.92755
Log C equals	1.37348

equals side C equals 23.63 feet.

Side b equals log sec times log 20 divided by log tan equals	.11724
	1.30103
	1.41827
Log tan	9.92755
Log b equals	1.49172

equals side b equals 30.96 ft.

Proof:

Side b equals the square root of A squared plus C squared equals 26.63 feet.

Side c equals the square root of C squared — A squared equals 30.96 feet.

Harry Watson,
L. U. No. 1779. Calgary, Alta., Can.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Sometime ago I submitted a problem that I have not seen solved, though two or three attempts were made. One of these drew it to scale. Another became lost in a storm of fractions and sent out an S. O. S. call "do it yourself."

Here is the problem: Roof span 16′ 0″. North slope is ¼ pitch. South side rafters to be ½ as long as those on the north slope.

The idea in presenting this problem was to test the ability of modern educated minds to grasp a simple problem. I have read criticisms of modern methods of teaching mathematics, one of which is that pupils are taught to remember, rather than think or understand. Here is a solution that can be understood and remembered, by anyone.

1. Draw a line on a level, 12″ long. 2. At one end draw an upright line 6″ in height. 3. Draw a diagonal line connecting the two ends. This line has a ¼ pitch. 4. Lay a steel square an a straight line on figures 12″ and 6″. 5. Mark a line on 12″ and the same pitch is obtained. 6. Draw a line on the 6″ side of square, this line is ½ as long as the 12″ line and the pitch is full. Together they represent the proportions and pitches required in this problem, we have but enlarge to a 16′ 0″ span.

It is obvious that each side must have the same rise. And since one side must run four times as far as the other to attain the same elevation, it must run 4-5 of 16′0 or 12.8 ft. And since the rise is ½ the run, it is 6.4 ft. The south side must run 3.2 ft. to complete the span. The rise twice the run, 6.2 ft. again. The rise and run being known, the problem has no further interest.

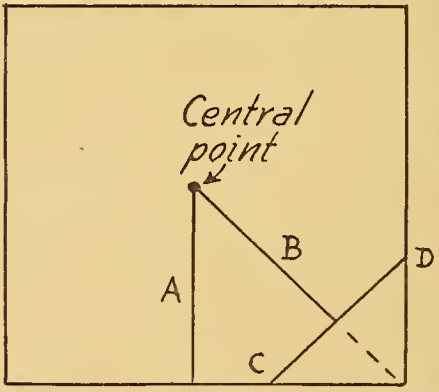
To measure feet in decimal fractions, make a rule 12″ long and divide into 10 equal lengths.

C. A. Doner,

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following is a better description of the first Octagon problem on page 60 of the January issue:



Line A is same length as line B, and C D is the first of eight sides. The drawing shows one and a half sides.

W. I.

Churches With Building Funds Should Build Now

An immediate church building program throughout the nation as a means of relieving unemployment and advancing the ultimate recovery of the country is urged by Wayne G. Miller of the Christian Herald in a letter to George Caleb Wright of Indianapolis, president

of the Indianapolis Society of Architects.

Mr. Miller points out that church buildings are now in many cases either obsolete or inadequate, severely handicapping the activities of a great number of congregations. He declares further:

"In most communities money is readily available now for financing new buildings on any sound basis. A great number of church congregations are now possessed of considerable building funds which are deposited in savings banks. Where these funds approximate half of the estimated cost of the completed building, it seems not only good business judgment but almost a patriotic obligation to withdraw the money and construct the building immediately, thus contributing in a very considerable measure to the ultimate economic recovery of the country and to the relief of unemployment and consequent distress."

That local congregations will profit in dollars and cents by erecting church buildings at the material prices now prevailing is forcibly brought out by the Christian Herald official who states in this connection:

"Our studies indicate that the letting of contracts at the present time will result in the saving of approximately 25 per cent from the building cost of 1926, commonly accepted as normal. In some cases the saving is even greater than this. Figures collected by various agencies show that the average cost of building materials is from 18 per cent to 20 per cent under that of 1928 and 1929."

Mr. Miller goes on to say that labor was never more efficient than it is today. He then presents the thought that it is easier to assume a debt in hard times and pay it off in good times than vice versa.

Importance of employing an architect on every church job is also stressed by Mr. Wheeler who declares:

"When an architect is retained, in 90 per cent of the cases he will save the church enough money to pay his fee. This is entirely apart, of course, from the consideration that the church above every other building in the community should be architecturally respectable and should be an example of the relationship which Biblical sanction recognizes between beauty and holiness."

The Christian Herald official also gives it as his opinion that the conditions which dictate building churches now apply equally well to schools, civic centers, memorial structures and other public buildings.

The Builder's Burden

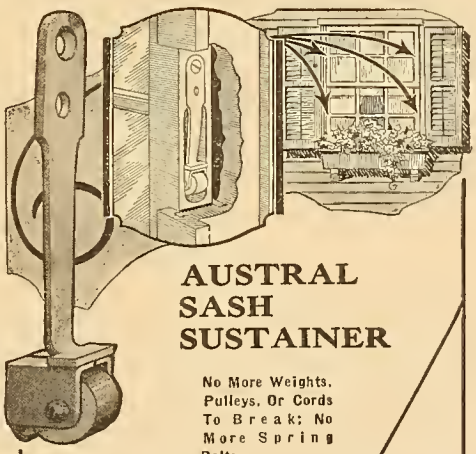
President William Green of the American Federation of Labor points of that, as a rule, it costs the home builder $1,099 to borrow $4,500 for his operation.

Obviously many home lovers, facing that cost, do not build.

Materials are not sold, men are not employed, because the overload of interest is too great.

Families continue to rent, rather than build, because they cannot pay the load of interest.

A Presidential commission is seeking ways of reducing this load. It is one of the kinks that must be taken out of the business structure for the good of the structure itself. The sooner the better.


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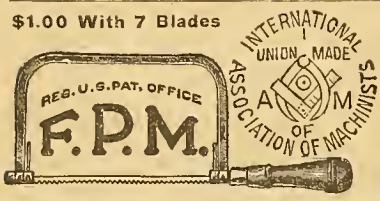
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Do a Better, Quicker Job With the Genuine Plastic Wood

Easiest to Work With



FROM all sections of the country come reports from carpenters that there is absolutely no substitute for the GENUINE PLASTIC WOOD. Rigid tests keep Plastic Wood the finest product of its kind that man can make. It has great strength—1,500 pounds to the square inch. It holds screws nearly 50% better than white pine holds them. It is always so smooth and pliable that it is easiest to work with. When it hardens it actually becomes wood without grain—wood as strong and lasting as natural wood. It is guaranteed to be water-proof and weather-proof.

Now—save time. Save money. And do a better job.

Use the genuine Plastic Wood

NOW ALL CARPENTERS CAN EARN EXTRA MONEY



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Install Amazing New DOOR CLOSER KANT-SLAM

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In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to

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YOU can have plenty of work and make BIG MONEY this spring sanding new floors and resurfacing old floors. The Improved Schlueter makes perfect work easy, because it is entirely AUTOMATIC!

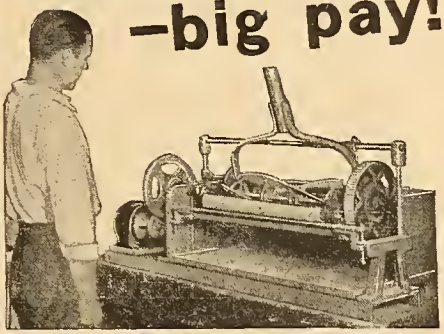
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Write for details of FREE Trial Offer and Easy Payment Plan. Thousands of dollars will be spent on floor surfacing jobs this spring. Get your share. Write today!



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GET in the widely-needed service of sharpening lawn mowers. You can have steady employment in a big-paying business of your own, with a Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener. Andrew Wyman of Conn. made $353.14 with his Foley Sharpener the first six weeks. Henry Morse of Minn. averaged $304 a month for five months last season. No carpenter need be idle if he has a Foley Electrakeen.

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Mail This Coupon NOW!

FOLEY MANUFACTURING CO.
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Running lines for fences, walls and walks—leveling foundations, laying out construction of all kinds—you can tackle jobs like these with all the confidence in the world.

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"How I Licked Wretched Old Age at 63"

I Quit Getting Up Nights — Banished Foot and Leg Pains . . . Got Rid of Rheumatic Pains and Constipation . . . Improved My Health Generally . . . Found Renewed Strength.

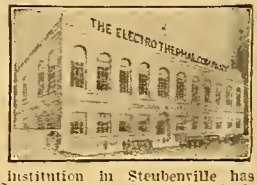
"At 61, I thought I was through. I blamed old age, but it never occurred to me to actually fight back. I was only half-living, getting up nights . . . constipated . . . constantly tormented by aches and pains. At 62 my condition became almost intolerable. I had about given up hope when a doctor recommended your treatment. Then at 63, it seemed that I shook off 20 years almost overnight."

Forty—The Danger Age

These are the facts, just as I learned them. In 65 per cent of all men, the vital prostate gland slows up soon after 40. No pain is experienced, but as this distressing condition continues, sciatica, backache, severe bladder weakness, constipation, etc., often develop.

PROSTATE TROUBLE

These are frequently the signs of prostate trouble. Now thousands suffer these handicaps needlessly! For a prominent American Scientist after seven years of research, discovered a new, safe way to normal health and activity in many cases. This new hygiene is worthy to be called a notable achievement of the age.



A NATIONAL INSTITUTION FOR MEN PAST 40

Its success has been startling, its growth rapid. This new hygiene is rapidly gaining in national prominence. The institution in Steubenville has now reached large proportions. Scores and even hundreds of letters pour in every day, and in many cases reported results have been little short of amazing. In case after case, men have reported that they have felt ten years younger in seven days. Now physicians in every part of the country are using and recommending this treatment.

Quick as is the response of this new hygiene, it is actually a pleasant, natural relaxation, involving no drugs, medicine, or electric rays whatever. The scientist explains this discovery and tells why many men are old at forty in a new book now sent free, in 24-page, illustrated form. Send for it. Every man past forty should know the true meaning of those frank facts. No cost or obligation is incurred. But act at once before this free edition is exhausted. Simply fill in your name below, tear off and mail.

THE ELECTRO THERMAL COMPANY
4451 Morris Ave. Steubenville, Ohio.

If you live West of the Rockies, mail your inquiry to
The Electro Thermal Co.
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LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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New — Easy — Fascinating

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Don't send us a cent—just your name and address and we ship all of these books to you for ten days free examination. Look them over carefully, see how easy it is to find out the things you want to know, and then decide whether or not you want to keep them. The price and terms are so low that every carpenter should have them on hand for ready reference.

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Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five brand new books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know in a second. If you send now on this free examination offer, we will include absolutely free a big 120 page book "Blue Print Reading," this book is invaluable to any carpenter. THIS BOOK IS IN ADDITION TO THE FIVE BIG BOOKS.

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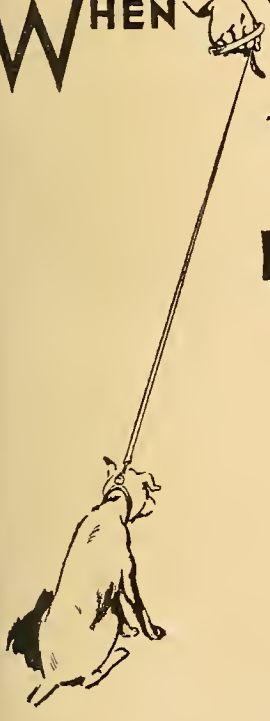
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with that stubborn saw give it a taste of a

NICHOLSON FILE

A Nicholson Slim Taper File will give it new cutting power, reducing your work and improving your temper.

For dull saws there's nothing like a Nicholson File.

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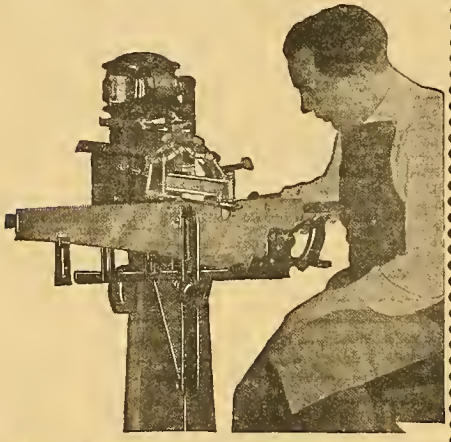


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Our tried and proven plan has started many carpenters on the road to success and independent incomes. You can be your own boss, too, with a fine paying, steady business the year 'round. There are BIG PROFITS filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.



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Please send me your FREE PLAN telling how I can make BIG MONEY filing saws on the Foley Automatic Saw Filer.

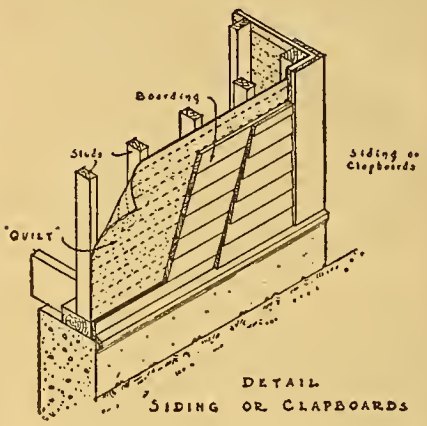
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This Free Book

Will Make Friends for You



This is one of the pictures in our Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

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Helps you get *BETTER SERVICE* from every tool

IT'S a mistake to think one oil is as good as another on tools. For no ordinary oil can ever protect tools as well, or prolong their service so efficiently, as 3-in-One!

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CLEANS - OILS - PREVENTS RUST

THIS YEAR OF RECONSTRUCTION

Public and private building programs thruout the world show figures of amazing totals. If only one half of these programs are carried out, this year will go down in history as the "year of reconstruction." Replacing old structures, or modernizing old buildings, means not only employment on new building but employment in razing the old.

ARE YOU READY?

You should have at least one ESTWING



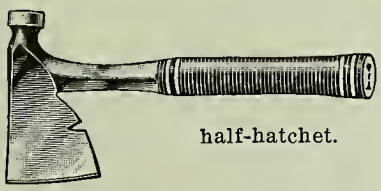
ripping hammer,

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nail hammer,

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half-hatchet.

Remember they sell for only $1.50 to $2.25 and the handles will last, by actual test, over one thousand percent longer than any other kind. Contractors realize the time saved by not having loose and broken handles and give preference to carpenters with Estwing Unbreakable Tools. Get yours now at your nearest dealers.

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Seventy-Five Years Saw Service

1857 - - - 1932

It is we think, with pardonable pride that we call attention to our seventy-fifth anniversary as producers of saws, saw tools, machine knives and other specialties used in the production of lumber, the fabrication of steel and countless other items. Thus we feel that it may not be immodest to say that we have attained this length of life because we have at all times endeavored to give the highest quality merchandise, together with the best service.

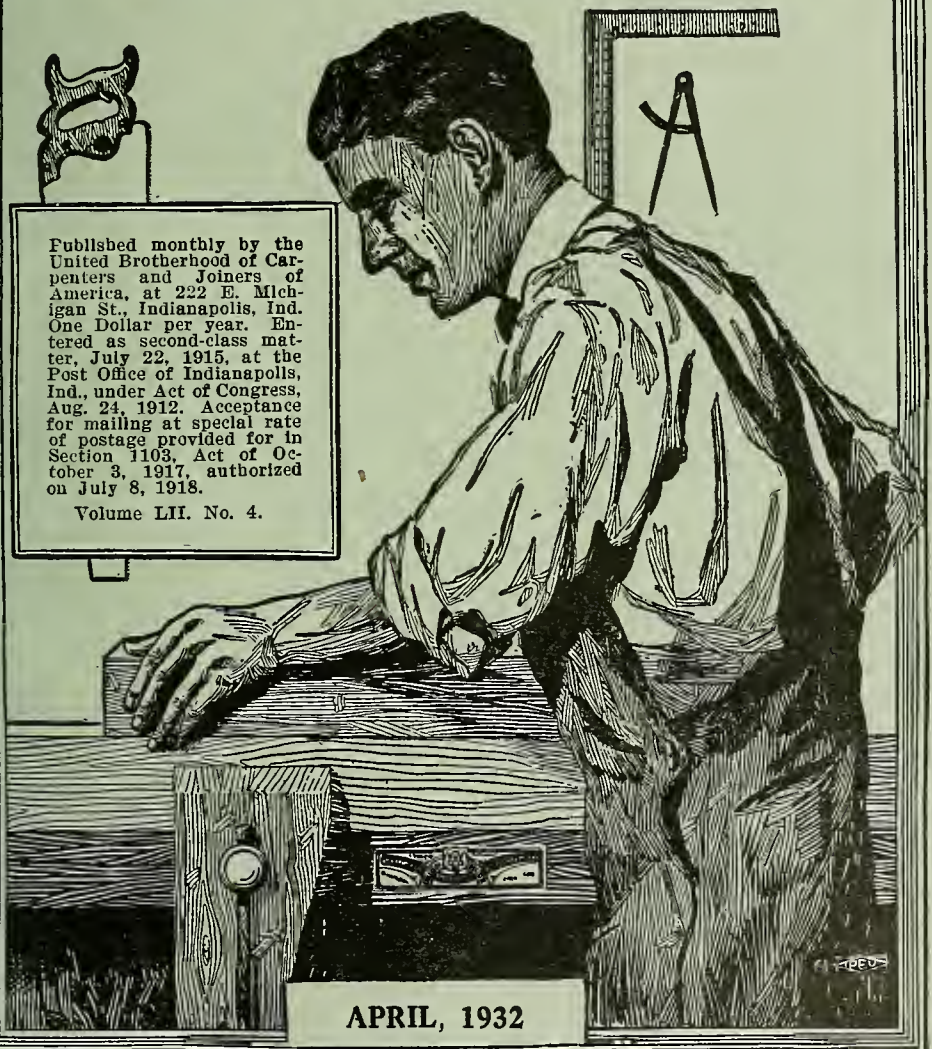
The late Mr. E. C. Atkins, founder of this institution, learned the art of saw making under his skilled forbears, in New England, and then as a young man came to Indianapolis. Through his genius and skill in metallurgy and saw making he began to produce goods superior in quality and design to any that had ever been produced before. From that day to this it has been the policy of the company to follow in his progressive footsteps, with the result that today the institution is one of the largest establishments of its kind in the world, with trade in every civilized country.

And so we are proud of our SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS' record, especially of the friends we have made.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY

Indianapolis - Indiana

The Carpenter

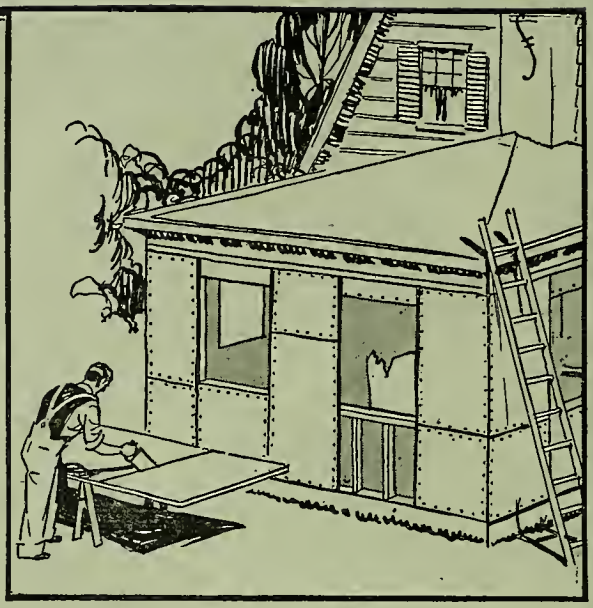


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Volume LII. No. 4.

APRIL, 1932

Jobs you didn't do in busy times are waiting



Go After Repair Work NOW!

POSSIBLY you called them "odd jobs" in better times; but they bring in the "bread and butter" today.

Attic waste spaces are waiting to be made into bedrooms, work-rooms and play-rooms. Basements need to be refinished with wallboard. Extra insulation is necessary.

Sun rooms and added closet space are easily provided. Just look around. You will find a market ready and waiting, one that provides plenty of work and profit, too.

You have the whole nation behind this work. You have the most ideal materials. Everybody knows the names "Certain-teed" and "Beaver." See your nearest dealer and get started. He will help you and we will help him.

Just get the facts and go ahead *NOW*.

Build with these Boards ...And You Build Profits!

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Beaver Bestwall—The rigid fire-resisting plaster wallboard. Takes any decoration. Easy to saw or nail. Convenient sizes.

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Certain-teed Gypsum Board—Available in standard lengths from 4 to 12 feet. Sturdy and durable. Fire-resisting. Will not warp.

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Beaver Board—The original fibre wallboard. Laminated type. Special sized surface, ideal for taking paint. Economical to install.

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The easiest roof you ever laid...

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ASBESTOS SHINGLES

FIREPROOF, rot-proof, permanent — J-M Dutch Laps have the appearance of American method shingles. Have all the economy of Hexagonal Shingles . . . rival Asphalt Shingles in price and are as simple to apply.

The J-M Dutch Lap Shingles (see Fig. 1) are 16¼" square with all edges trimmed. Only 90 shingles per square and only 2 nails and one Johns-Manville Clincher per shingle. Once the starter course is laid, the main body shingles automatically space and align themselves.

Place one shingle after another, nail each with two nails. The exposed ends are fastened later with the J-M Clinchers. Shingles may be laid from left to right or from right to left with one-quarter or one-third side lap.

Application starts in a lower corner of roof. Fig. 1 shows a shingle in two positions; note cut corner. This cut corner must always be up, pointing in the direction toward which you are working. Note use of holes as shown in Fig. 1. Hole "C" is always clincher hole. Holes "B" and "E" are nail holes in left-to-right application; holes "A" and "D" in right-to-left application. When roofing from lower right-hand corner, place shingle as in Fig. 1.

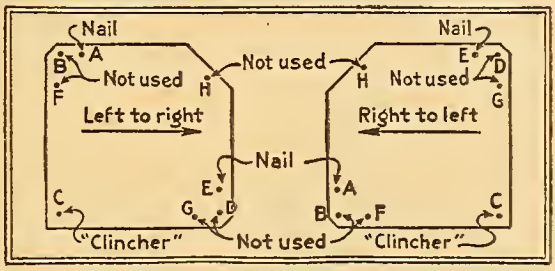


FIG. 1

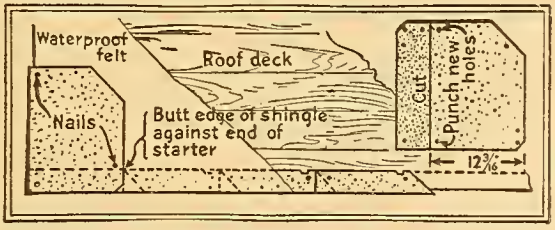


FIG. 2

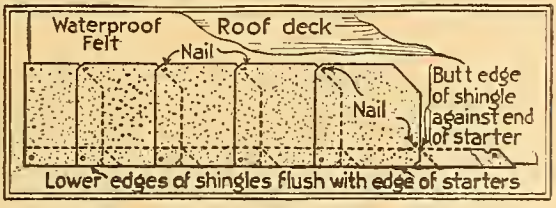


FIG. 3

Laying First Course Main Body Shingles

Lay No. 31 starters (Fig. 2) along eaves with each starter overlapping the one to its left as far as point of cut-off shoulder — cut first main body shingle to ¾ size, lay with lower edge flush with starter, right-hand edge butted against next overlapping starter edge. Thereafter shingles are automatically spaced (Fig. 3) by butting against edge of starters or shingles in next lower course with headlap obtained by nail through "E" as in Fig. 1 which drops down until it stops against shingles in next lower course. Drive two nails in each shingle as shown and slip copper clincher into place at hole "C."

CLINCHERS. Base shank of copper clincher is easily slipped between shingles with head poised above hole "C." A smart hammer blow drives the head down through the hole clinching the point back under the top shingle. Thereafter the shingle is held down firmly by the clincher which cannot work out. For full instructions write Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Ave., New York City.



Johns-Manville

JM

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

$25 *for every "idea sketch"*

(AND WE WANT TO BUY UP TO

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BETWEEN now and August 15th we want to buy up to $5,000.00 worth of "idea sketches" showing economical and attractive ways to use Douglas Fir Plywood — both as a wallboard and as a cabinet and general-utility lumber.



Big Panels of Real Lumber up to 4 ft. wide and 8 ft. long.

For example, how would you use 1/4" Douglas Fir Plywood for ceilings and walls? What size panels for different kinds of rooms? What kind of detail around window and door openings? What kinds of finishes?

How would you use the thicker sizes of Douglas Fir Plywood (3/8", 1/2", 3/4", etc.) for cabinets, cupboards, pantry doors, shelves, and similar jobs — to give the utmost in modern convenience and appearance?

Perhaps you have used Douglas Fir Plywood for built-ins — such as breakfast nooks — because it made them split-proof and warp-resistant, as well as more economical in price than ordinary solid boards. If so, how did you make your job appear to best advantage, and give the most service?

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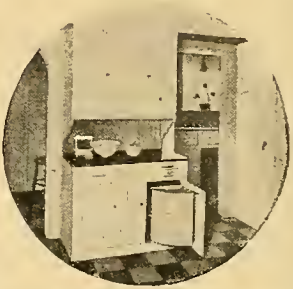
To acquaint yourself with the qualities of Douglas Fir Plywood — its sizes, thicknesses, finishing properties, etc. — mail the coupon below for free sample, descriptive literature and an assortment of money-making plans used by other contractors, carpenters and cabinet makers. These may suggest new ideas to *you*.



SHELVING AND BOOKCASES: *Nothing equals Douglas Fir Plywood for compactness, strength, time-saving —and economy. Thus it is ideal for shelving, bookcases and similar jobs.*



BREAKFAST NOOKS AND WINDOW SEATS: *Its split-proof, warp-resistant strength, time-saving sizes and low cost explain Douglas Fir Plywood's popularity for built-ins.*



CUPBOARDS AND CABINETS: *Douglas Fir Plywood makes cabinet jobs split-proof and warp-resistant, speeds up construction and costs less per surface foot than solid lumber.*

we can use!

$5000.00 WORTH)



WALLS AND CEILINGS: *The only REAL-LUMBER WALLBOARD! Suited to any finish or joint treatment. These walls will not crack, warp, shrink, or swell.*



SCREENS: *An excellent use for Douglas Fir Plywood—easy to make to any design, light in weight, rigid and unbreakable, and suited to any finish.*

Facts About Douglas Fir Plywood

Douglas Fir Plywood is a laminated lumber for wallboard, cabinet and general building uses. It comes in convenient-size panels up to 4 feet wide by 8 feet long, and in various thicknesses, 3/16", 1/4", 3/8", 1/2"—or thicker. It is light in weight. A panel of sufficient size and strength to support twelve men can be balanced easily on the fingers of one hand.

It is easy to saw, plane, and drill—yet you cannot split it, even with a hatchet. It resists warping, shrinking, swelling, and buckling. It is stronger per pound than steel. It costs less per surface foot than ordinary solid lumber, and is easier to handle and work.

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Douglas Fir Plywood is carried in stock by most progressive dealers. For a free sample, plans and helpful information, mail the coupon below.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

A split-proof, warp-resistant, laminated lumber — stronger per pound than steel — available in sizes up to 48" x 96" and in a variety of thicknesses including 1/4", 3/8", 1/2", and 3/4".



WHAT WE WANT:

1 A sketch, or plan, with approximate dimensions, for just as many Douglas Fir Plywood uses as you care to submit. We will buy as many of your ideas as we can use.

2 You need not make finished or elaborate drawings. Clear "idea sketches" are enough—just so they indicate dimensions and show how your design is to be constructed.

3 You are not limited in the variety of uses you may suggest. For example, you may design Douglas Fir Plywood wall-treatments for a whole room—such as an attic bedroom, a maid's room, recreation room, dining room, kitchenette, kitchen, basement storage room, etc.—or you may design entrance ways, hallways, and stairways — or Douglas Fir Plywood fixtures and built-ins such as wardrobes, breakfast nooks, bookcases, shelving, bins, store displays, filing compartments, etc.

4 For every usable sketch employing Douglas Fir Plywood, we will pay you $25.00 cash, otherwise returning your sketches if return-postage accompanies them. If, in addition to your sketch, or plan, you care to send us a photograph of your design as built, we will pay you $5.00 extra, or a total of $30.00 for each accepted "idea sketch." Each sketch purchased becomes the property of Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers with right to use it for advertising, publicity, or in any other way.

MAIL COUPON

Clip and mail the coupon below for working plans, a sample and literature, all free.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS, Dept. 432-C
Sixth Floor, Skinner Building, Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen: Please send me free working plans, helpful literature, and sample of Douglas Fir Plywood.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____

*State*_____

The Farrand Rapid Rule

a yardstick—a folding rule—a tape measure All in One!





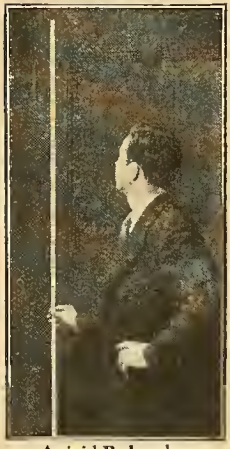
For short measurements

"THREE-IN-ONE" is the best description of the Farrand Rapid Rule. You can measure anything with it that you can measure with either a yardstick, a folding rule or a tape measure.

When extended it forms a rigid rule that neither bends nor sags. At the same time it is as flexible as a tape measure.

The Farrand Rapid Rule consists of a single strip of stiff, slightly concave steel. The figures and scale are sharp and distinct for easy reading.

In addition to these features the rule when closed is coiled into a neat metal case which fits easily in your vest pocket.



A rigid Rule when desired



A slight pressure on the two grips releases the rule which runs out automatically to any point



Fits easily in the vest pocket

Two Models



DeLuxe Model "A"

Made in 6 and 8 foot lengths, Nickel Plated or Rust-Resistant Finishes



Model "C"

Made in 6 and 8 foot lengths, Nickel Plated or Rust-Resistant Finishes

Full information upon request



Measures circumference like a tape measure



Hard-to-get-at-places —around corners— anywhere

STANLEY TOOLS

STANLEY TOOLS

New Britain, Conn.

USG Gypsum Board

VOL. 8 APRIL, 1932 No. 4

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Carpenters in Need of Jobs: Please Read

A big drive is right now in progress to make repair and remodel jobs for carpenters. In order to benefit by this drive, carpenters should do as directed below

THIS campaign is being conducted by United States Gypsum Company dealers in every community, and is being backed up by extensive advertising, circularizing, and other forms of promotion. You will readily see that such an organized campaign is vastly different from a house-to-house soliciration. It gets results.

IN FACT THE CAMPAIGN HAS PROVED ITS ABILITY TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR CARPENTERS.

Briefly, the campaign is built around the Free Home Inspection Service, described on the following page. Having determined the needs of the house, the dealer calls in a carpenter to do the work. The success of the plan depends on the heatty co-operation of the carpenters.

Don't take a chance on being missed when the dealer is handing out work. If you need work, go to the United States Gypsum Company dealer—that's the dealer handling Hi-Test Sheetrock and Red Top Insulating Board—and ask: "Have you got my name on the Home Inspection Service list?"

If for any reason the dealer hasn't yet started the Home Inspection Service, urge him to do so at once. Tell him that you are anxious to co-operate.

To save your time, return the coupon for the name of the USG Home Inspection Service Dealer in your town.

Home Inspection idea is making jobs

The Home Inspection Service is already making jobs for carpenters in many towns and cities. The idea is being nationally advertised by the United States Gypsum Company and is being advertised in newspapers and in circulars by thousands of USG dealers. Chambers of commerce and local relief bodies are co-operating.

Show us that you are with us by returning the coupon NOW.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please tell me the name of the Home Inspection Service dealer here.

*Name*_____ *Local No.*_____

*Address*_____

C-4

U S
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE



What the Home Inspection Service Is

WHEN a man needs service on his automobile, what does he do? He takes the car to a service station, of course.

That, in a nutshell, is what the Home Inspection Service is—a "service station" for the house. Only, since the house cannot be moved, the Home Inspector goes into it and analyzes its needs.

Surveys show that many home owners do not order needed repairs because they don't know how to go about it. The Home Inspection Service solves the problem, makes it easy for the owner to order work done.

Most home owners have money or incomes. Due to the long building inactivity, nearly all homes now need some repairing or remodeling. By extensive advertising owners are being told that now is the best time to have this work done.

WHERE THE CARPENTER COMES IN

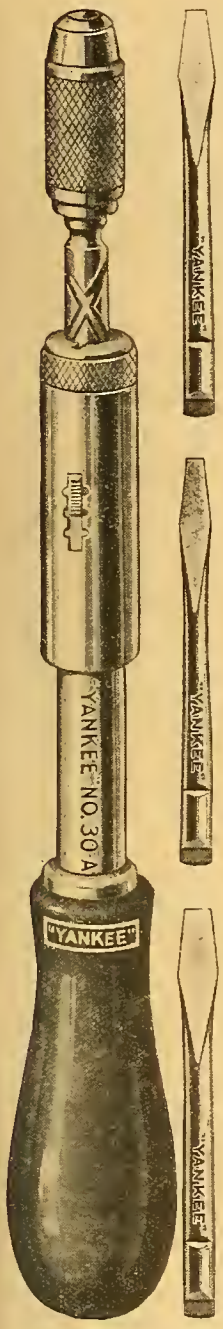
The jobs, which usually require Hi-Test Sheetrock, Sheetrock Tile Board, Red Top Insulating Board, or Red Top Insulating Tile Board, are turned over to carpenters.

You may say: Why shouldn't the carpenter solicit this work himself? He can, in fact has been urged to in every issue of U. S. GYPSUM BOARD. However, the dealer, because of his organization, is usually better able to sell the jobs, and when both dealer and carpenter work together, the arrangement is ideal and it sure gets results.

So don't delay sending in that coupon.

NOTICE: Publication of winning "Short Cuts and Better Methods" suggestions will be resumed next month.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago



EVERY so often, there is an invention so important in helping men with their work as to be outstanding in its class and a world leader. In hand tools the "Yankee" Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver has such a position.

"Yankee" No. 30-A. — Standard Spiral Ratchet Screw-driver. Price, with three bits.....$3.00

"Yankee" No. 130-A.—Spring in handle makes it the Quick-Return Spiral. Three bits.....$3.45

Also Heavy and Light Patterns

"Yankee" Attachments for drilling, countersinking, etc., sold separately.

"YANKEE" TOOLS

Chromium Plating over nickel now adds lustre and durability, at no increase in price.

MAKE BETTER MECHANICS



North Bros. Mfg. Co.,
Lehigh Avenue, Philadelphia, U. S. A.

"Yankee" Tools are made for the mechanic who values his time and labor, and knows the economy of using the best tools he can buy. Good workmen everywhere have come to know that "Yankee" on the tool you buy means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.



You may send "Yankee" Tool Book. Shows "Yankee" Tools saving time and labor: Ratchet Bit Braces, Automatic Push Drills, Two-speed (11-inch) Hand Drills, Ratchet Tap Wrenches, Automatic Bench and Chain Drills, Ratchet Breast and Hand Drills, Removable-base Vises, etc.

YOUR NAME.....ADDRESS.....(c)

D-15



A DISSTON Hand Saw serves you faithfully. Twenty, 30, 40, even 50 years is the record of many Disston Saws, still in daily use.

With the long service that you can get from any Disston Hand Saw, why not get the best Disston Hand Saw—the D-15 Lightweight—and enjoy its higher quality year after year?

Lower prices on DISSTON SAWS

Now you can save money on "The Saw Most Carpenters Use." You can get your favorite models in Disston Saws at the lowest prices in fifteen years.

For as little as $2.75 you can get a 26-inch D-7. Your favorite D-8 comes to you at $3.25; the good old D-23 is $3.50, and the D-12, which is the favorite of thousands of fine mechanics, now sells for $4.25. A five dollar bill now will buy the finest hand saws that Disston makes—the most beautiful saws on earth—the D-15, lightweight, with straight back or the D-115, regular pattern, with skew back.

There is no substitute for Disston Saws. There never has been any. Specify Disston and avoid regrets.

The New "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual"—Free



is worth money to any mechanic. It is entirely new—tells how to choose, use, and care for Saws, Tools, and Files—contains 229 interesting pictures and many chapters of useful information. Free—mail the coupon.

HENRY DISSTON & SONS, Inc., Philadelphia, U. S. A.

(In Canada, Henry Disston & Sons, Ltd., Toronto)

Send me full information on Disston Saws at new prices and the new "Disston Saw, Tool, and File Manual," which contains valuable data.

Name and Address ----------

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

A POST-CARD FROM "PETE"

(To A "DEPRESSED" Friend!)

(By James Edward Hungerford)

DEAR FRIEND:

I sure regret to hear
Your "biz" has gone to smash,
And tough-luck's got you "on the spot,"
And you are shy of cash.
I note you want to borrow ten,
Or twenty bucks, or so,
And I would lend it to you, friend,
But I am OUT of dough.
I had a little "accident"—
With speeding train I crashed;
I'm now in bed, with broken head—
My car is wrecked and smashed;
I cannot eat . . . the birdies "tweet"—
Much PAIN I have endured;
To COURT I'm hailed . . . my "biz" has failed;
My home—('Twas not insured)—
Went up in smoke . . . my bank's gone BROKE . . .
My stocks have "hit the bumps";
My wife has "flu"—the kids have, too,
And baby's got the mumps;
My Mother-in-law has broke her jaw,
And cannot TALK, or eat;
My fountain-pen's gone DRY again . . .
AMEN ! ! !

Your Old Friend,
'PETE'

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

LABOR'S APPEAL FOR ECONOMIC AND LEGISLATIVE RELIEF

AT a meeting of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, held at Washington, D. C., February 9, that body headed by President Green and 106 officials of affiliated international organizations, marched in a body to the White House and presented to President Hoover organized labor's demand for federal aid for the unemployed, after which they presented a copy of the demands to Vice-President Curtis and to Speaker Garner of the House of Representatives.

The American Federation of Labor's appeal for economic and legislative relief is herewith published in full.

A real national emergency has been reached. It calls for profound consideration and the application of practical remedies. The destructive consequences of wide-spread, continuous, distressing unemployment have reached an acute stage. Relief of a most definite and adequate nature must be supplied in order to relieve hunger, distress and human suffering. The economic causes responsible for the creation of this situation have been operating for several years. As a result industry is to a great extent paralyzed. The financial structure of the nation is greatly impaired, credit facilities have become inadequate, confidence has been destroyed and a state of mind bordering on hysteria prevails throughout the land. The great working population of the nation and those dependent upon them have suffered most of all. Financial losses and impairment in credit values are not as disastrous in effect as the losses which millions of working men and women have sustained as a result of unemployment.

Life and living, in the fullest sense of these terms, depend absolutely upon the exercise of the right to work and upon the enjoyment of the opportunity to earn an income required to maintain a decent American standard of living.

Because the representatives of organized labor are thoroughly conscious of the acute suffering and distress which prevails in all communities, we have assembled in Washington, the Capital City of the Nation. The gravity of the situation made such a deep impression upon the Executive Council and the representatives of the American Federation of Labor that they deemed it imperative to meet, consider the emergency which has arisen and give expression to the demands of the unemployed, numbering more than eight million, that work opportunities be created and that relief, so urgently needed, be immediately supplied.

We meet, therefore, as representatives of Labor, clothed with authority to speak for many millions of organized workers affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and to speak for other voiceless workers who, because of their disorganized state, have no medium of expression. The workers who have suffered much and who have endured hardships and distress for several years have exhausted their savings, have reached the limit of their resources and are facing the future with impaired morale and physical deterioration.

Many members of organized labor who are working have been and are contributing a large percentage of their earnings to assist their fellow-workers who are unemployed. Others are sharing the very limited amount of work available. In these ways many millions of dollars have been contributed by the members of organized labor toward helping their associate fellow-workers who have been unemployed during the last two years. They will continue to render all assistance possible and to do all that lies within their power to relieve human distress and intense suffering. But the need is too great. The number of unemployed is constantly increasing. More than eight million, three hundred thousand were suffering from enforced idleness during the month of January. Local relief cannot be and is not being supplied. Men, women and children are hungry, cold and undernourished. They are appealing for food, warmth and shelter. The tragic feature of this uncivilized, inhuman condition is reflected in the fact that millions of children are suffering from hunger and cold every day and that many thousands are unable to attend school because of a lack of food, clothing and shoes.

The entire resources of the Nation must be brought into action and must be utilized in order to meet and deal adequately with this emergency. The local communities, the states and the Nation must all do their part, responding in full measure to the demands of the occasion. It does not seem reasonable for the Federal Government to deny relief to men, women and children suffering from unemployment when it is clearly evident that local and state relief agencies are unable to meet the requirements of the situation. Those who are hungry and are appealing for food cannot draw the fine line of distinction between relief supplied by local and state relief agencies and relief supplied by the Federal Government. They know that every community is a part of our national life and as such all are a part of the Nation's family. The indistinct lines which separate communities and states are not discernible in the midst of nation-wide misery and woe.

This fact was recognized during the great war emergency and it should be recognized during the existing emergency. It is upon this basis that we appeal to the Congress of the United States for an immediate appropriation of an adequate sum sufficient to meet the demands of the existing economic situation. We make this appeal in the name and in behalf of the hungry, suffering men, women and children whose plight is directly traceable to unemployment. We urge the enactment of the Costigan-La Follette Bill appropriating $375,000,000 for relief purposes immediately and for such other appropriations as circumstances and occasions may require.

The masses of the people will feel that Congress has utterly failed to measure up to its duties and responsibilities if, while in session as it now is, during a period of great National emergency it fails to appropriate funds to supply food, clothing and shelter to millions of suffering, starving people. The billions of dollars which Congress has provided for the purpose of aiding banks, corporations and business institutions will stand out in sharp, deprecating contrast if Congress fails to promptly help the needy and the hungry. The huge sums thus appropriated to aid Capital cannot and will not feed and clothe hungry people. Surely Congress cannot afford to subject itself to the charge that it speedily appropriated billions for Capital and nothing for the hungry. Human values and human needs should be given first rather than secondary consideration.

No explanation can be made to hungry people and their sympathetic friends which would satisfy them as to why Congress voted billions to aid banks and corporations and would refuse to appropriate even a moderate sum to be used for the purpose of assisting states and communities in supplying food, shelter and clothing to patriotic, loyal citizens who are suffering from unemployment.

We do not consider the appropriation of federal relief to supply food, clothing and shelter in this great emergency to millions of starving men, women and children as a dole.

The local relief agencies in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland and Detroit have found the task too great. For instance, in New York 250,000 families are in immediate need of relief while 100,000 are receiving assistance. In Philadelphia the number dependent on relief has risen from 3,000 in December, 1930, to 43,000 in December, 1931. Philadelphia estimates its need at $6,000,000, beyond that raised and there is no more money in sight. Funds raised from private sources will be exhausted by May 1st. In Chicago relief funds will be exhausted by the 15th of February. Eviction cases in that city average 250 per day. In Cleveland the local relief funds are practically exhausted while the need for help has substantially increased.

While the larger cities are overwhelmed with the problem of meeting minimum relief requirements and have funds raised for that specific purpose there are millions living in isolated towns and villages remotely situated from the larger cities who have no organized relief agencies to assist them. Only about 40,000,000 persons, or 32 per cent of our population, live within reach of relief organizations such as Community Chests. Sixty-eight per cent live in small towns or country districts where no organized relief agencies exist with the exception of the County Poor Boards.

There are some 60,000,000 persons residing outside the zones where relief

agencies exist. The vast majority of them are working people. Many of those living in these isolated sections reside in mining districts, oil field communities, textile mill villages and other small villages where the banks have failed, where small industries have collapsed and where the need for help is intense.

A significant development of the very serious situation which exists is clearly evident in the larger cities where large crowds of unemployed accumulate, where protest meetings are held, in the hunger marches which have been and are taking place, in the violence which occurs, in crime and in the accumulating wave of discontent and social unrest which is sweeping over the country.

Therefor, we, the representatives of Labor, fully informed of these deplorable conditions, receiving reports from our personal representatives who are in these sections and having firsthand information with reference to the economic and social needs of working people, appeal for help and assistance for them as well as for those who live in the larger cities.

The plight of these millions of people is shocking. It is steadily and rapidly growing worse and unless some drastic means are taken to alleviate the situation the Nation will suffer heavily in the destruction of physical, moral and mental values. It is our solemn judgment that the time has arrived when the Congress of the United States should arise to the occasion, respond to the appeals of the hungry, assist in feeding men, women and children during this great emergency, just as our Nation did when the cry for help came from starving people across the sea.

The heart yearnings and unquenchable desires of the workers are reflected in the appeal of the masses of the people for the exercise of the right to work. They prefer work and the enjoyment of opportunities to earn a living to relief supplied from any source or sources whatsoever. Employment and the development of opportunities to secure work are of more importance to them than the appropriation of relief.

Working people are thinking in more advanced terms. They no longer concede to industry the right to provide work at will or to force millions of people into unemployment. They hold that the right to work is a fundamentally sacred right and propose to fight earnestly for the universal acceptance of this humane principle. Instead of forcing working people into idleness during periods of economic recession Labor demands that such adjustment in the number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must take place so that all may share equitably in the amount of work available. Work security mu· be substituted for anxiety and unemployment. The management of industry, which has failed so miserably during this long-continued period of unemployment, must rise to new heights and assume new positions. They must realize that industry has an obligation to working people equal if not greater than it owes to itself.

A balanced system based upon intelligent planning, operating in such a way as to provide employment security, must be substituted for the unscientific and uneconomic methods now being pursued by industrial management. But, this plan and this policy must be considered in relation to permanent relief policies. The needs of the moment and the urgency of the existing situation press for immediate solution and action.

We reiterate the demands of Labor for the application of constructive work remedies and policies in order to extend and broaden work opportunities for millions who are idle. We propose:

1. The immediate establishment of the five day work week in both private and public industry.
2. A cessation of the wage-cutting policy which was relentlessly pursued during the year 1931 and which has resulted in a destruction of mass buying power and the creation of fear and distrust in the minds of millions of working men and women. The soundness of this position is quickly recognized when we consider the fact that the wage losses of wage-earners, with a corresponding reduction in buying power, amounted to $11,000,000,000 for the year 1931 as compared with the year 1929.
3. To create work opportunities by every business Executive employing at least one or more employe

and by industrial enterprises adding to their working force in proportion to the number now employed. Every professional person and heads of households extending employment or part-time employment to as many people as possible. Every community to undertake to develop and carry on additional work.

4. All efforts possible be made to keep boys and girls in school and that local post-graduate opportunities be provided for those finishing school.

The organized labor movement, through the American Federation of Labor, will co-operate in full measure with other organizations in carrying forward a nation-wide campaign for the realization of these objectives. We have joined with other groups in the realization of this praiseworthy purpose. We shall continue to give all the support possible to nation-wide organized movements formed for the purpose of creating work opportunities and of stimulating industrial activity.

We specifically recommend that the Federal Government take immediate steps to establish the five day work week for Government Employes. Such action on the part of the National Government would very greatly influence the management and owners of private industry. We are certain that the time has arrived when this action should be taken for we are confident that the establishment of the five day work week will become universal within the very near future. Furthermore, we protest against any reduction in the salaries and wages of Government Employes As representatives of Labor we feel fully justified in assuming this strong position both from an economic and moral point of view. The Government, a large employer of Labor, should set an example by maintaining wage standards commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship. The Government, representing all the people, cannot afford to join with those who are determined to lower the American standard of living through forced reductions in income with a corresponding loss in morale and personal efficiency. The Government would lose more than it would gain through such action. The maintenance of wage standards on the part of the Federal Government will serve in a most valuable way to protect and preserve corresponding standards established by millions of working men and women employed in private industry.

The importance of the legislative demands of organized labor runs parallel with that of the unemployment situation. In behalf of unnumbered millions of American working men and women, we solemnly petition Congress to grant the needed legislative relief which is so earnestly sought. For years the minds of American working people have been filled with a keen sense of injustice because corporations have resorted to the wrongful use of injunctions in labor controversies. American working people, as the people of no other nation, have suffered mentally and materially through what they firmly believe was the unjust application of the injunctive process. The right to organize and to function is devoid of meaning if, through the use of the writ of injunction, men and women are prohibited from organizing for mutual helpfulness and from exercising their economic strength and from appealing to other workers to join with them in a common cause. Men and women smart under a keen sense of injustice when they become the victims of sweeping, prohibitive injunction orders and contempt proceedings.

Public opinion slowly responded to the constant appeals of organized labor for the enactment of injunction relief legislation. It began to understand that Labor was fully justified in the protests it made against the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor controversies. As a result the two great political parties included in their platforms a pledge both specific and implied to support injunction relief legislation which, in effect, would free Labor from the unjust restraints which had been placed upon it.

Now, without further delay, Labor feels justified in calling upon the members of Congress to redeem their party pledges, to show good faith through the enactment of injunction relief legislation at this session of Congress.

The American Federation of Labor is supporting an injunction relief measure

introduced by Senator Norris and designated Senate Bill No. S. 935. The same measure has been introduced in the House of Representatives. In appealing for the enactment of this character of legislation Labor is not asking for a privileged status. We are not seeking to exempt Labor from the provisions of any law. We are asking that Labor be given an equal status with other citizens and that the restraining power of the Government shall apply to Labor only as it applies to other groups of American citizenship.

We have waited long and patiently for Congress to act favorably upon the injunction relief legislation which we have sponsored. We are certain that in its present form, as reported to the Senate by the majority members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, it provides the minimum of relief which should be accorded us and that any impairment in its provisions will be considered by Labor as a failure on the part of Congress to redeem in full measure the political pledges made by both political parties.

Labor regards the Injunction relief measure as of transcendent legislative importance. It is one legislative measure in which we are inexpressibly interested. We firmly believe and expect that this measure will be favorably acted upon during the present session of Congress. It is our purpose and our fixed determination to exercise the right of appeal guaranteed to all American citizens by calling upon the Members of Congress to give individual and collective support to Labor's Injunction Relief measure.

Therefore, in this Conference, composed of the representatives of National and International Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and representing directly more than three million and indirectly additional millions of working people, we voice our earnest plea to the Member of Congress to redeem party pledges, to give Labor the relief which it honorably seeks, to complete a noble task through the enactment of injunction relief Bill No. S. 935 and H. R. 8088 as speedily as possible and at an early date.

We wish to stress our interest in legislation providing for a five day work week for Government employes, the legislative proposal providing for Federal aid to states adopting Old Age Pension legislation, the King bill (S. 7) to deport certain alien seamen, for the payment of the prevailing rate of wages by all contractors engaged in Government work, for the development of a public works program which will serve to prevent a recurrence of unemployment wide-spread and distressing as it now exists, the Davis-Kelly Bill which provides for the regulation and control of the demoralized coal industry, for the protection of the oil industry, for the modification of the Volstead Act so as to provide for the manufacture of 2.75 alcoholic content beer, for the enactment of taxation legislation providing for an increase in the higher income tax brackets, more exacting inheritance tax provisions and for the enactment of legislation supported and sponsored by organizations representing Government employes.

For the purpose of presenting this appeal of organized labor for economic and legislative relief to the Chief Executive of the United States and to the Members of Congress, we, the representatives of millions of working men and women, as herein referred to, recommend that the Executive Council and all National and International representatives of organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in attendance at this conference call upon the President of the United States, the Presiding Officer of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and present to each of them the recommendations and sincere request of this Conference as herein expressed.

In submitting this appeal to the Chief Executive of the Nation and the Members of the Senate, through its Presiding Officer and to Members of the House of Representatives, through its Speaker, we hope and trust that the seriousness of the unemployment situation, the justice of our appeal for the enactment of remedial legislation and the constructive suggestions which we have offered will command their official and personal support.

The definition of a medicine chest is given as a place where you keep half empty bottles of dope whose purpose long since has been forgotten.

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

MY VISIT TO THE VETERANS' HOME AT LAKELAND

(By F. Wolstencroft, General Secretary, Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers, Manchester, England.)

ON the occasion of my visit to America to attend the 1931 American Federation of Labor Convention held at Vancouver, British Columbia, as one of the two delegates representing the British Trades Union Congress, it was my privilege to visit the Home of the Brotherhood at Lakeland, Florida. The Home is a credit to the Organization, and I doubt if there is its equal in any part of the world, taking into account the fact that it was erected by a Workers' Organization, and is maintained by such a body.

My first visit was on Tuesday, the 27th October, 1931, and as I passed through the gateway along the drive to the main entrance my expectations of what the Home would be like were shattered. To be quite candid I was amazed, as I never expected to find such a magnificent building in spite of the descriptions I had listened to from many of the delegates of all trades whom I met at the Convention at Vancouver. At first I thought that genial Mr. Joe Carson was playing a joke on me, and that he was taking me through the grounds of a multi-millionaire who had erected a dream of a Palace in which to pass away his weary hours. My first impressions were confirmed as I inspected the interior of the Home; and no body of men—whatever their station in life—could wish for more than is provided for the declining years of the Veterans of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The bedrooms are neat, exceptionally clean and tidy, and facilities are provided for the recreation and amusement of the Veterans.

The climate is good, and, as one who lives in a country where sunshine is rare compared with the hours of real sunshine in Florida, I was able to appreciate why this part of America had been selected for the Home.

Tuesday night is "Movie" night, and I was an interested spectator of the film being shown whilst the Organ was merrily playing suitable music.

It is absolutely impossible to describe in words the beauty of the place and its surroundings, as it must be seen to be believed. I dropped in to dinner and tea whilst at Lakeland, and as it was not known to the kitchen staff that I would dine at the Home, I had an opportunity of ascertaining the quality and quantity of the food provided. The food is excellent and varied, and no veteran need go short of a very substantial meal served in an excellent manner. Never in my experience have I seen so many carpenters and joiners drinking milk at one time as I saw at the Home at Florida, and I was one of that number. I was given complete freedom to roam through the Home and its surroundings, and no attempt was made to influence me as to its merits.

I congratulate the members of the Brotherhood on their enterprise in making such provision for their old warriors; may it never pass out of the hands of the Organization.

I take this opportunity of thanking all the Officials of the Brotherhood, too numerous to mention by name, whom it was my privilege to meet during my stay in America, for their kindness and courtesy to me in their efforts to make my visit both enjoyable and educational.

Justice Cardozo

President Hoover's nomination of Benjamin N. Cardozo, Chief Judge of the New York State Court of Appeals, to be an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, received universal approval and was unanimously confirmed by the U. S. Senate without debate.

Judge Cardozo is recognized as being the one man whose ability to perpetuate the principles of justice so long affirmed by Justice Holmes cannot be questioned.

The Supreme Court interprets the laws enacted by Congress. It also interprets the Constitution itself. Whether the laws or the Constitution minister to the social welfare and protect the rights of the people depends very largely on whether the members belong to the liberal or conservative school of thought.

Judge Cardozo will carry to the Supreme Court the eminent traditions of Justice Holmes.

PORTLAND, OREGON, MAYOR DEMANDS ENFORCEMENT OF SIX-HOUR DAY TO AID IDLE

ENFORCEMENT of the six-hour day and the Portland plan by which building and repairs will be stimulated were among the courses of action determined on recently to put men and women back to work in Portland.

Decision to carry out the campaign for jobs for more workers by shortening the day's work and by creating new jobs was reached at a meeting of the citizens' committee on unemployment at the city hall and on the basis of recommendations from a sub-committee of which Walter W. R. May was chairman and B. W. Sleeman of Carpenters Union 226, and other representatives of organized labor were members.

The task of bringing food to the hungry through the use of the surplnses of agriculture in the state was placed on the shoulders of the Community Chest, which was directed to organize all existing agencies to carry out this work.

Responsibility for the inauguration of the six-honr day was placed directly on the employers of the city, the charge being made by representatives of labor that many employers have been shirking their duty in the matter. They contended that the employers have not been carrying their employes when it was possible to do so and thus have increased the number of persons who must be cared for through civic emergency and other relief agencies.

Mayor Baker made a dramatic appeal to the committee for action for the relief of the unemployed, declaring that he was held responsible for the meeting of the situation because of the fact that he is Portland's mayor. He pointed out that to him the idle appeal for work and that he cannot meet their appeals without help from the people of Portland.

He objected to the suggestion that the committee "urge" employers to inaugurate the six-hour day and demanded that a committee be set up to enforce the six-hour day. He insisted that the committee tell the employers that "they have got to do it, not ask them to do it."

The program outlined by the subcommittee and which was adopted provides for these courses of action:

1. That the Portland plan be actively indorsed and supported by this citizens' committee and that every effort be put forth to insure its success.

2. That a committee be set up to enforce the six-hour day without reduction of the hourly rate of pay, thereby decreasing the number of employable people now dependent upon community funds; that immediate preference be given in employment to those with known dependents; that public sentiment be engendered to discourage dealers and manufacturers from selling below cost at the sacrifice of future market, purchasing power and employment.

3. That immediate steps be taken by the Community Chest to organize existing agencies and authorities for the bringing together of agricultural surpluses and those in need of such foodstuffs to the end that available funds may be conserved to the ntmost.

The committee also declared that much help could be given through the six-hour day, without reduction in the hourly rate of pay; the assurance to workers that they will continue to be employed with preference given to workers with known dependents and to the ban on under cost sales.

"The situation is not going to be met by any temporary relief measures," declared Mayor Baker. "We must get at the fundamentals and there is no better time to do that than now and no city can better afford to lead the way. Organized labor has been a wonderful asset to Portland all of the years that I have been mayor, because when there is a controversy of any sort it has always been ready to listen to reason.

Knows His Mules

Being told to write an essay on the mule, Tommy, a small boy from Goose Island, turned in the following effort.

The mewl is a hardier bird than the guse or turkey. It has two legs to walk with, two more to kick with, and wears its wings on the side of its head. It is stubbornly backward about going forward.

WHAT MACHINERY HAS DONE TO THE WAGE-EARNER

(By Ernest Thomas)

THE ancient Greeks told of one who made a statue so perfect that he fell in love with it, but they also told of an invention which destroyed those who made it. We find ourselves, today, looking on at a great system of production, which seemed so perfect that most people fell in love with it as a beautiful and permanent glory of the race. Recently we have come to suspect that it is more like that ghastly machine which destroyed its devotees. We are facing unemployment on a world-scale, and of dimensions which simply stagger the sensitive soul. In the different industrial countries there are now probably not less than twenty-five million people who are dependent on wages for a livelihood, but who are entirely or almost wholly without work.

The current disastrous unemployment finds many explanations, but no one alone explains the whole situation. The basic fact in the problem is this: we have so improved our command over power to save men from the drudgery of manual toil, that the work of the world can be done so quickly that men have to stand idle. Until recently this has seemed like a blessed thing—hours of monotonous labor have been progressively reduced, though men have not been acquiring the same power effectively to employ their hours of leisure. They have more idle time to enjoy without more power to enjoy it. The persistent reduction of drudgery, by the use of machinery, has brought deliverance to millions of men from severe body-bending labor, but it has also increased monotony of movement in tending the machine. Nothing makes for weariness more surely than persistent repetition of simple movements in feeding a machine month after month.

What was not recognized until too late is that this deliverance of men from strenuous toil separated them in increasing numbers from any means of livelihood. All through 1928 and 1929 financial men were telling us of the glorious prosperity which we were enjoying. From their point of view they saw enormous and increasing sums being divided among shareholders as dividends. But they did not see that every month fewer people had any purchasing power left. About 85 per cent of most commodities must be consumed by the working classes, and these were being left more and more without money with which to buy things. How came this mockery?

Science led to inventions, and inventions took the place of heavy manual toil, and machines took the place of the toiler, and the capitalist received, as dividends, what otherwise would have gone to wage-earners. One economist calculated that during the last five years before the crash persons whose incomes exceeded $10,000 had increases of 66 per cent., while those whose incomes were below $10,000 had to accept a loss of 27 per cent. The production was not too great for human need, but it was too great for our purchasing power. An Oxford professor says that in our modern system industry devotes Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays to putting men out of work, while on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, it is seeking to provide for those whom it has displaced.

A single machine of today can release tens of thousands of horse-power, so that it does the equivalent of three hundred thousand men, for it never needs to go to sleep. Where, in days not long past, a skilled worker could produce one hundred pairs of shoes in a year, he can now, with the machine, turn out 1,800 pairs. One motor-car factory increased its daily output from 625 to 1,000, but with a reduction of 5,000 men employed. Seven men in casting pig-iron now do the work of 60; the work that employed 128 men in loading it is now done by two. Where one man in eight hours made 450 bricks, a machine will enable the man to produce 40,000. Work in railway shops which called for eight men through three weeks is now done by four men in seven or eight hours. In one year the railways increased their revenue-paying freight by over 4,000,000,000 ton-miles, but they employed 79,000 fewer men. In Canadian railways, between 1920 and

1927, we are told that wages decreased by $23,000,000, paid to 9,000 fewer workers, while traffic increased 30 per cent over 1,500 additional miles of road.

But this has long been going on in factory and shop; we are now watching it in the field. The advent of the combine—a new machine for threshing and harvesting in one operation—has, in four years, wiped out the jobs for about 60,000 men in Saskatchewan alone. In the same province we are told there is a tractor for every third farm. The new feature is that the displacement in the field has come to complicate the displacement from the factory, instead of absorbing its out-of-works.

Mr. J. J. Raskob is reported to have said that our present system produces, in five days, as much as we can consume in seven; that in six years wage-earners have decreased by 427,000 (up to 1929), and the sum paid by $160,000,000, while the value of their products advanced by $2,189,000,000; and of this increased value the process of manufacture was responsible for $1,740,000,000.

Machinery is not by any means the only cause of the loss of purchasing power—the burial of vast masses of gold in vaults in New York and Paris neutralizes the work of digging it out of the rock; and while Paris and New York have, in recent years, held buried nearly $50 worth of gold per capita of the respective countries, the rest of the world has been wriggling along on an average of 12 cents worth of gold per head. But this is another story. It is clear that the unemployed are not explained as unemployable—and if any of them were of that character and became fit so that they were employed, an equal number of others would be laid off. It is the system which enriched us that impoverished them—we, as a community, must in some form pay for the damage we have done, especially as we gained the benefits. How this is to be done puzzles the best of us, but some experiments have been made, and some hints are clear. For us all the truth must be faced, that the unemployed are a direct product of a short-sighted social system, and the system rather than the sufferer should pay the bill.

Help bring the non-union worker into the fold.

Only Thirty-five Hours

In an editorial in The Federationist President Green says:

If every employable person who wanted work had a job, the total number of weekly work hours which each could work is 35. To eliminate the unemployment then, we have only to cut the work-week to 35 hours and put everybody to work. There might be variations in applying this general principle but the method of finding the number of work hours available and then adjusting the work period accordingly would remain the same.

Because we did not apply this principle during the past decade of extraordinary technical change, unemployment was steadily developing even before this business depression. In that period unemployment was not under 5 per cent, or approximately one and one-half millions, and steadily rose even in prosperous days. Machinery made it possible to do more work in less time—work which required 52 hours in 1919 could be done in 34 hours in 1929. Yet the actual average working hours were only 2 hours less—52 to 50.

A reduction in work hours comparable to technical progress would have absorbed workers displaced by machinery. There is something strikingly incongruous in a factory equipped with marvelously powerful, efficient machinery operating a 10 or even an 8-hour day, 6 days a week.

Technical progress should mean freeing human beings for a richer creative life—the kind of life that is necessary in order to provide use for the products our factories are turning out.

Industry is faced with the urgent problem of continuously taking stock of the work hours and adjusting the work period to the number of workers needing work. Adjusting the work hours is basic in developing those principles of balance which will serve as stabilizers to our economic structure.

Adjustments to shorter work periods ought to be made throughout whole industries in order to put no company at a disadvantage. Many who realize the need for a shorter workday are hesitating because of competitors. The Federal Government should provide the data for coordinated efforts to keep the work day properly balanced against changing industrial factors.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1932

Build Up The Membership

ORGANIZATION and numerical strength count today more than any time in our history. Pratically every kind of business and profession is organized, and the larger the organization numerically and financially, the more chance for success.

Many of our members seem to think that our organization is a pretty good sized unit, and so we are. However, there are thousands of carpenters eligible for membership who are still to be reached and until we have practically every eligible carpenter enrolled, we cannot say that our union can accomplish all that is possible to bring prestige and power and better conditions to the carpenters.

In order to make as much progress as possible we need new members. It is therefore necessary and desirable that those who are already members should take a special interest in building up our membership for their protection. Each member can make some effort to induce the non-member to become a member. It will be time well spent and will yield good returns.

In appealing to our members to build up the membership, we know that their hearty co-operation means a bigger and better organization and substantial return.

War Against Depression

OUR organization joins wholeheartedly the United Action for Employment Campaign, inaugurated jointly by the American Federation of Labor, the American Legion and the Association of National Advertisers. The aim of this campaign is to bring all the forces in every community into action to help find employment for the jobless.

Organized labor is playing a leading roll in many cities and co-operating in local committees, working shoulder to shoulder with the other organized forces of community life.

In addition to the labor press and the general press, the National Committee arranged with 96 national advertisers who are using the radio to donate a brief period daily to the transmitting of information concerning the high points in the campaign.

This campaign deserves the support of all classes of people.

It is a noble work.

It is definite in character and practical in results.

It is dealing with the problem of unemployment in a most direct, positive and constructive way.

We feel sure that the members of our organization will join with the forces in their respective communities to make this noble undertaking a success.

Employes' Stock Ownership Has Collapsed

THE business depression has undermined the system of employes' stock ownership and this latest cut to "contentment" for wage earners is traveling the road of all panaceas.

The scheme was heralded as a new day. An economist in an eastern university was so jubilant over the plan that he wrote a book on the subject and predicted that it would result in "an industrial revolution." Wage workers will eventually own industry, he said.

This prediction is fantastic even to emotional folk, when viewed from the standpoint of present-day facts.

Employes of the steel trust, for instance, who receive $1,259 annually or less, may subscribe to but one share of that stock. An official who receives $36,750 annually may buy 14 shares.

These purchasing conditions involve two important features—first, that the steel trust pays certain of its employes the pauper wage of $1,259 annually or less," and, second, that it is impossible for workers to ever control that corporation, even were the "insiders" so inclined.

The alleged "diffusion of wealth" that employes' stock ownership would bring, is no longer accepted. It is not even suggested. Concentration of wealth —rather than diffusion—is the order of the day. Eighty per cent of the nation's wealth is now owned by 4 per cent of the people.

As these facts are being understood by the public, and as stock prices drop, there is less being said of the value of employes' stock ownership.

Anti-union employers are questioning the value of this system. They have discovered that plant or corporation "loyalty" can not be developed in workers who are urged to buy a few shares of stock that has declined 200 and 300 per cent in price, with dividends either suspended or threatened.

These workers are realizing that even when dividends are assured, this income is far below wage gains secured by organized labor.

Anti-union employers are entitled to no credit for being less favorable to employes' stock ownership. They attempted to trap their workers, who reject the system. The employer changes front because he can not challenge a fact.

The scheme has had its day in court. It was an attempt to control workers.

Organized labor has been the one institution that has warned against this feudalizing system.

Timber Growing

THE average American is famous for his keenness in looking for results. He usually wants them out of hand; he does not want to wait for them. He does not want to make an investment in 1932 and wait a reasonable period of time for his reward. He does not have the patience that has built fortunes in the past, and nations as well, and promoted the growth of a better civilization.

There is no better opportunity for investment, it has been pointed out by many, than to purchase abandoned, unfruitful land and grow on it good timber. It will not be many years before there will be a scarcity of timber, and it is a product for which it is difficult to obtain real substitutes.

There are millions of acres of waste land in the country, good for little else than timber growing. Those who have tried it find that the experiment of timber growing is profitable. Yet there seem to be few who actually listen to the appeals that are being made to reforest America. Appeals made in many states to acquire land and reforest the waste places are not being responded to by state governments. Yet there has been enough money wasted in the past two decades to acquire all the waste lands and rehabilitate them and make the countryside fruitful and profitable.

It would be well, as some of the leaders have pointed out, to acquire lands and set unemployed men to setting out tree seedlings.

To rise to the top you must first get to the bottom of things.

* * *

The Union Label guarantees to the purchaser a good product made under fair conditions.

* * *

Amongst the creatures skinned to make a college career glorious, are the pig, the sheep, the coon, and Dad.

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Diamond Brothers Award Work to Non-Union Contractor in Oklahoma City

This office is in receipt of information from Recording Secretary Harry Brust, of Local Union 329, Oklahoma City, Okla., that the firm of Diamond Brothers, operators of a chain of stores of Ladies' ready-to-wear clothes, recently awarded a contract to a firm employing non-union carpenters, notwithstanding the fact that every effort was made by Local Union 329 and its Business Agent to have Diamond Brothers award the contract for the necessary work to some firm employing members of our organization. Local Union 329 therefore takes this means of notifying union carpenters that the Diamond Brothers do not deserve the good will and co-operation of union carpenters.

Los Angeles Industrial Association and Willard Battery Company Employ Non-Union Carpenters

The Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters through its secretary, A. M. Hart, wishes to acquaint the members of our organization with the fact that the Los Angeles Industrial Association is erecting a building of

considerable dimensions in Los Angeles which on completion, it is reported, will be occupied by the Chrysler Automobile Company.

The contract for the erection of this building has been awarded to William P. Neil who is employing non-union carpenters at a scale of 50c an hour and working them all sorts of hours, notwithstanding the fact that officials of the District Council have exhausted all efforts to have the contractor employ members of our organization.

The Los Angeles County District Council also advises that the Willard Battery Company (manufacturers of Willard storage batteries) is erecting a new building in the jurisdiction of the District Council on which building non-union carpenters are being employed at a wage considerably below that provided for in the working rules of the District Council.

Traveling Members Attention

All traveling members are advised to stay away from Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Recording Secretary James Ross of Local Union 203 reports that there is not a sufficient amount of work in that city to keep the local members employed.

* * *

Walter W. Horton, recording secretary of Local Union 563, Glendale, Cal., reports that there is very little building operations going on in that city and a large number of the members of the Local Union are out of work, several of them for many months. He desires all traveling members to be acquainted with this situation and refrain from spending time and money going to that city seeking employment.

Local Union No. 18 Celebrates Golden Jubilee

Local Union No. 18 of Hamilton, Ont., Canada, celebrated the Golden Jubilee anniversary of the Local with a banquet, card party and dance on January 29, 1932.

Brother R. S. Donaldson acted as Toastmaster and related incidents leading up to the formation of the Local Union and its achievements during its existence.

Arthur Martel, member of the General Executive Board from the seventh district, expressed his pleasure in being privileged to be present and related some of the accomplishments of the Brotherhood since its inception. A short address was also delivered by General Representative James Marsh.

Ted. Jackson, secretary of the Ontario Provincial Council, on behalf of the organized carpenters of Ontario, presented to Chairman Donaldson a beautiful illuminated address.

Messages of regret on their inability to be present were received from General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and Brother Tom Moore, president of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress.

Seated at the Speaker's table was Robert Faulks, one of the original charter members of Local Union 18, and so far as is known the only surviving charter member.

Among the old time members present at the banquet were Brother Wm. Frid who gave a very interesting talk on the history of the Local Union since its inception, and Brother Herman Reinholt, a former member of the Amalgamated Society who transferred his membership when the two Locals consolidated, and who stated he was proud of the fact that the General Officers had lived up to their promises in every way for he receives his pension of $45.00 per quarter regularly.

After the speech making card playing was indulged in, which was followed by dancing. All present were loud in their praises of the energetic committee who gave untiringly of their time and effort for the very successful Golden Jubilee entertainment.

Veteran Members Honored

Three veteran members of Local Union No. 343, Winnipeg, Can., whose combined membership in the Carpenters Union in the Old Country and Canada is 160 years, were honored by the members of the Local Union Friday night, February 5th, when each was presented with a bronze buffalo, mounted on Manitoba marble, and a picture of the three.

Brother Neil Crowe, President of Local No. 343 presided, and was supported on the platform by Grant McLeod, president of the Winnipeg Trades and Labor Council, T. L. Brown, president of the Building Trades Council and C. J. Harding, president of the Winnipeg District Council of Carpenters.

Brother Frank Chambers introduced the honored members and gave a general outline of what is being done for the old members both by the General Office and by the Local Union.

In making the presentation Brother Neil Crowe eulogized these Brothers for the services they had contributed to the Trade Union movement. He went on to say that when they had joined the organization it was not a very popular movement, yet they had stuck to the task, and it was through their efforts and others like them that we enjoy the benefits of the organization that we possess today.

Brother Wm. T. Harris joined the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, at Chatham, England, on the 29th of January, 1881. Coming to Winnipeg in May, 1892, he was immediately elected Financial Secretary of his Local Union, a position he held for almost 30 years. During his 40 years residence in the city of Winnipeg, Brother Harris has earned the respect and admiration of the hosts of Trade Unionists with whom he came in contact as an officer of the Carpenters Union.



JOHN ROSSIE FRANK FARISH WM T. HARRIS

The honored members, John Rossie, with 60 years continuous membership, Wm. T. Harris, 51 years continuous membership, and Frank Farish, with 49 years continuous membership, made appropriate replies, thanking the Brothers for their generosity and urging them all to always keep their due books paid up to date.

Brother John Rossie joined the Glasgow Branch of the Associated Carpenters and Joiners of Scotland, on the 13th of November, 1871. An active worker in the organization, he was for many years a member of its General Executive Board. He came to Winnipeg in 1910, continuing to take an active interest in the work of the organization. At the age of 81 he still has the outlook of a young man, and looks forward keenly to the arrival of the "Carpenter" every month.

Brother Frank Farish joined the Dumfries Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners on the 23rd of June, 1883. He transferred to the Winnipeg Local in April, 1911. Of a quiet and retiring disposition Brother Farish has made his influence felt more by personal contact than through holding any official position.

The presentation was followed by a musical program and concluded with all present singing Auld Lang Syne.

Booster Dinner to Help the Unemployed

The following page shows the Governor of Nevada, other officials of that state, officials of Reno, including the Mayor of the city, bankers, newspaper


HUTTON'S HUT
RENO
NEVADA

and other business men, and representatives of 31 labor organizations of Reno who gathered at a luncheon and discussed matters and adopted a program which it is expected will provide employment and decrease the number of idle in that city.

As Reno has no manufacturing enterprises and depends largely on its liberal laws and tourists for its business prosperity, the various interests represented at the luncheon decided to devote their efforts in assisting to promote an encounter, on July 4, between former heavyweight boxing champion Jack Dempsey and a worthy opponent to be selected later.

Leaves Surpassing Record

At the ripe age of eighty years Brother Daniel Cameron of Local Union 586, Sacramento, Calif., passed away January 17, 1932.

Brother Cameron came to Sacramento from Scotland in 1911 and deposited a paid-up card from a Scottish Branch with Carpenters Union 586, and was a member in continuous good standing. He always carried an active working card. He had been a member in continuous good standing in the organization of his craft for 59 years.

Among surviving members of his family are five sons, all of whom are connected with organized labor, two of them being delegates to the Federated Trades Council.

May we attempt to emulate the record of fidelity and strength of this faithful old brother and from his character gain incentive to dedicate ourselves anew to the perpetuation of his proven principles.

Grim Reaper Takes Business Agent of Lake County District Council

Frank R. Wilson, a member of Local Union 599, Hammond, Ind., and for sixteen years Business Agent of the Lake County Indiana District Council of Carpenters died at his home in Hammond on January 31, at the age of 46 years.

Brother Wilson came to Hammond from Streator, Ill., twenty years ago and immediately took an active interest in the affairs of the District Council. He was elected Business Agent of that body in 1916 and continuously held that office until the time of his death.

The very fact that Brother Wilson was continuously re-elected to the office of Business Agent for such a long period of years is testimony of his combined business diplomacy and conscientious interest. That interest existed for the organization as a whole and as individuals, an interest rarely found in one man and hence appreciably remembered, especially by the membership of the Local Unions comprising the Lake County District Council.

DEATH ROLL

C. M. JONES—L. U. No. 2427, White Sulphur Spring, W. Va.

Build the Ships in Uncle Sam's Yards

"Big Navy" men and "Little Navy" men have come to grips in House and Senate. Vinson of Georgia, the new chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, would launch a 10-year construction program to ultimately cost $616,000,000.

Secretary of the Navy Adams and a great majority of the admirals are with Vinson, but President Hoover is noncommittal. The opponents of Vinson's plan insist that the American people will never sustain his demands. Organized Labor has always stood for an adequate navy—one capable of safeguarding our shores against attacks from either the East or West. It recognizes that there is plenty of room for honest differences as to how much of a navy may be required to attain that objective.

On one point however, we believe all should unite—Uncle Sam's warships should be built in Uncle Sam's Navy Yards.

That is a most effective way to "take the profits out of war"; but an even more impressive fact is that government yards can turn out better ships for less money than privately-owned yards.

The explanation is not difficult. Managers of privately-owned yards are thinking always of how much they can make out of the job. The men in Uncle Sam's yards have only one ambition—to turn out the staunchest ships and the best equipment that human skill can produce.

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Swat The Old Man

Editor, "The Carpenter":

This is the attitude of some corporations as well as too many individuals. For some time there has been a gradual trend toward elimination of the older men from employment. For several years there has been rumors and reports that some concerns in the North and the East, in the populated and industrial centers, were drawing the line of taking on new employes at 45 years of age.

We of the great undeveloped Southwest have not taken this threat seriously for the reason that it was too far removed from us, as we thought, but we must wake up, it is a danger signal to every man that labors and is already putting in its appearance here, as evidenced by the following example:

A short time ago the Magnolia Petroleum Company started a wholesale warehouse valued around $10,000 here in San Angelo. There were many idle men and, consequently, many applications for work. If the applicant appeared to be middle-aged or past he was asked his age by the superintendent of construction, and if he declared himself to be over 40 years of age, he was told that he could not be used on the job for the reason that he (the superintendent of construction), had orders from the company not to employ anyone under 21 or over 40 years of age.

This is not such a hardship for the youth under 21, for, as a rule, he has no family responsibilities resting on his shoulders and for the further reason that by the company's plan he will have his opportunity later; nor do we contend that it is unfair for the company to select young men to fill the positions where long-time service is required, since a new employe in such places has to be given a certain amount of training before he can render the efficient service demanded, and the company has the right to expect long service to compensate them for the training.

But for the men employed by the day, the problem is different; they are already qualified else they will not be used, and to refuse a man employment because he has reached the age of 40 years is inhuman and nothing short of cold-bloodedness. Many men above 40 can render more valuable service than the majority of those below that age, and to cut them off here casts them aside just in the prime of their usefulness and at a time when they have their growing families about them and at their most expensive stage.

And many of these would-be employes are now or have been, buying the products of the company that has refused to give them employment when it had it, or would refuse it on the basis of such an arbitrary rule of employment.

One man, a carpenter, applying for work on the Magnolia job here had been a regular customer of the company at one station for over four years and at the time of applying for work was the holder of a courtesy card and owed the company a bill, which he insisted he be given the opportunity of paying with his labor, but he was refused the work because he was 40 years old, and yet that carpenter was as physically fit as any carpenter on the job. A respectful letter of protest was sent to the Fort Worth office of the company, but to no avail, it was not even given the courtesy of a reply; another evidence of inexcusable indifference to individual misfortune or individual appeal for justice.

Of course this company is strong, it has plenty of money but it wants more, as evidenced by their program of expansion. It wants my dollar and yours, but once their unjust rule of employment is known, it seems unreasonable that any man that labors and whose age puts him beyond the possibility of employment, according to their rule, would feel justified in buying their products. They refuse to patronize us. Why patronize them? This attitude should have its appeal to the young man also, that

is if he is unselfish and has the vision to look a few years into the future for his own good, and that of his family.

If we do not effectually resent such rebuffs, we will certainly be called upon to face more as time passes.

C. A. Stone, Rec. Sec'y,
L. U. No. 411. San Angelo, Texas.

Burden of Interest

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After years of study, especially away back from early Egypt to the present time. I can find but one cause of our depression. To boil it down to one word it is just "interest." Interest eats faster than we can earn it. Who pays it all? The workingman, the man who produces wealth. I had a discussion with one of our big factory owners recently and he contended we all paid the cost of our government; I said it was just the workingmen. I had to split hairs to prove my contention. I said: "Suppose all your men should leave your factory and you could not get other men to take their place. With all your clerical force and foremen would there be any wealth turned out?" He answered "No." I said the force should be paid, but actually they do not produce wealth, and he admitted I was correct.

We are in a period of special privileges. Just read Joseph Daniel's article in the January issue of "Plain Talk." He points out how we as a nation have elected men who have passed nothing but special privilege laws for 50 years, that have made it so the few could loan their money and eat us up collectively. In my opinion our banking laws are the most unjust of any country in the world; they take your credit and mine, issue bonds (blanket mortgages) on us and make it the capital for the National Banks. Have you ever known any of them, until this year, to declare a dividend of less than 20 per cent? I have not. Now when any city wants to erect a public building and is obliged to borrow the money and issue bonds, why not have the government issue the money at cost of printing it, the city to pay it back in say 20 or 30 years as they thought best. Are these bonds any safer to issue paper money on because they have gone through a broker's office, drawing interest, than if they went direct to the government and drew no interest? I say they are not. But if we did business for ourselves some would say we would have too much money. I will ask, who has it? Ask Morgan, he still wants more. Then if we issued the money as I suggested, some will say the banks could not loan their money. We who have to pay the interest, need we care about the money lords? Whether they loan it or not, it is theirs; let them keep it to live on.

Was there ever any better money than the first 300 millions of green backs that Lincoln issued? That sum never went below par with gold, but when a special privilege law was passed that it was not good for two items, then it went down so the gold bugs could sell their gold, and the nation stood for it and has been doing so ever since. Just study the banking laws and learn how we are swindled on every turn. We do not study enough, except the funny part of the papers.

Another thing I wish to complain about is that we get divided at our elections. When we as laboring men can stick together, we will get justice and not till then. I have been out to listen to the Communists in order to learn their dope and I told them they were trying to divide the workingmen so they would be sure of getting some of the old parties elected—those special privilege men that Joseph Daniels tells about. A man to be honest with himself must know both sides of any subject, especially if he tries to have an argument.

James Birchard,
L. U. No. 161. Kenosha, Wis.

A Study In Finance

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The mystery of finance and economics seems to be increasing. Paul Warburg a heretofore authority on Finance and Economics is said to have stated before he died that he had concluded that results showed him he knew nothing of these sciences. He was the expert authority in organizing the Federal Reserve Banks, and came from a line of banking ancestors.

All worthwhile labor produces earnings, or properly speaking, wages. Land values or the yearly ground rent outside the rent of improvements on the land, is the result of the industry and

genial behavior of the community, and is therefore the wage of the community now going into private pockets.

In a condition of equity, wages, used to produce more wages, might still be called capital, but the result would be more wages, not interest. The ground rent of land being a public or community product should be taken in place of taxes for public use. That would cut out taxes altogether and bring the price of land to nothing at the same time, no matter how valuable it might be. Paul Warburg's trouble was caused by not understanding man's relation to the land. He predicted the Wall Street crash.

As the land of the world really belongs to the people of the world, and the one who bids the highest rent to the landowner gets the lease now, it follows that the land should be rented from the community every year and parties offering more than the present possessor who owns the improvements should and would have to buy out the improvements; a perfect state of equity, comparable to the discovery of the square of the hypotenuse in its relation to the subtending sides; or the geometrical demonstration of the unknown diameter of a sphere.

Interest on capital is an adventitious imposition on labor, caused by private appropriation of public wages;—the ground rent. A building may be put up and rented. It will never yield more than its reproduction, the insurance, repairs and taxes. Competition in building structures for renting will see to that. If the owner gets more it will come from increase in the value of land separate from the improvements. I have known of land, compelling increasing rents with the sorriest deteriorating improvements.

If taxes were abolished and the ground rent or unimproved value of land taken in place of all other revenue every year, we builders would soon be replacing the miserable shacks the overworked, underpaid, and unemployed have to double up in, at the present time. The party offering the most rent gets the land. The party offering to work the cheapest, gets the job—hence the necessity for labor unions.

T. K. Colegate,
L. U. No. 1977. Rome, Ga.

Management, not Banking, to Blame

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of "The Carpenter" an article entitled "Bankers Arouse Revolt Against Domination" has stirred deep interest in me. This great interest emanates, primarily, from the fact that the author assumes unhesitatingly that there is a strong domination of industrial management by the banking interests, and, secondarily from the fact that he tells of a definite spirit of revolt against that very domination. It appears to me quite clearly that the article puts the shoe on the wrong foot; banking interests are not infringing the realm of management, and there can be no revolt against non-existant infringements.

The main assumption of the article is that management and banking interests are essentially independent interests and entities. Such is in no general sense the case. The truth is that banking is basically a device conceived and developed by management of the most eminent order for the purpose of furthering to the utmost the restricted interests of that management. Banking is not, as the article asserts, interfering with management, but on the contrary is, and always has been, inseparably inculcated into our general system of management, ownership and control. Management evolved banking as an auxiliary department of its own machinery, and the special function of banking, as such, has ever been to provide for and manipulate the most extensive withdrawal of profits by management from the industries managed. In other words, management has been occupied, apart from the actual technical, working operation, maintenance, and development of industry itself, just as fully occupied with developing more effective means of securing profit from industry, and in addition to that, of divorcing that very profit from all connection whatever with the industry that produced it. And banking is the device that management has created and developed for the attainment of this end.

Now, at this point I wish to observe that, while from the general point of view of the mere personnel involved, this device called banking has inevitably reached out and embraced individuals and individual interests, which have no direct participation in general management, etc. Sure-

ly there are stockholders who do little but consume dividends and bankers who just "bank," as it were. But, these inevitable encumbrances must not be allowed to confuse our view of the inate and fundamental view of the system. The great, prime truth is, that management attains its ultimate realization of profit through the device called banking; and banking itself is but the profit securing machinery of management, and apart from management has no substance. Banking is the means whereby management has managed to exploit industry and labor to such an exhorbitant extent as the present economic crisis irrefragably shows; this crisis which the article under consideration declares to be breeding a spirit of revolt!

Thus, to speak of banking as independent, as separate, or opposed to, or in any way inconsistent with our general system of management, is an intolerable fallacy, (hence this discussion). To censure banking interests for infringing on management is worse, for banking is the purposely conceived child of management, and the alleged interference of banking with management, is simply management's "murder finding it ont"! What has generally, fallaciously, and in the article under discussion been called management has been always, at least fifty per cent concentrated, organized, effort at exploitation of industry and labor in favor of the restricted private interests and power of management. Management has held not service, but profit as its goal and efficiency has not been the means to the end of service; but to the end of profit. Banking has simply been the means with which this object has been attained and furthered. Certainly the history of modern industry, and the relative positions of capital and labor today present an irrefragable panorama-like view of that Fact!

While "at least an emergence of management in the next few years" may appear to take place, it will be no emergence, nor will it be a revolt; it can only be the discarding by management of its device called banking, and the adoption by management of some other device (probably also called banking); a new or altered device calculated by management for the same purpose as its worn-out predecessor. These attempted improvements have characterized the activity of our most eminent managements and administrations during the present great crisis. And the most conspicuous characteristic of these schemes has been their consistent, and of late notorious failure to ease the economic tension.

No! Banking is not at fault as such, but rather the prevalent system of industrial and economic management. It is not banking that must change its tactics or field of influence; rather it is the management system, which embraces banking, that must go! Between 25,000,000 and 30,000,000, (a total steadily on the jump) of people deprived of their incomes by our system of management, and offered no effective relief, but mere assuring promises by "smug and opulent" management, say so! If this renovation, or revolution of management entails "revolt," "chaos" or "social convulsion," it is at the feet of inexposably greedy management that the blame and fault is destined to accumulate.

With all respect, but with inflexible insistence I find it necessary to observe, that to say "Banking dominates Management," is to give one's audience every reason to ascertain where the speaker is holding his hat!

In the spirit of uncompromising insistence on the recognition of the true issue in our national crisis I am,

J. D. Elliott,
L. U. No. 33. Boston, Mass.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 201 Celebrates Fourth Anniversary

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On Saturday evening, February 20, 1932, Great Falls, Montana, Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 201 celebrated their fourth anniversary with a dinner in the commodious banquet room of Great Falls Local Union No. 286.

Recording Secretary, Vina Kind, of the Auxiliary acted as toastmistress and acquitted herself in a creditable manner. Brother Chas. O. Heximer gave a review of the organization, also a history of the Auxiliary Union, commending the members on the very great help they have been to Local Union 286 by holding parties and dances, the revenue of which is being devoted to charitable activities among the membership of both the Auxiliary and the Local Union.

President Frank Romig of Local Union 286 gave an interesting talk relative to the union label activities of the members of the Auxiliary.

Brother J. J. Berky, better known as "Uncle Berky," who has been a member of Local Union 286 for more than 30 years and who recently donated the total of a sick and accident benefit of $60.00 from Local Union 286 to the Ladies Auxiliary for general relief work, reviewed trades union history by giving his personal experience for the past thirty years.

President Iva Heximer of the Auxiliary in appropriate words presented the three past presidents—Dona Kuhn, Elva Yeager and Charlotte Lemire, with official membership pins as a token of their fidelity and zeal for the time they served as presiding officers of the Auxiliary.

In addition to the banquet prepared for the adults under the direction of Sister Erickson, the children were also served in an adjoining hall.

At the conclusion of the banquet the guests were entertained by a card party which was followed by dancing. During this time the children were being entertained with games such as children enjoy, in the adjoining hall of Carpenters' building, the home of Local Union 286 and the Ladies Auxiliary Union.

Ladies Auxiliary 201 of Great Falls is the pioneer Auxiliary in the state of Montana and at the banquet it was by common consent that they start another campaign to organize auxiliaries of all Local Unions in the state of Montana.

Unionism As a Stabilizer

There can be but slight doubt, if any at all, but what bona fide labor organization representation is the best mediumship for representative dealings in labor relations. Employers and employes are better served by frank exchanges of opinions and by knowledge of each other's problems. More good can be accomplished by a plan for permitting employes to select their own representation in their own way, provided it is truly a representative selection, than any other plan which may be devised. Employer picked representatives for employes does not carry out the spirit of democracy and sooner or later is bound to be a failure, as evidenced by the fact that the most disastrous strikes and riotous labor disturbances have been those conducted without the restraining hand of labor organizations and conducted under disciplinary rules of order and decency, says the editor of the Baker's Journal.

Of course, there goes with bona fide unionism a responsibility that no reputable labor organization can escape. If it seeks to evade or vary from accepted rules of decency and lawful conduct, it immediately ceases to be entitled to be called a reputable labor union. But labor organizations which have survived the ravages of decades and have insisted upon the fulfillment of obligation on the part of their officers and members are entitled to have the confidence of all the people, because they are the avenues through which the masses of workers give expression to their views and the means by which individuals may seek redress from wrongs and by which they obtain substantial justice. Therefore, no greater public service can be rendered than that open to the organized labor movement. Their existence should be encouraged and their aid in civic, economic and social reforms solicited.

Employers and the public should aid in the development of unionism and lend encouragement to those who are not now affiliated in becoming members of their respective unions. Compact unions are the best safeguards against ultra-radicalism and the numerous other isms with which we are now confronted.

The greatest bulwark of our civilized form of orderly government is the solidified masses of workers. These classes are usually the last to enter into the ranks of the disturbers, yet the most dangerous when such occurs. The suppression of destructionists can be, and, in fact is, accomplished in a better manner through bona fide unionism than any other way. A solidified labor movement participated in by the masses in a full measure would at once dispel any fear as to the malcontents. It is to be hoped, therefore, that our people will bestir themselves to their high sense of citizenship by a more careful study of the advantages to be had from labor organizations.

Organization should be our watchword.

Jobs, Not Doles, Is Workers' Demand

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada in an address at Halifax, Nova Scotia, declared:

"Labor is demanding its inherent right to work and is denouncing doles and charity.

"While contributions and efforts towards direct relief are appreciated," he continued, "labor's purpose is to bring about a condition of society where such endeavor is not needed."

He advocated the adoption of the five-day week, "long overdue," and declared that the six-hour day could be utilized in many industries.

"My faith in Canada is as strong as ever, he declared. "No country has greater opportunities to aid the workers. Canada should lead the way in social development.

"There are obstacles in the way, and not the least is the growing power of great financial interests which are able to dictate to government. This situation must be eliminated.

"We in Canada," he said, "are intelligent enough to remedy conditions without resorting to extreme measures. Labor must use its influence to bring about beneficial legislation and mold public opinion.

"It is the duty of labor to advance its own cause. We workers are proud of Canada, and we call on the public for their moral support."

Wage-Earners Must Organize for Mutual Protection or Suffer

The following editorial was printed in The Evangelist, official journal of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, in its issue of September 25:

"The orgy of wage-cutting indulged in during the past week by the major American corporations was observed with less surprise than keen regret by those interested in the American worker. While it was general knowledge that wages were being slashed by legions of less representative industries throughout the country, it was hoped that the major units of the steel and automotive industries would continue to make some semblance of fairness to labor in view of the pledges made at the President's Conference, November, 1929, that everything would be done to preserve the prevailing wage scale during the period of depression.

"The sufferings of the present depression period will have been worth the enduring if they only bring home to the American workingman, whatever his trade or occupation may be, that if labor is to become articulate against injustice and unfairness, it must be organized."

Wage Cutters Are Given Black Eye by House Committee

The movement to slash wages of Federal workers was side-tracked recently when the House Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments voted to indefinitely postpone consideration of a number of bills aimed at the pay envelopes.

This action, taken in executive session, followed hearings conducted by Congressman John J. Cochran of Missouri, an uncompromising opponent of pay-cutting.

Three members of the House—Rich of Pennsylvania, McGugin of Kansas and Shallenberger of Nebraska—spoke in favor of reductions. Their plea was that they didn't want to cut wages, but they couldn't see how the budget could be balanced without taking it out of the hides of the workers.

The whole weight of organized labor was thrown against the proposal. Representatives of Uncle Sam's workers were out in force armed with data showing the injustice of wage reductions.

President Green wrote a letter to Chairman Cochran, expressing willingness to appear before the committee.

"We are convinced," Green said, "that a return of prosperity cannot be brought about through a persisent reduction in the purchasing power of the people."

Action by the committee does not definitely dispose of the question, but it places a formidable obstacle in the way of those who are demanding wage cuts.

Chairman Cochran not only opposes all tampering with wages of government workers, but has countered the movement by proposing a bill giving them a five-day week.

Congressman LaGuardia, Progressive Republican of New York, tackled the depression in wholesale manner by sponsoring bills calling for a five-day week for government workers, closing post offices and other government offices on Saturday, and providing jobs for itinerant workers and clothing for the destitute.

Banker Economist Urges Five-Day Week as a Just Remedy for Unemployment

Norman E. Towson, economist of the Washington Loan and Trust Company, in a bulletin on "Unemployment: Leisure and its Utilization," declared:

The unemployment problem can be and should be solved at once by reducing the length of the work-week to five days of eight hours or less for all wage and salary earners included in the U. S. Census classification of the "gainfully employed."

Mr. Towson holds that the real goal of man's effort is economic independence, and that the object of independence is to enjoy leisure. The leisure of course should be for all, obtained by labor-saving machinery and other labor eliminating methods of modern industrial science, and not for a few rich and voluntary idle parasites above living on profits and an army of compulsory jobless below living on charity.

In support of his contention that shortening the hours of work for all now employed is a practicable way of settling the unemployment question, Mr. Towson says:

"There are normally 48 million workers gainfully employed in American industry. The present number of unemployed is roughly estimated at six million, leaving the number of those now employed at 42 million.

"Let us say that 42 million workers, employed eight hours a day, six days a week, do 2,016 million hours' work per week. If their employment were reduced to eight hours a day, and five days a week, the same number of workers would perform only 1,680 million hours' work per week.

"At that rate it would require 50.4 million workers to perform the same amount of work, or more than the total number employed before the problem of unemployment became such an urgent one.

"Thus there would be made allowance for increasing population and increasing technical efficiency before the problem again becomes important."

Mr. Towson's estimate that the 40-hour week would provide work for the 6,000,000 jobless is quite close to the estimate of the American Federation of Labor that there is but 35 hours' work per week for all workers, employed and unemployed, which would take care of present domestic consumer demand and export commodities.

Living on Children

The census figures on child labor, while available for only 18 states, show that one out of every twelve children under 16 years of age is at work. This census was taken in April, 1930, when there were millions of unemployed adults. We know perfectly well that children denied opportunity for mental and physical development are seriously handicapped for life, but we have not yet taken the social steps necessary to assure children their heritage and to leave the work opportunities for adults.

We have it within our power to make this depression with its unprecedented distress from unemployment memorable for constructive protection for children. Child labor is not only not needed during this peak unemployment, but it hinders our efforts to get employment for adults. By taking all minors out of gainful employment and sending them to school we can atone for some past mistakes. We can assure ourselves higher social standards by strengthening our child labor and compulsory school-attendance laws and thus eliminate competition of child labor with adult workers.

State legislation should be supplemented and safegnarded by Federal regulation. The first step to this end is ratification of the child labor amendment by the necessary number of state legislatures. This is an undertaking upon which Labor will need the co-operation of other organizations interested in child welfare. Protection for children should be among the paramount issues of every state labor program.

Unionism is the worker's lifebelt.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLV.

We agreed, in the last lesson, to give a solution to the problem of ascertaining the number of shores necessary to support the weight of a concrete slab, plus the weight of a possible live load equal to five times the weight of the slab, or, in other words, using a safety factor of 6.

The first thing we want to know is the compressive strength, with the grain, of the various kinds of wood, that might be used for shores. According to good authority, the average extreme load per square inch, with the grain, for shores, not over 15 times as long as the narrowest side, is as follows:

White oak, 4,500 pounds; white pine, 3,500 pounds; Georgian Yellow pine, southern long-leaf pine, Canadian white and red pine and chestnut, 5,000 pounds; Douglas, Oregon, and yellow fir, 6,000 pounds. Short-leaf yellow pine, red pine, Norway pine, eastern fir, hemlock, cypress, cedar, California redwood and spruce, 4,000 pounds.

The formula for obtaining the extreme load per square inch of sectional

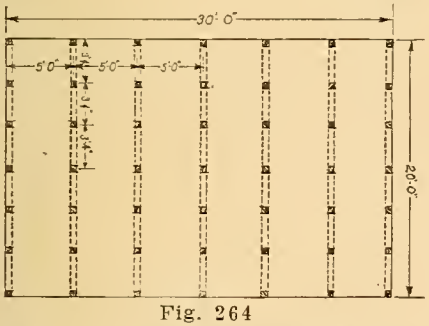


Fig. 264

area for shores longer than 15 times the width of the narrowest side of the shore, is:

$$S \text{ equals } U - \left(\frac{U \times L}{100\ D}\right)$$

In this formula

S represents, extreme load per square inch of the sectional area of the shore;

U represents, compressive strength of the wood per square inch, with the grain;

L represents, length, in inches, of the shore;

D represents, width of narrowest side of the shore in inches.

Here is an example:

What safe load will a 4 x 4 short-leaf yellow pine shore, 10 feet long, carry, using a safety factor of 6?

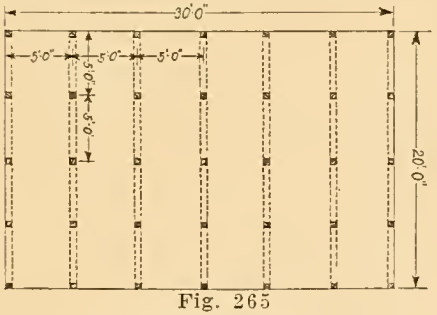


Fig. 265

In the list given above, we find that short-leaf yellow pine will support an extreme load per square inch of 4,000 pounds, or the value of U. The shore is 10 feet long, which reduced to inches gives us the value of L, or 120 inches. The narrowest side of a 4 x 4 is 4 inches, giving us the value of D. Substituting these values for the various terms in the formula, our problem reads:

$$S \text{ equals } 4000 - \left(\frac{4000 \times 120}{100 \times 4}\right)$$

equals 2800 pounds, or the extreme load per square inch of sectional area of the shore. By dividing 2800 by 6, the factor of safety, we will have 466, or the safe load in pounds per square inch of sectional area. The sectional area of a 4 x 4 is 16 square inches. So by multiplying 466 by 16 we will have the safe load in pounds for a 4 x 4 shore 10 feet long, or 7456 pounds. In the lesson before this one, we found that the dead weight, plus the possible live weight, that would have to be taken into

consideration, for every square foot of 6-inch reinforced concrete slab, was 450 pounds. By dividing 7456, the safe load for a 4 x 4 shore, by 450, the combined live and dead load per square foot of slab, we get 16, plus, or the number of square feet of 6-inch reinforced concrete slab that a 4 x 4 shore will safely support. 16, plus, will go into 100, six times, which means that it will require six 4 x 4 shores for every 100 square feet of slab.

Fig. 264 shows a plan, 20 feet by 30 feet, in which the shores are so spaced that 6 shores will support 100 square feet of slab, without horizontal bracing. The location of the shores are indicated by the heavily shaded squares, and the dotted lines show the direction of the beams that rest on the shores and support the joists. It will be noticed that the lines of shores are spaced 5 feet from center to center; and the shores in the lines are spaced 3 feet, 4 inches from center to center. While we show these shores spaced 3 feet, 4 inches; in practice, they would probably be spaced 3 feet, or 3 feet, 6 inches. It is a matter of common sense, to make the spacing

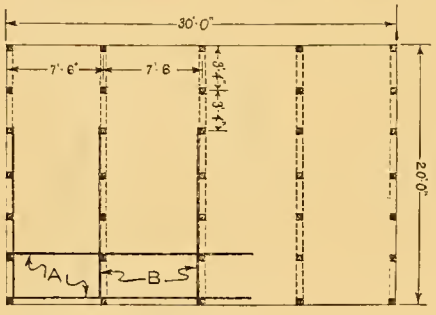


Fig. 266

as convenient as possible. Shifting the spacing a few inches one way or the other, will affect the margin of safety so little that it is justifiable. Of course, if the margin of safety is narrow, then the shifting should be made in its favor, but when there is a wide margin of safety, the shifting can safely be made against it.

If the shores are substantially braced horizontally, and the braces are spaced not over 15 times the width of the narrowest side of the shore, which in a 4 x 4 would be 60 inches, or 5 feet; then the solution of the problem is simple. For example, we would divide the average extreme load per square inch of sectional area of the shore, which in this case is 4,000 pounds, by 6, the factor of safety, and we would have 666, or the safe load, in pounds for every square inch of sectional area. The shore being a 4 x 4, we would have a sectional area of 16 square inches. Multiplying 666 by 16, would give us 10656, or the safe

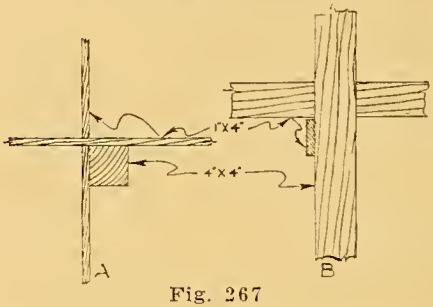


Fig. 267

load in pounds for a short-leaf yellow pine 4 x 4 shore, 10 feet long. By dividing 10656 by 450, the combined live and dead load, in pounds, of a square foot of 6-inch concrete slab, we would have 24, or the number of square feet of concrete slab a 4 x 4 shore will safely support, if braced substantially every 5 feet. Now, it will require as many shores to support 100 square feet of slab, as 24 is contained in 100, or 4 shores.

Fig. 265 shows one way of spacing the shores so that 4 shores will support 100 square feet of slab. Here both the lines of shores and the shores in the line are spaced 5 feet from center to center. This spacing is objectionable, unless the beams that rest on the shores and support the joists are heavy enough to carry the weight safely. Nothing less than 4 x 6es should be used for beams when the shores are spaced in this way. It should be remembered, that this spacing requires that the shores be braced horizontally every 5 feet, and both ways.

Fig. 266 shows, perhaps, a better way of spacing the shores so that 4 shores will support 100 square feet of slab. Here the lines of shores are spaced 7 feet, 6 inches, which is just right for 8-foot or 16-foot joists. The shores in the lines are spaced 3 feet, 4 inches, making the spacing close enough to use 4 x 4 beams for supporting the joists. At A, are pointed out two braces running lengthwise, and at B, we are showing braces running crosswise. Fig. 267 shows how the braces are fastened to

the shores. At A, we show a plan of the joint, and at B, an elevation.

In the next lesson we want to see whether the beams we suggested in the last two paragraphs are strong enough to carry the load.

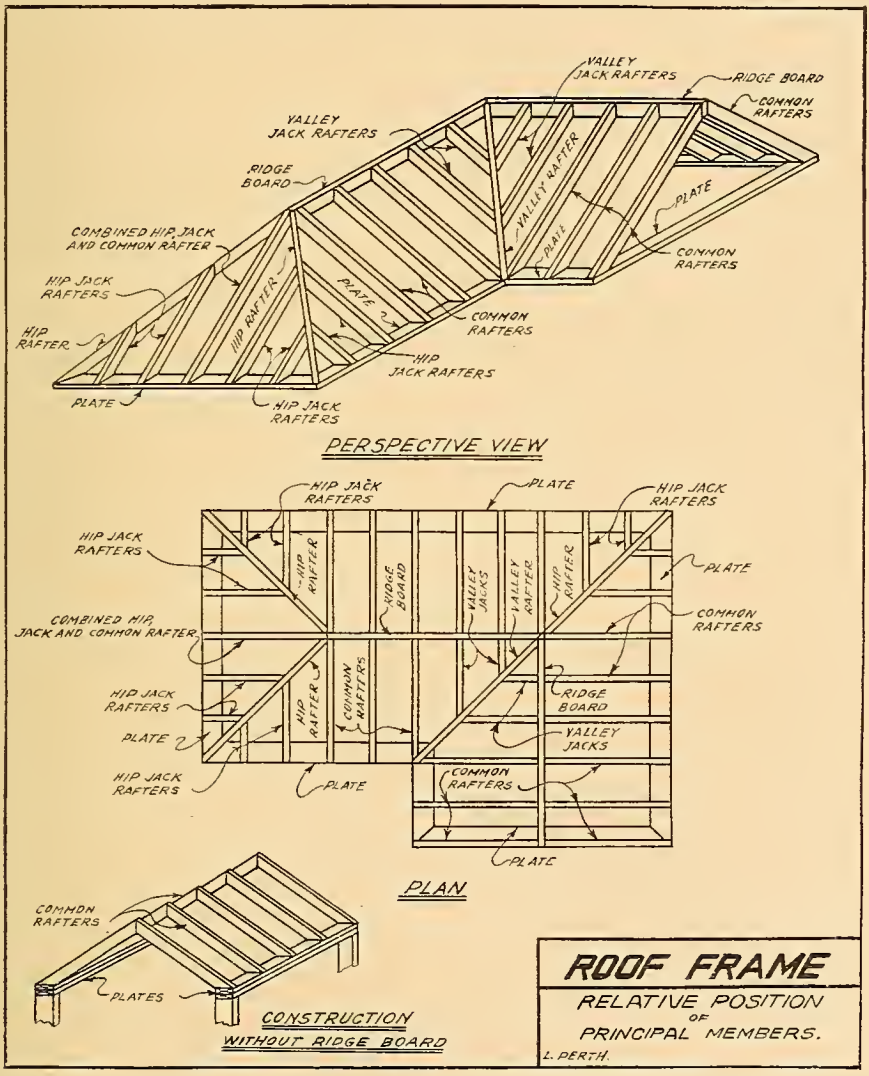
THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART THREE

While the mechanical part of the roof framing is quite simple and generally pretty well understood by the average craftsman, the main difficulty of the subject may be attributed to the fact that there are so many different types of roof and modifications, and such a great variety of roof pitches.

There are no two roofs alike and each roof may be regarded as an individual job which must be treated independently. Therefore it is very essential that the carpenter should thoroughly master the rudimentals of roof framing, fix in his mind firmly the fundamental principles which govern the subject so as to be able to apply this general knowledge to each separate case.



Although there is no doubt in our mind that our readers are well familiar with the general terminology used in roof framing, we however deem it necessary to review the elements of the roof frame, the functions of its various members and their relation to each other. This will benefit not only those to whom the subject is new but also the older members who have been framing roofs for some time past. For there are many phases in the subject of roof framing which are being interpreted differently by many members of the craft and while some of the interpretations are correct, others are quite erroneous and it is the object of these series not only to impart the essential information of how to apply the Steel Square to roof framing but also to apply it well.

Returning to the subject of roofs—there are numerous types of roofs and a great variety of pitches. There may be two roofs of the same type but of different pitches. There also may be two roofs constructed with the same pitch, but their shapes are different.

Roofs may be classified as: Lean-to roofs, Gable roofs, Hip roofs, Gable and valley, or Hip and Valley roofs.

A Lean-to is the simplest kind of a roof. It has only a single slope and is sometimes called a Shed roof. A Gable roof is a type most commonly used. It has two slopes meeting at the center or ridge and forming a gable. It is a very simple form of roof and perhaps the easiest to construct.

A Hip roof consists of four sides all sloping toward the center of the building. The rafters run up diagonally to meet the ridge into which the other rafters are framed.

A Gable and Valley or Hip and Valley is a combination of two Gable or Hip roofs intersecting each other. The Valley is the place of meeting of two slopes of the roof running in different directions. There is a great variety of modifications of this roof and the intersections usually are at right angles.

The plates form the lower part of the roof frame and the ridge boards are uppermost members. The rafters connect the plates to the ridge boards and thus complete the roof structure.

The rafters are the most important members of the roof frame since their correct length and proper cuts govern the strength of the entire roof frame. The entire subject of roof framing consists in the establishing of methods that enable you to obtain the correct length and bevels of the various rafters, and how to put them together so as to secure the maximum strength and stability with the least expenditure of labor and minimum waste of material.

The accompanying drawing entitled "Roof Frame" was prepared for the purpose of illustrating the subject and the study of this diagram will prove to be of great assistance in mastering the elements of roof framing and the use of the Framing Square as well.

EMERGENCY MANTEL

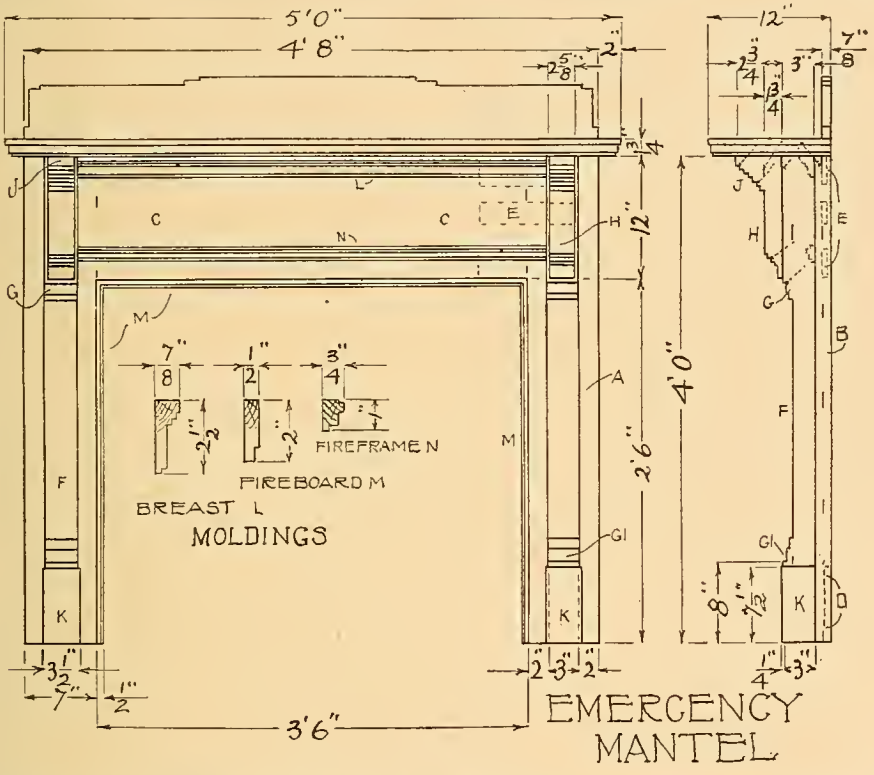
(By Chas. A. King)

That is just what it was, an "Emergency Mantel," and on the chance that a similar emergency might demand similar treatment, or that some fellowcraftsman would like to make such a mantel between jobs I will pass it along.

The mantel that was ordered had been transformed into kindling wood when the truck went into the ditch. The owner was in such a desperate hurry to get the job finished that he had made an attractive bonus offer if the house should be completed and ready for a honeymoon couple by a certain date, and time was getting scarce. It was his honeymoon and he was a good fellow, and we all wanted to help him out, but the time required to get a new mantel from the factory would queer the bonus. While we speculated on possibilities the boss sat down on a horse with a pencil and a piece of board and soon a sketch of a modernistic type of mantel took form. "Mack" was called and two heads bent over the sketch; evidently there was harmony of thought and impulse for soon they had assembled certain pieces of pine, poplar and basswood boards and pieces of bill stuff, and the portable circular saw was singing its merry song. As the mantel was to be painted, almost any combination of seasoned wood was permissible.

The sides A, 7/8" (or 13-16") x 7" x 4'0", outsides B 7/8" x 7/8" and the breast G, 7/8" x 12" x 3'6" were cut. The outsides were fastened with nails and liquid glue to the back of the sides to allow the mantel to be fitted over the base at D. The breast and sides were joined together with 3/8" fish plates E

glued and screwed on the back, for there was no time to make a dowelled joint and wait for the glue to set. The pilasters F 2¼" x 3" x 4'0" were sawed from a piece of 3" x 5"; pieces G and G1 were made ¾" thick and 3" wide, one end of each being cut as suggested on the circular saw and the cuts smoothed with file and sandpaper. The assembled mantel breast or frame was



smoothed and sandpapered, pieces F G and G1 glued and blind nailed together, smoothed, sandpapered and fastened to the sides with screws and nails driven from the back.

The shelf was cut to size, squared and the square angles of the modernistic edge molding worked out on the saw. Note that in this type of molding design the members are of different widths and depths, for as in all design variety is an essential element. The shelf was smoothed and fastened to the top of the assembled mantel frame by glue and blind toe nailing from the back, and from the front of pieces G. Truss members H 1¾" x 2⅝" were made, fastened with glue and blind nailed, and pieces J made, fitted and fastened by the same methods, and the sides of H and J made flush and sandpapered. Note the repetition of equal angles of H and J which form masses of shadowy detail and adds much to the interest of the ensemble.

Bases K were made of ¼" pieces, glued and bradded in place. The pieces which form the pilasters and trusses were not kiln dried but they were old seasoned stock and have made no trouble because the grain of all pieces involved was parallel so any shrinking and swelling was all the same way. Breast moldings L, fireboard moldings M and fire frame moldings N were made on the circular saw, smoothed as far as possible with a well conditioned rabbet plane, well sandpapered, fitted and fastened with glue used sparingly, and brads. The fireboard moldings were loosely fastened to allow their back edges to be scribed against the brick fire place front. The backboard was made as indicated and fastened in place after the mantel was set up.

In this case the mantel harmonized perfectly with the room which was decorated in modernistic motives. The cost of the mantel was about 15% less than a new one of similar design would cost in the city, transportation not considered, and the honeymoon motive and the bonus made the incident highly satisfactory to all concerned.

GIVE THEM A CHANCE

(By H. H. Siegele)

Our apprentices are starting in at the trade where our fathers left off. That is to say, the old carpenter used to get the finishing material on the job, or in the shop, but in these days it comes from the mills ready to put on, and in some instances "ready-cut," so that the carpenter has to hunt longer for the right piece than it would take him to cut it and put it on. Of course, that isn't true where the material is systematically handled, but there is where the rub comes in. What good does it do to be systematic, if some one along the line mixes the whole assortment of

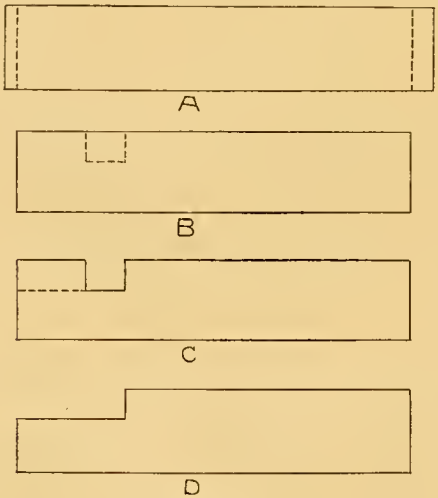


Fig. 1

ready-cut material up? We worked on one of those "confounded" things. . . . once.

It is unfortunate that our apprentices so seldom get to make sash, doors, window frames, mouldings, panel work, and innumerable other things, that our fathers had to make. They become journeymen, not knowing how to do these things, and perhaps never will . . . Who, or what, is going to come to the rescue, and salvage this mental equipment that is going to waste because our boys do

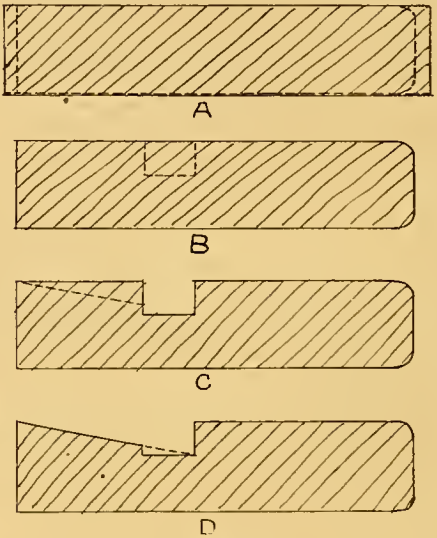


Fig. 2

not have a chance to cultivate and develop it. . . Why not, next time you need window frames, make them on the job instead of getting them from the mill, all ready to set? And the door jambs, can't you make them? Look at Fig. 1. The dotted lines at A show about how much has to be taken off the edges in order to straighten and size the rough material; B shows how it should be plowed; C shows it plowed, and by dotted line, what must be taken off with a jack plane or a rabbet plane, and D shows the rabbet completed. The same is true with window stools. Fig. 2, A, B, C and D shows the same process of evolution. The results, though are different; namely, the rabbet is beveled, and one edge has the corners rounded.

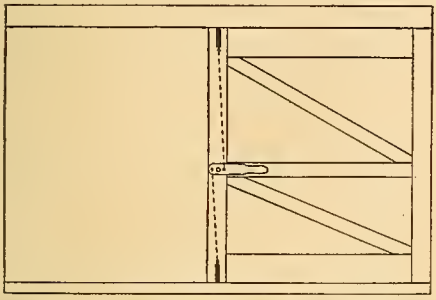
Give the apprentices a chance.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue I see a sketch of a New Door Holder that is to keep it open. Here is one to keep it closed, especially on rented garages as the renter does not always put in the bolt at the bottom; the top one does that itself—result, if the door swells, it will not

open freely. In this arrangement, as you will see, both bolts catch with the one push; the lever arrangement on the chains works both ends when opening



the door. Note, of course, the bolts are both top bolts with beveled plunger. This was told me by a brother carpenter who conceived the idea and put them on garage doors owned by himself.

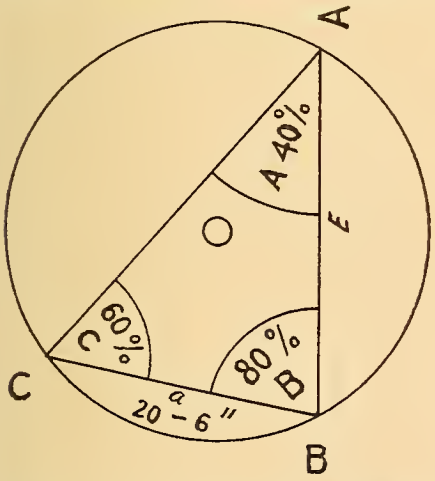
R. Clark,
L. U. No. 127. Derby, Conn.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In regard to the problem on page 58 of the January issue, I think my method will meet the wishes of our readers:

Draw two lines to form angle of 40 degrees, called A. Measure the length



given for one line, center this line and form circle. This given line being segment of circle where the other line of angle A, 40 degrees, cuts the edge of circle, is the length of that side—then join the other two points.

Chris Davies, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There has been some discussion and some mistakes about finding the lengths of valley rafters for different pitched roofs.

Therefore I have investigated it to simplify a good rule for such lengths.

The discussed problem was that two roofs united by valleys were 10 ft. high and 40 ft. wide for the large roof and 8 ft. and 30 ft. wide for the small roof.

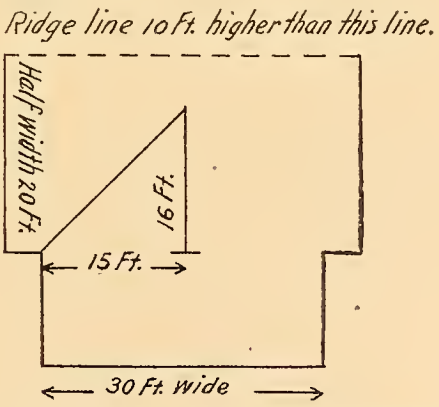
Frank De Guerre gives a rule for it in the February issue; but, the rule is so much hidden under his own way of thinking that it makes it another problem to find the causes of it.

But to escape from three computations in square root he finds the square root of three squares at one operation; that leaves only another square root to find, and that is for the long rafter.

The following rule states it so that it is understandable to all and the practical part of it is shorter than Brother De Guerre's, and it has only one operation in square root.

If Brother DeGuerre's solution had been as explanatory as the lengths are right, it would have been a good solution.

The following drawing shows all the necessary lines required, so as to enable us to understand the causes of the lengths:



Looking downward on this drawing, all the lines are level, the outside one being the plates and when the point A is considered as 8 feet higher, that gives the enclosed rafter line, and that is the reason that 15 squared plus 16 squared plus 8 squared equals the square root of 545. equals 23'.345".

By proportion we can also get the length of long valley rafter, thus—

8 ft. is to 10 ft. as 23.345 is to 29 ft. .1825.

The short rafter is therefore 23 ft. 4⅛ inches.

The long rafter is 29 ft. 2 1-5 inches. 1-5 is nearly 3-16". Then there is a slice taken off the top end. Half of the thickness of the lumber which the rafter leans against.

At the 10 ft. ridge it may be a ½ inch off.

At the short valley top it is likely to be ⅞" off.

W. I.

* * *

Who Is Who And Why?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

For several years I have been reading "The Carpenter" and watch monthly for its arrival, enjoying the Craft Problems mostly. For sometime I have wanted to write relative to some of these problems but neglected doing so. As I am very much interested in the roof framing problems, none of which escape me, I am writing relative to Brother Wm. DeMar's Problem which appeared in the April, 1931, issue on page 53.

In all due respect for the various Brothers I offer these corrections in the most humble manner and wish them understood in that way, however, I fail to see how men can frame the same roof with so many different length rafters, and all be correct.

In the June 1931, issue, page 59, Brother Davis' answer to DeMar's problem stated the run of the long rafter was 31'3" which is 31.25' Squared plus 10' Squared equalling 1076.562; extract the square root equals 32.84' equals 32' 10⅛" length of long Valley Rafter which is just 3' 7 15-16" too long. The short valley he does not give.

W. I.

Short Valley rafter of 22.625' equals 22'7½"; is 8⅝" too short. Long Valley rafter of 28.281' equals 28'3⅜"; is 10¾" short.

Then again in the November issue Page 54 he says the Sq. Rt. of 625 equals 21.932'. I will ask him to square 25 and see if the result isn't 625, a Perfect Power, (Plain Involution and Evolution) so he must be wrong again.

Chas. J. Parmalee

This Brother has the right solution but his square must be a little off, or he wasn't real accurate in taking his measurements.

Here is what he has: 22' squared plus 8' squared equals 548; extract Sq. Rt. equals 23.40' equals 23'4¾". Here he is just ⅝" of 1" too long.

Now we will take 8: 10 : : 23.4 . X, X equals 29.25' or 29' 3" but he calls it 29'4¼" here he is 1¼" off on his own solution or 2⅛" off of the correct answer.

Whereas a right angle triangle whose sides are 15 and 16 respectively has a hypotenuse of 21.93' squared equals 480.925 plus 8' squared equalling 64 equals 544.925; extract sq. rt. equals 23.343 equals 23'4⅛"—correct length short valley rafter. Now we take as before 8' : 10' : : 23.343 : X and X equals 29.178' equals 29'2⅛"—correct length Long Valley.

Now! Here comes Brother A. L. Walter of L. U. 436 of Floyd Knobs, Indiana, in the September issue who is a real roof framer, as Brother M. S. pronounces himself, of the old school class.

Well when I made this notation of Brother Walter's town it somehow struck me as being in the Southern part of Indiana so I just had to look it up on my maps and sure enough there it was down along the Ohio River just across from Louisville, Ky., which is just 64 miles from my place of birth, Owen County, Ky. and I take from his way of explanation, he had the same kind of schooling I had—that if things couldn't be done one way they could another, and lots of times several ways. therefore he has given practically three ways to find the lengths of these rafters and I have checked and doubled checked them all both by the Square Root method and by my old Sargent 400 B. R. Square (which gives the full rafter lengths for given run and which I consider the best Framing Square on the market today) and I pronounce these solutions correct to the ⅛ of 1 inch and this is just ⅛ of 1 inch closer than Brother M. S. arrived at, and I think if anyone wants the correct solution on a job of this kind Brother Walter would be the person to consult.

In passing I wish to say that at some future date I wish to take up the problem of Extraction of Square Root as I

had it taught me back down in a little country school house in Old Kentucky which to me, (though those methods seem crude to some today) has the modern teaching beat a block, and as this is a problem the most of our carpenters are not very familiar with, I think I have something a little different to offer than I have ever seen published on this subject.

A. W. Brock,
L. U. No. 661. Ottawa, Ill.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Not wishing to criticise Brother DeGuerre, but his example of the rule he has submitted in solution of Brother De Mar's problem evidently has not been checked and double-checked.

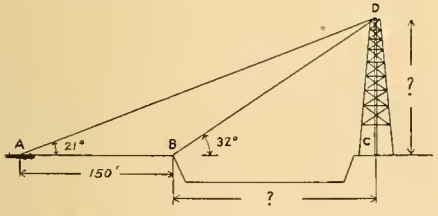
Using his rule I believe the following solution to be more correct.

Sq. of Height 8 x 8 equals 64.
Sq. of Run No. 1, 15 x 15 equals 225.
Sq. of Run No. 2, 20 x 20 equals 400.

Sum equals 689.

Sq. Root of Sum equals 26.25 equals Length Short Valley. Multiplied by 10 equals 262.5; divided by 8 equals 32.8 Length of Long Valley.

I am submitting the following problem thinking perhaps some of the trigonometry fans would like to work on it. Perhaps it can be solved by a simpler method, but I think not.



A is a track. B is edge of a river bank.

C is an oil-rigger. In order to estimate cost of a span to carry a pipe line across the river the width of the river is required, also height of oil-rigger. The bearing angle by transit from point A to point D is 21 degrees. Angle B is 32 degrees.

Distance between A and B is 150 feet. What is distance from B to C and C to D?

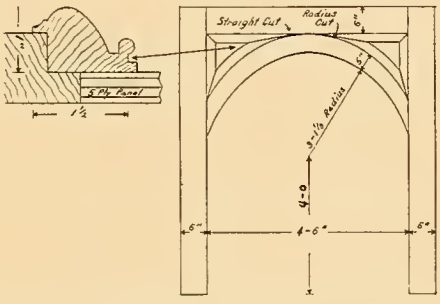
This is an actual example and may come in handy to a brother some time.

H. Frank Lewis,
L. U. No. 1921. Hempstead, L. I.

Wants Advice on Molding

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting herewith a rough sketch of a front with a molding cut similar to sketch, in the hope that some reader of "The Carpenter" will explain the proper method to use in cutting this molding—the straight or the radius cut. I tried the straight cut but could not



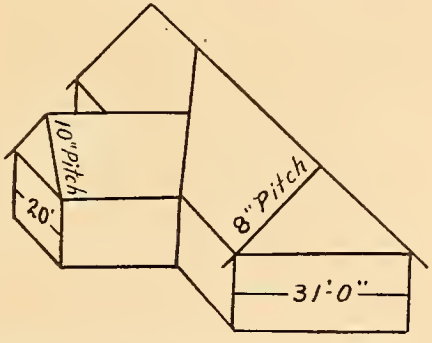
get it to member and had to use the radius cut to get a good job of it. A fellow worker claims it will member with a straight cut and I claim it will not. I will look forward to a future issue of "The Carpenter" for the proper method for the information of myself and brother members.

J. B.

Information Requested

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will some brother please tell me in our journal what figures on the steel



square to use per foot run to get the length of the long and short valley rat-

ters of a roof of unequal pitch, as shown in accompanying sketch.

The large gable being 31 feet wide having a pitch of 8 inches to the foot, and the small gable being 20 feet wide having a pitch of 10 inches to the foot.

John Christensen,
L. U. No. 804.

Tuttle's Estimator

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Here it is brothers, a craft problem that all of us should be interested in and one that can be used every day in the year.

How to get away from carrying a tool box and at the same time boost your earning power at least 50 per cent.

How a certain thing was originally done when it was first worked out.

For instance a wall 80 feet long and 10 feet high composed of 2" x 4" studding spaced 16 inches on center including three (3) plates. 80 x 12 (to get length of wall in inches) equals 960 inches divided by 16 inches (the distance studding are spaced) equals 60, (the number of pieces for studding) x 6⅔ (the number of feet in one piece 10 feet long) equals 400 (the total board feet in studding) plus 3 x 80 (for obtaining the linear feet for three plates) equals 240 x ⅔ (the board feet for each linear foot of 2" x 4") equals 160 feet total for plates.

400 (the board feet for studding) plus 160 (the board feet for plates) equals 560 the total board feet for studding and plates or 80 x 12 equals ? divided by 16 equals ? x 6⅔ equals ? plus 80 x 3 equals ? x ⅔ equals 560.

The way it may be done today if you know how 80 x 7 equals 560.

That is my business to show you how and where the dividing line is between the journeyman carpenter and the foreman, building superintendent or even the general contractor. You will readily see that the figure 7 takes the place of all the other calculations. Of course the board feet in first studding to start the space or 6⅔ feet will have to be added to this amount no matter which way you figure it.

One hour's study with this system will enable even the apprentice to do things that his employer could not do using any other method of calculation and will make anybody do things that would have seemed impossible to them before they understood this simple method for taking quantities.

The above calculations have been shortened from time to time but I have boiled it down and I am sure no more short cuts will ever be made on any of the calculations used in this system.

This is an estimating system for making a quantity survey of a building by using the shortest and most accurate method ever devised and using constant figures in table form, each and every one shortening the different operations for different constructions as much as the one just used.

This system is new, right off the griddle, worked out in a different way and in a class by itself without competition.

For further information address A. C. Tuttle, 202 S. Cleveland Avenue, Fayette, Mo.

Dudley Lock Corporation Announces New Combination Lock

All carpenters like to keep informed about new developments that may prove useful to them at some time. The combination door lock announced by the Dudley Lock Corporation of Chicago is such an innovation. It can be used on outer or inner doors in homes, apartments, garages, storerooms, cabinets—wherever extra safety is desired. It is of three tumbler construction—so carefully worked out that it cannot be manipulated successfully by anyone who does not know the combination.

It is similar in principle to the combination locks used by banks and trust companies to protect their safety deposit vaults. Where desired, the same combination can be used throughout the entire house or apartment. As there are hundreds of thousands of possible combinations, a particular combination can be changed where desired in the interests of safety.

An easy manipulation of the combination and the door is open to the rightful entrant but closed securely against all others.

No more worrying over lost keys and the fear that some unscrupulous person will find and duplicate them.

This combination door lock operates on the same principle as the combination locks and padlocks used by millions of students in high schools and colleges throughout the country for many years.

Douglas Fir Plywood Announces $6,500 "Cash For Designs" Offer

Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers has announced a new "cash for ideas" plan which holds considerable interest for carpenters, builders and cabinetmakers.

One division of this plan offers $1,500 in prizes for the best architectural designs using Douglas Fir Plywood for home and office interiors.

The second division is not a contest but an outright purchase offer. By its terms this association of all United States mills producing Douglas Fir Plywood will pay $25 cash for every acceptable "idea sketch" or working plan for the use of Douglas Fir Plywood in building construction, remodeling, cabinet making, etc. A total of $5,000 will be paid for these plans.

The chief requirement is that designs must show practical, desirable uses of Douglas Fir Plywood. The fullest advantage should be taken of the unusual characteristics of this wood—lightness combined with great strength; extra nail-holding power; resistance to splitting, breaking, shrinking, swelling and warping; wide range of thicknesses, and sizes up to 4 feet by 8 feet; and available with sanded surface.

$25.00 each will be paid for acceptable ideas incorporating Douglas Fir Plywood in the following general classes of use.

(1) Construction and remodeling. Home and office wall and ceiling treatments; built-ins; convenience features for kitchen, dining room, garage, etc.; closets, pantries, shelving; details for extra basement or attic rooms, such as dens, recreation rooms, bedrooms.

(2) Special carpentry and cabinetmaking. Camping, workshop, and office equipment; furniture; toys, games and novelties; displays and store fixtures; restaurant conveniences; salable commercial articles, etc.

(3) Manual training projects. Elementary and advanced plans suitable for classroom work.

Carpenters, builders and others wishing to submit designs will find full details in the Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers' advertisement on pages 2 and 3 of this issue.

The purchase offer and architectural contest are a part of the national advertising campaign being conducted by Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers.

Now It's Service Stations For Houses

Although service stations are plentiful to which a person can take his automobile that is out of repair, strangely enough until recently there has been no such maintenance service for his house.

That there is need for such a service is seen when one considers that there are some 24,000,000 houses in the United States, of which number perhaps 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 are five or more years old, and that a very large proportion of these older houses have been found by recent surveys to be sadly in need of repairing or remodeling. Many of the dwellings are said to be in such poor physical condition as to require prompt measures to prevent serious depreciation in value.

The principal reason for the householder putting off needed improvements is believed to be his not knowing whom to consult. He can, of course, obtain the necessary materials from the dealer in lumber and building material, but then there enters the question of engaging a competent mechanic. The case is analogus to a person who wants an automobile having to order the various parts and then hire a mechanic to assemble them.

To save home owners all this inconvenience and make it easy for them to have repairing and remodeling done, one of the large manufacturers of building material, with dealer agents in all cities and in thousands of towns, has inaugurated The Home Inspection Service. In operation of this novel service, which is entirely free and without obligation to the householder, the local material dealer agrees to give houses a yearly inspection, submitting to the owner a complete report of everything needed to put the house in good condition, even to such small items as the repairing of loose moldings or sticking doors and windows.

Nor does the service end here. The dealer will, if desired, take full charge of the job, submitting an estimate of the cost of the completed work, material

and labor, for the owner's approval, furnishing the materials, engaging and supervising the various classes of workmen needed, and, when necessary, even helping the owner to make arrangements to pay for the installation by monthly payments.

The Home Inspection Service is particularly timely because of the means it offers of providing work for a large number of unemployed. Most dealers offering the service have seen fit to associate themselves with unemployment relief activity and are prepared to furnish labor of any kind, such as men and women to do odd jobs around the house. Every sale and use of a piece of building material benefits many persons—the mechanic, the dealer and his employes, the factory workers, and, most of all, the owner of the dwelling; for where can a man make a better investment than in lasting improvements to his home?

Because of its bearing on unemployment relief and on civic improvement—beautifying of streets and fostering of pride in the home—the Home Inspection Service is said to be receiving the support and co-operation of chambers of commerce, employment relief bodies and other local organizations.

We Need Friends

We should never let a friend go out of our lives if we can by any possibility help it. If misunderstandings arise, let them be quickly set aright. Friendship is a too rare and sacred a treasure to be thrown away lightly. And yet many people are not careful to retain friends. Some lose them through inattention, failing to maintain those little amenities, courtesies, kindnesses which cost so little and yet are hooks of steel to grapple and hold our friends.

Worry is the compound interest we pay on trouble, before it comes due.

* * *

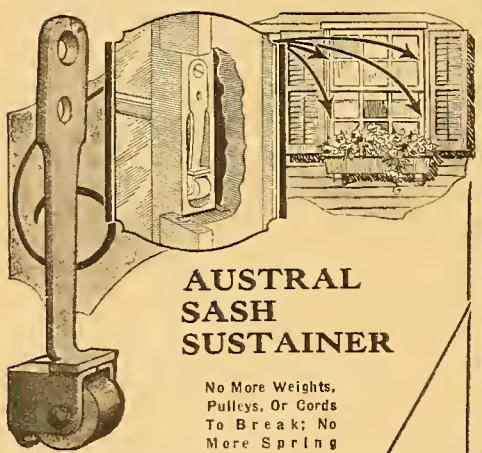
The best dole: Dole out work.

* * *

Lost morale is worse than a lost job.

* * *

Demand the Union Label



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7 OTHER MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES

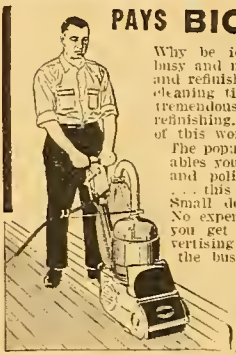
Each one offering substantial earnings,—and a leader in its field. Each one with a stable growing market,—utilizing low-cost local materials. No special building required. Learn about these money-making opportunities that can be started for as low as $50. Send for illustrated booklet today.

LIGHTER WEIGHT BIG SAVINGS

W. E. DUNN MFG. CO., and Affiliated Companies
597 Ottawa Ave., Holland, Mich.



AMERICAN METHOD PAYS BIG PROFITS



Why be idle when you can keep busy and make good money sanding and refinishing floors? Spring house cleaning time is now opening up a tremendous amount of resurfacing and refinishing. You can get a big share of this work just as well as not.

The popular American Method enables you to sand and finish (wax and polish) the floor completely . . . this gives you two profits. Small down payment starts you. No experience necessary. We help you get started with FREE advertising matter that brings in the business. Write today.

THE AMERICAN Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 S. St. Clair St.
Toledo, Ohio

Wanted Building Mechanics

to represent us in your city. We give you the necessary coaching and start you in business.

Write Today We have some revolutionary business getting methods and blueprints that are FREE.

BUILDERS SMALL HOME SERVICE BUREAU
234 Interurban Bldg. Salt Lake City, Utah



PLENTY OF MONEY IN YOUR POCKET—

The next several months offer the best money making time of the year—if you have an Improved Schlueter Floor Surfacer. Old floors to be resurfaced! New floors to be surfaced! You'll have plenty of money in your pocket if you have an Improved Schlueter to help you make it.

Easy to Operate

The Improved Schlueter is entirely automatic. Anyone can operate it. Write for details of FREE Trial Offer and Easy Payment Plan.



LINCOLN-SCHLUETER
FLOOR-MACHINERY CO. INC.
230 W. Grand Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

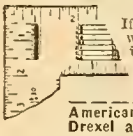


to CARPENTERS

Don't send us a cent—just your name and address and we ship all of these books to you for ten days free examination. Look them over carefully, see how easy it is to find out the things you want to know, and then decide whether or not you want to keep them. The price and terms are so low that every carpenter should have them on hand for ready reference.

It's Easy to Be a Contractor

Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five brand new books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know in a second.



FRAMING SQUARE FREE

If you order this month we will send you, without one penny of extra cost, a genuine Stanley Framing Square—complete with Rafter, Octagon, Framing and Brace figures. The books give you complete instructions for its use. Size 24" x 16".

American Technical Society, Dept. G-436
Drexel at 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

You may ship the five big books on Architecture, Carpentry and Building, include Stanley Framing Square free. If I am fully satisfied after 10 days I will send you $2, after that only $3.00 a month until the total special cut price of only $19.80 (former price $24.80) is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

Name ----------
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Employer's Name ----------
Employer's Address ----------

Building Materials that are *A JOY* to Work With!

WHETHER you use Cornell Wood Board for lining garages or as interior wall covering for summer cottages; Cornell Tile Board for modernizing laundries and bathrooms; or Cornell In-Cel-Wood for insulating walls, floors, ceiling or roofs—you will be delighted with the kind of workmanship these quality products make possible.

These building materials, made entirely of new, clean wood (no waste products) are light in weight and easy to handle. They can be cut to any shape with clean, straight edges. They take nails well. They are strong and rigid. Available in convenient standard sizes. They are backed by the Cornell 18 year reputation for outstanding quality. Mail coupon for samples and full details.

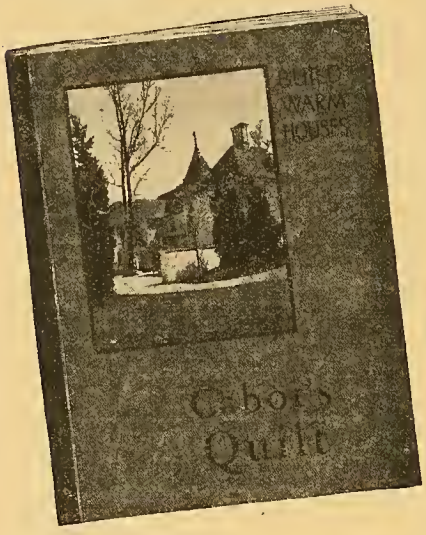
Cornell WOOD BOARD

Cornell IN-CEL-WOOD
"It's in the Cells"

CORNELL WOOD PRODUCTS CO.,
307 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Send samples and details of
() Cornell Wood Board () Cornell Tile Board
() Cornell In-Cel-Wood
Name ----------
Address ----------
Dealer's Name ----------

This Free Book

Will Make Friends *and* Money for You!



This is our Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. It tells the whole truth about insulation, and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10% to 30% in the cost of heating plant and in fuel bills.

Cabot's "Quilt"

Mail this coupon today!

Samuel Cabot Incorporated

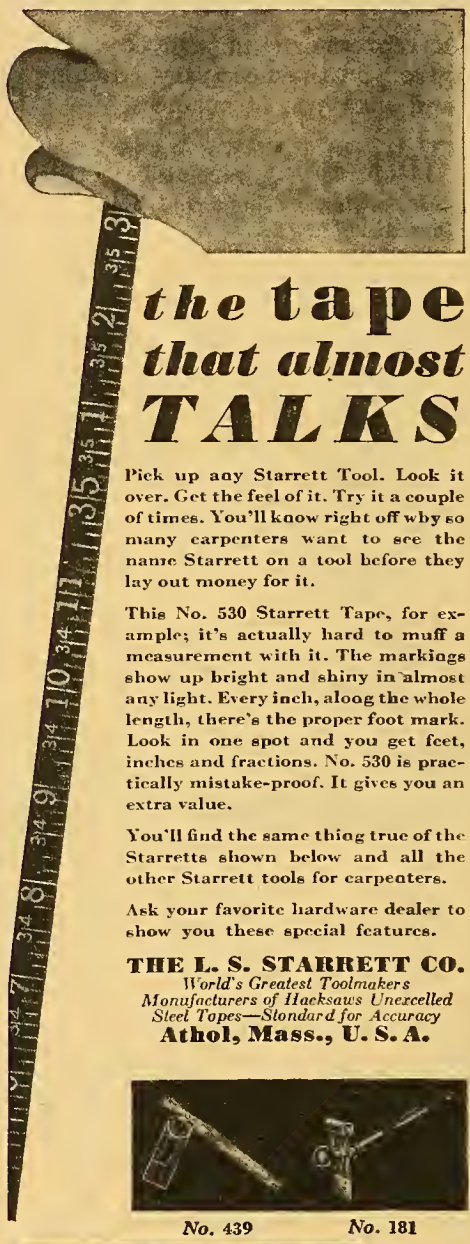
141 Milk St.
Boston, Mass.

Please send me your free book on Cabot's Home-Insulating Quilt, "Build Warm Houses"

Name ----------

Address ---------- C-4-32

USE STARRETT HACKSAWS



the tape *that almost* TALKS

Pick up any Starrett Tool. Look it over. Get the feel of it. Try it a couple of times. You'll know right off why so many carpenters want to see the name Starrett on a tool before they lay out money for it.

This No. 530 Starrett Tape, for example; it's actually hard to muff a measurement with it. The markings show up bright and shiny in almost any light. Every inch, along the whole length, there's the proper foot mark. Look in one spot and you get feet, inches and fractions. No. 530 is practically mistake-proof. It gives you an extra value.

You'll find the same thing true of the Starretts shown below and all the other Starrett tools for carpenters.

Ask your favorite hardware dealer to show you these special features.

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
Athol, Mass., U. S. A.

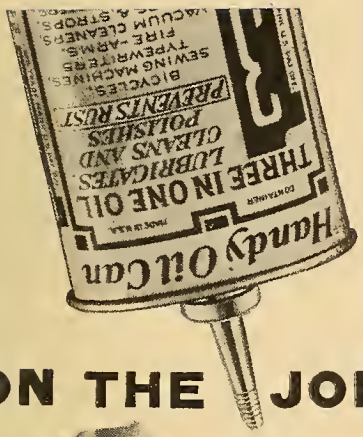
No. 439 *No.* 181



No. 92 *No.* 94

Use Starrett Tools

5331



ON THE JOB...



24 hours a day

There's never any "time off" for the 3-in-One Oil you use on your tools. It goes right on working . . . protecting . . . twenty-four hours a day. Doing a better job than any ordinary oil ever can!

As it **lubricates** 3-in-One also **cleans** the moving parts of tools, and at the same **time protects them against rust.** Three different oils are blended in 3-in-One to make it do these jobs more efficiently than ordinary oils can, thus adding many months to tool service.

Handy cans and bottles at all stores. Three-in-One Oil Company, New York

3-IN-ONE OIL

CLEANS - OILS - PREVENTS RUST

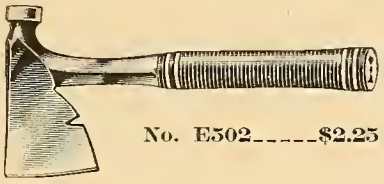
25% SAVING

by buying the new Velvet Black line of Estwing Unbreakable Tools for only $1.50. All our experience is built into them. Of course our full polished tools are also made much stronger and finer than ever before.



No. C16.

$1.50



No. E502_____$2.25

Ask any of our ½ million users what value, satisfaction, and prestige this new high standard of fine tools will give you.

1-Heads can't loosen. Hang is always perfect

2-Unbreakable, perfectly balanced steel handle

3-Sure, comfortable **LEATHER GRIP**

4-Neatest design; finest appearance

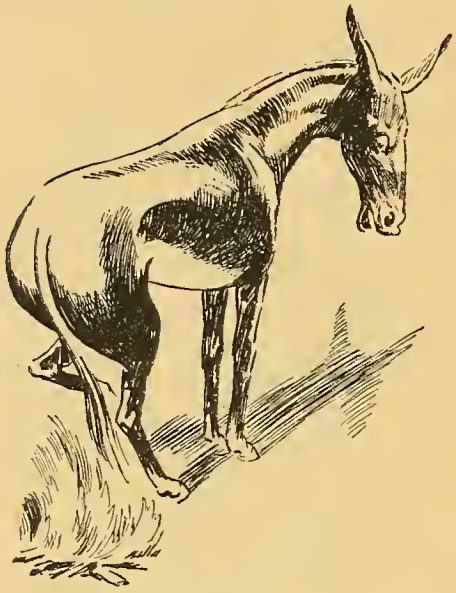
Made in all styles and sizes

Only by seeing and handling can you fully appreciate these tools.

Ask your dealer or order direct.

ESTWING MFG. CO., ROCKFORD, ILL.

AND FOR MULISH SAWS



a

NICHOLSON SLIM TAPER FILE



Your saw will start moving and keep moving when you sharpen its teeth with a Nicholson Slim Taper File.

It is a sharp file, an economical file. You can tell it by the Nicholson Brand.

At Hardware Dealers'

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A. TRADE MARK

A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE

Do a Better, Quicker Job With the Genuine Plastic Wood

Easiest to Work With



FROM all sections of the country come reports from carpenters that there is absolutely no substitute for the GENUINE PLASTIC WOOD. Rigid tests keep Plastic Wood the finest product of its kind that man can make. It has great strength—1,500 pounds to the square inch. It holds screws nearly 50% better than white pine holds them. It is always so smooth and pliable that it is easiest to work with. When it hardens it actually becomes wood without grain—wood as strong and lasting as natural wood. It is guaranteed to be water-proof and weather-proof.

Now—save time. Save money. And do a better job.

Use the genuine Plastic Wood



It gives your remodeling and new building jobs

2 times the VALUE

of common "insulated" construction

WANT to cash in on some *quick profits* in remodeling and building—*right now?* Then—take the sure way that hundreds of live contractors and carpenters are using.

Go to your lumber dealer. Ask him to show you the way to line up house owners who *must* have remodeling or improvement work done on their homes—now—while waiting to build new ones.

They are remodeling because they want more comfort—added cozy rooms! Clinch these jobs for yourself! How? Simply show your customers how you'll give them *double value*—and real house comfort—with Balsam-Wool. That's what people want these days.

Tell your customers how Balsam-Wool gives—(a) *2 times* the value of common "insulated" construction. (b) Makes attics, sun rooms, new extensions *several times* as efficient as without insulation, against stifling summer heat and winter cold.

Remember—your lumber dealer can and will help you land these jobs. Ask him—today. Learn how others are making profits, landing jobs, with Balsam-Wool. Fill in, mail the coupon below. Act *now.*

Wood Conversion Company
Dept. TC-2, Cloquet, Minn.
Send me facts and figures on how I can land real money-making jobs.

Name.....

Address.....

It tucks in **Balsam-Wool** *Blanket*

THICK . . . FLEXIBLE INSULATION . . . EFFICIENT

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

carry a reputation as good as the company they keep—

It's the material, design, workmanship, and accumulated experiences of 75 years as America's leading saw makers, that makes Atkins SILVER STEEL saws the undisputed and always reliable friend of thousands of critical carpenters who swear by Atkins saws.



Ask for

The No. 53 Ship Point Pattern

There is one and only one real No. 53, and it's an Atkins. A genuine SILVER STEEL blade, skew back, taper ground for clearance, therefore requires very little set. Will not bind nor chatter. You'll know Atkins by the Damaskeen (exclusive) finish. Then, the Improved Perfection Handle which prevents wrist strain. Beautifully embossed, three nickel screws and a medallion. Also made regular width. For straight back saws of this quality demand Atkins No. 65.

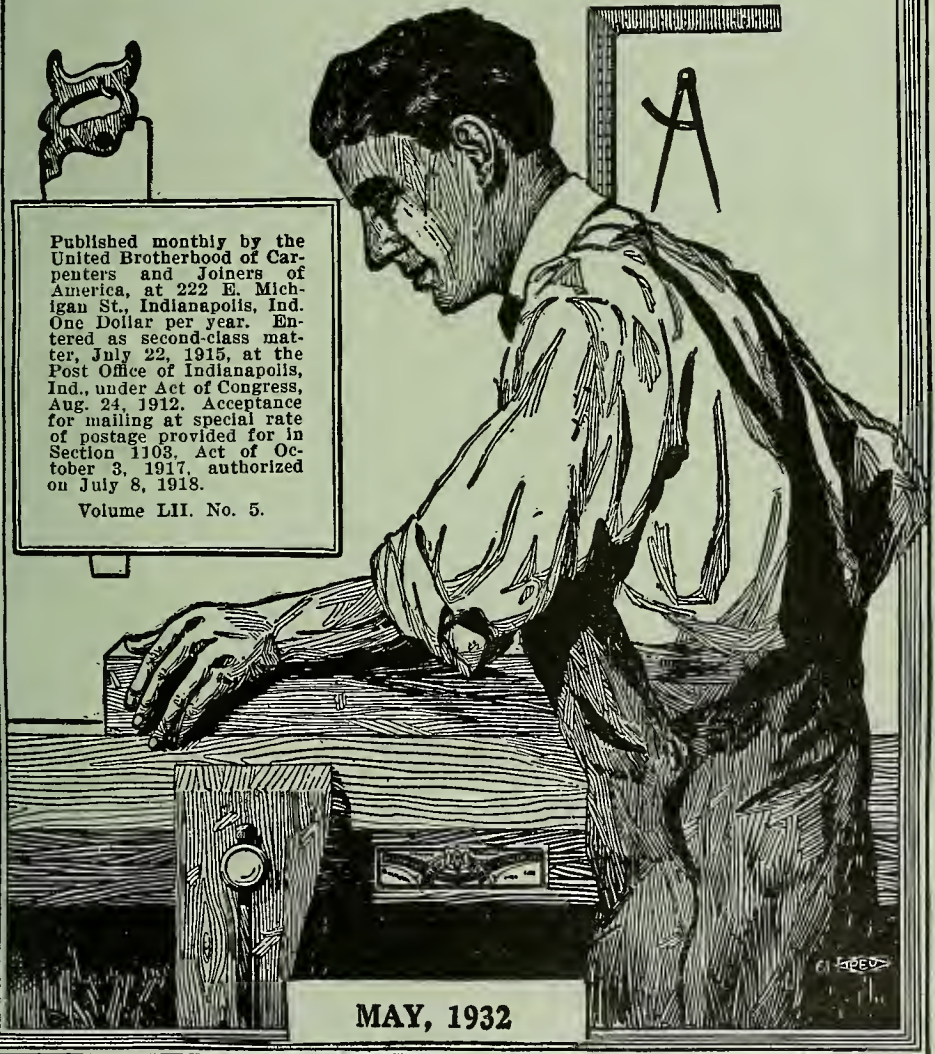
Meet spring building and repair work face to face with Atkins. See your local dealer, if he can not supply you, then write us and we'll see that you are supplied promptly.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY

402 So. Illinois St.

INDIANAPOLIS - - IND.

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

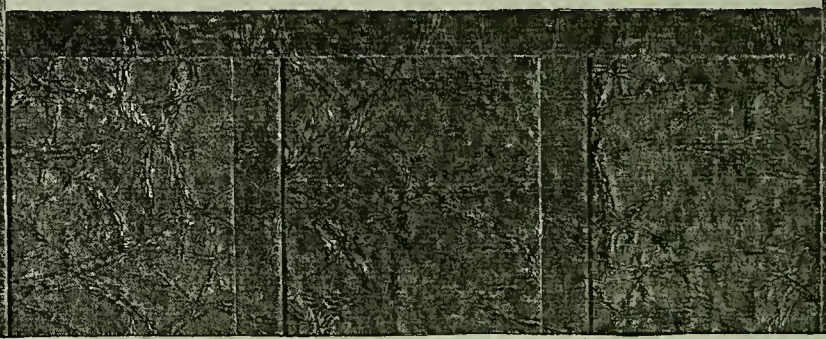
Volume LII. No. 5.

MAY, 1932

Something New!

BEAVER MOROCCO BOARD AND BATTENS

Give Carpenters Opportunity to Make More Money



The handsome "Morocco Leather" finish of Beaver Morocco Board offers an opportunity to build richly toned walls at substantial savings. The walls are ready-decorated with a finish that is permanently beautiful.

Applied just like Beaver Board, walls of Beaver "Morocco Board" will remain permanently beautiful. This board is sturdily built and the finish may be kept charming by simply washing with soap and water.

Here is a real opportunity for carpenters to get more business by building panelling which is ideal for use in dining rooms, libraries, foyers, recreation rooms. It is attractive in bungalow living rooms and sun parlors. Also for window backs in stores.

Only a sample can convey the real beauty of this "board." Send the coupon below today and we will forward one to you immediately along with booklet. There is no obligation. Mail coupon *now*.

Certain-teed

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE SAMPLE

Certain-teed Products Corp., 100 E. 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.
Please send me a sample of Beaver Morocco Board.

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....

The wallboard problem solved at last...and by REAL LUMBER!

This new 1/4" Douglas Fir Plywood Wallboard will not split, buckle, swell, crack, dent, or crumble — and gives you all the advantages of large size, easy handling, and low cost.





Note the flat, seamless walls and ceilings of 1/4" three-ply wallboard. The built-in drawers to the right are also made of Douglas Fir Plywood, but of greater thickness. This room will remain crack-proof and sag-proof for the life of the building!

The new Douglas Fir Plywood Wallboard can be bent to form the pleasing curves of a stair well. Once in place, it remains rigid—forever free from splitting or warping.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD is now available for *walls and ceilings* — as well as for cabinets, built-ins, and fixtures.

This new wallboard is REAL LUMBER, built up in 3 plies. It comes as large as 4 by 8 feet, sanded satin-smooth, ready to nail to wall studding or over old plaster. Douglas Fir Plywood works easily — free from the dust and grit of gypsum and plaster boards. It can be bought at retail for around 4c to 7c a square foot, depending on quantity and the dealer's freight cost.

Other thicknesses of Douglas Fir Plywood—3/8", 1/2", 3/4" —are economical for shelving, tables, closets, file cases, modern furniture, cabinets, and similar jobs.

Both the 1/4" wallboard and the thicker cabinet grades are stocked by most progressive building supply dealers. Send the coupon today for free sample and new working plans for profitable jobs.

$5,000.00 for Ideas

Not a contest—an outright purchase offer for practical carpentry designs using Douglas Fir Plywood. Entries must be postmarked not later than August 15, 1932. Here's what we want:

1 A sketch, or plan, with approximate dimensions, for just as many Fir Plywood uses as you care to submit. We will buy as many as we can use.

You need not make finished drawings. Clear "idea sketches" are enough — just so they indicate dimensions and show how your design is to be constructed.

3 You are not limited in the variety of uses you may suggest. For example, you may design Fir Plywood wall-treatments for a whole room—such as an attic bedroom, maid's room, recreation room, dining room, kitchenett, kitchen, basement storage room, etc.—or you may design entrance ways, hallways, and stairways—or Douglas Fir Plywood fixtures and built-ins such as wardrobes, breakfast nooks, bookcases, shelving, bins, store displays, etc.

4 For every usable sketch employing Douglas Fir Plywood, we will pay you $25.00 cash, otherwise returning your sketches if return-postage accompanies them. If, in addition to your sketch, or plan, you care to send us a photograph of your design as built, we will pay you $5.00 extra, or a total of $30.00 for each accepted "idea sketch." Each sketch purchased becomes the property of Douglas Fir Plywood Manufacturers with right to use it for advertising, publicity, or in any other way.

DOUGLAS FIR PLYWOOD

REAL LUMBER
Engineered for greater size and strength

Douglas Fir Plywood Mfrs., Dept. 532-C
Sixth Floor, Skinner Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

Gentlemen: Please send me free working plans, helpful literature, and sample of Douglas Fir Plywood.

*Name*_____

*Address*_____

*City*_____ *State*_____

VOL. 9 MAY, 1932 No. 5

USG Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Carpenters in Need of Jobs: Please Read

A big drive is right now in progress to make repair and remodel jobs for carpenters. In order to benefit by this drive, carpenters should do as directed below

THIS campaign is being conducted by United States Gypsum Company dealers in every community, and is being backed up by extensive advertising, circularizing, and other forms of promotion. You will readily see that such an organized campaign is vastly different from a house-to-house solicitation. It gets results.

IN FACT THE CAMPAIGN HAS PROVED ITS ABILITY TO PROVIDE JOBS FOR CARPENTERS.

What the Home Inspection Service Is

A "service station" for homes—that is the function of the Home Inspection Service. The USG dealer advertises that he will inspect homes and give the owners a complete report on the condition free of charge.

Many owners request this service, because a certificate showing the condition of the house is valuable, and they are told that now is the very best time to have needed repairs or remodeling done.

What the Carpenter Should Do

The success of the plan depends on the hearty co-operation of carpenters. The carpenters are the ones who benefit most by the Home Inspection Service; for the dealer, having got an order for repairs and remodeling, calls in a carpenter to do the work.

Don't take a chance on being missed when the dealer is handing out work. If you need work, go to the United States Gypsum Company dealer—that's the dealer handling Hi-Test Sheetrock and Red Top Insulating Board—and ask: "Have you got my name on the Home Inspection Service list?"

If for any reason the dealer hasn't yet started the Home Inspection Service, urge him to do so at once. Tell him that you are anxious to co-operate.

To save your time, return the coupon for the name of the USG Home Inspection Service Dealer in your town.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
Dept. C-5, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please tell me the name of the Home Inspection Service dealer here.

*Name*_____ *Local No.*_____

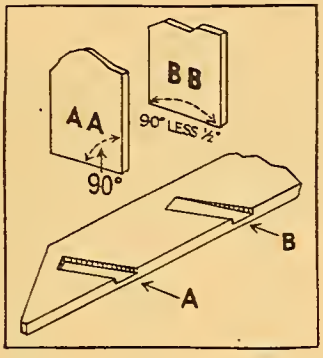
*Address*_____

C-5

US
UNITED STATES GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE

Mr. Deuring Wins $5 Prize

IN housing stair stringers, instead of the usual method of gouging out a half-inch-deep channel to receive the tread (see A), Mr. Wm. Deuring, 5032 Pearl Road, Cleveland, Ohio, suggests a housing graduating from ½-inch on the face edge of the stringer to zero. Use an ordinary hand saw, gain out with a chisel, and finish with a rabbet plane. In order to fit the housing (B), the tread is cut a half inch out of square.



The preacher calling on the congregation was met at the door by little Johnny.

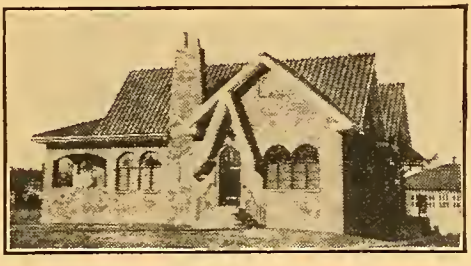
Preacher: "Sonny, is your father home?"

Johnny: "No sir, pop hasn't been home since Christmas when mom caught Santa Claus kissing the cook."

Neat? We Think So Too

THIS gem of a house at Sedalia, Mo., was designed as well as built by Mr. William C. Wallace, Kansas City, Mo. The photo is one of a whole set of weekly progress pictures kindly sent us by Mr. Wallace, the first one snapped at the start of excavation. Mrs. Wallace helped her husband design the interior.

Mr. Wallace uses only Quality materials in his buildings, as you'll see when we tell you that in this one he used Red Top Metal Lath and Corner Bead, Red Top Insulating Lath, Red Top Metal Arches, Red Top Plaster, Oriental Colored Interior Finish, and Sheetrock, the Fireproof Wallboard.



Sun Porches

THIS is the season when home owners are thinking of building sun porches, and Carpenter-Salesmen are finding it profitable to point out the possibilities.

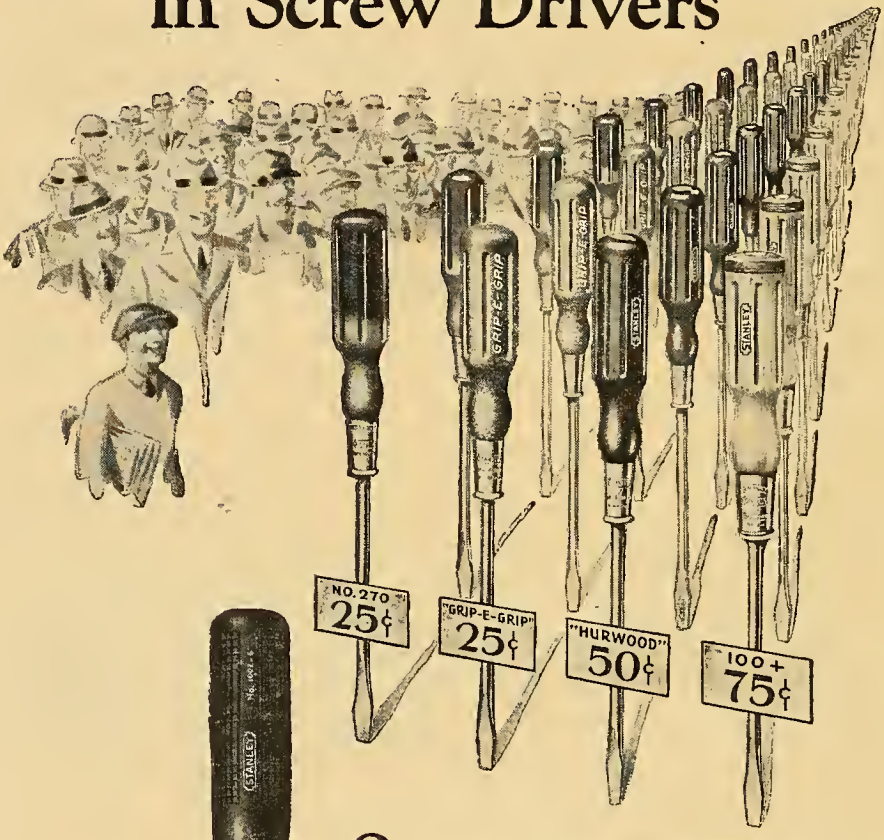
Two materials we like to recommend for sunporch ceilings are Sheetrock and Red Top Insulating Board. Both materials are strong and uniform and have surfaces that are ideal for paint decotation. The Red Top Insulation can be had either in the large sheets or in the 18 x 32 in. beveled, tongue-and-groove "Tile Board."

Finds Tile Board Best for Fitting Around Pipes

"I had to cover a basement ceiling with insulating board," said one carpenter. "There were so many pipes extending below the ceiling line that it would have been impossible to do a good job with the large boards. Red Top Insulating Tile Board, 18 x 32 in., solved the problem, being quickly and neatly fitted.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

Presenting *a* "SOLID FRONT" *of Quality* in Screw Drivers



ONLY STANLEY can present such a "solid front" of quality in screw drivers.

Using screw drivers as much as you do, you know that a cheap screw driver is always the most expensive in the end.

Practically every craftsman has his own likes and dislikes in screw drivers. In the Stanley line you will find types and sizes to exactly "fill the bill." And you never need worry about the quality.

Send for a copy of the Stanley Tool Catalog No. 34

STANLEY TOOLS

New Britain, Conn.

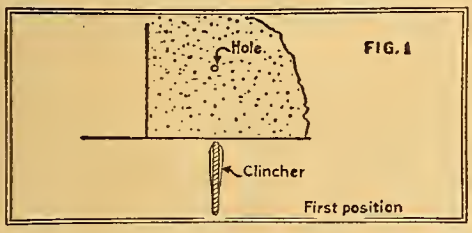
Out in Front

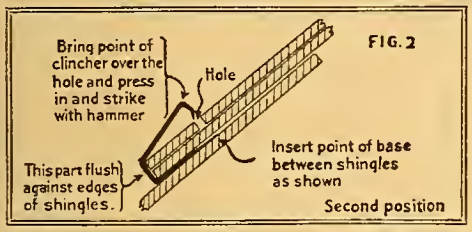
STANLEY "LASTEX" SCREW DRIVER

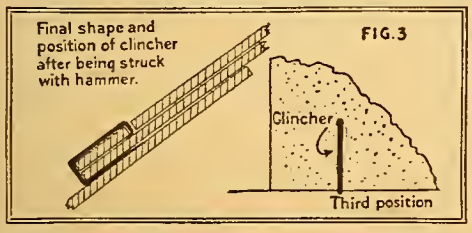
The Strongest, Toughest Screw Driver Ever Made

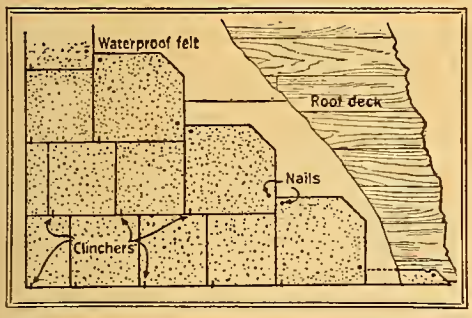
STANLEY TOOLS

An asbestos shingle *that lays as fast as asphalt shingles . . .*









J-M Dutch Lap Shingles sell as easily as they lay. Every house in your neighborhood that needs a new roof or re-roofing is a prospect for these low-priced, long-lasting, good-looking, fireproof shingles. They have the appearance of American method shingles . . . rival asphalt shingles in price, and are as simple to apply. For full particulars, see the Johns-Manville dealer in your town or address Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Avenue, New York City.

New fastener makes J-M Dutch Laps easy and simple to lay



J-M Dutch Lap Shingles are unquestionably among the fastest laying shingles on the market today. This speed and ease of application are made possible by the use of the J-M Clincher, developed by Johns-Manville to replace the old-fashioned copper storm anchor.

When laying a roof of J-M Dutch Laps, the shingles* are nailed in place one after another almost as fast as you can pick them up and drive two nails in holes already punched. Because there are only 90 shingles to the square, you can cover a lot of roof with Dutch Laps in a day.

After several courses of shingles (or the whole roof) have been nailed in place, a J-M Clincher is applied to the exposed corner of each shingle as illustrated, using the hole that is already punched for it.

The Clinchers, made of pure copper, accurately formed to fit the shingles, somewhat resemble a safety pin in appearance. And their use is much the same.

You place the flat "point" on the surface of the shingle just below the hole in the exposed corner of the shingle to be fastened. (See Fig. 1). Move it upwards; the flat point goes in between the two lower thicknesses of shingles, while the hooked end comes directly over the hole. (See Fig. 2). If the shingles lie too tightly together to prevent easy insertion, tap the Clincher up into place with your hammer. Then press the hooked end into the hole and strike a light blow with the hammer. This drives the hooked end into the hole and firmly clinches it against the surface of the shingle underneath, thus holding in place and binding the two shingles tightly together so they will not loosen. (See Fig. 3).

*J-M Dutch Lap Shingles are self-aligning and self-spacing — no chalk lines or markers required.

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THE CARPENTER

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A POST-CARD FROM "PETE"

(Down—But Not OUT!)

(By James Edward Hungerford)

DEAR FRIENDS:

Cheer up, and don't feel blue—
Things soon will come your way,
And fortune once more smile on you,
And gloom-clouds fade away!
We've had to "buck" some tough "hard luck,"
And each has had his share,
And those blue-devils, "Nip" and "Tuck,"
Have had us floored, for fair!
But pshaw! the "pesky" past is GONE,
And we can start again!—
And do our best to "carry on,"
And prove we're FIGHTING men!
No need to knuckle to despair,
And let "depression" win;
We'll "go the route," and do our share
To 'play the game," and grin!
"Hard times" have had us down before,
And we have battled through,
And we can fight the fight once more,
And come up SMILING, too!
We'll cast aside each binding "fret,"
And rise despite defeat,
And WIN the battle yet—you BET!

Your old War-Buddy,

'PETE'

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UNION, THE KEY

(By William Green, President A. F. of L.)

OUR business structure consists of a number of forces whose interrelationships constitute good or bad business. If these forces are not well balanced, they neutralize each other, or turn a constructive force into a dangerous one. The important thing is to balance so that forces shall be adjusted to a definite purpose—that of best serving the needs of all.

The whole story of our economic activity may be summed up in two related functions—accumulation and distribution. We have made far greater progress in accumulating or producing the things that constitute wealth than in distributing them. We have not approached both functions as creative purposes. Distribution has been directed by shortsighted policies.

The same fatal defect has characterized our attitude toward the intangible benefits due to technical progress. Increased productivity, substitution of mechanical power for human, mental instead of muscular contribution from wage-earners, have reduced the labor costs of production. Instead of sharing the benefits among all those associated in the industry in reduced hours and higher wages, managements have resisted proposals of wage-earners for higher wages and shorter hours and have grudgingly granted gains.

Technical progress has made it possible for two workers to do the work that formerly required three workers. Instead of reducing the work-week accordingly and creating definite leisure opportunities for all, the work time has been reduced only slightly and technical progress has deprived men of the right to work.

Technical progress is substituting mechanical power and machinery for human labor power. This means human endurance no longer conditions productivity or output. With practically no limits in the mechanics of production, future possibilities are conditioned only by markets. This changing relationship in economic forces makes the problem of distribution of paramount importance.

The principles which are followed in distribution belong to an older technical period when production had limits within its processes. The fact that production was limited made it worth while for individuals to increase their share at the expense of others and escape the consequences.

With unlimited producing capacity, maintenance of prosperity depends upon economic forces, so that buying power shall expand with production. Our planning should not be of the restrictive type that limits production but should finance production capacity and allocate an adequate proportion for consumption purposes. We have been permitting too large a proportion of business income to be diverted to production investments and an inadequate proportion to consumption purposes.

In the decade between 1919 and 1929 productivity increased 54 per cent while real wages increased 26 per cent. With industries geared to mass production it is obvious that wage-earners were not able to buy their share of our increasing wealth. Further evidence of this unbalanced progress comes from the income tax reports. From 1919 to 1927 the average incomes of persons receiving more than $5,000 increased by $2,151 a year, while incomes of wage-earners increased only $176 per year; that is, the larger income group increased 12 times as much. It is the persons with low incomes and unsatisfied wants who could help keep industries at capacity production if they had larger increases in incomes. In 1927 over 900,000 persons reported incomes over $5,000; 27,000,000 wage-earners had incomes averaging $1,205. Between 1919 and 1927 total wages increased by $9,855,000,000 per year, while total incomes for those whose incomes amounted to more than $5,000 increased by $5,354,000,000. It is more than probable that increases to larger incomes went into investments and production goods, a field already better financed than consumption.

The result of this failure to increase wage-earner income in 1927 was reflected in industries operating below capacity failing to produce the commodities that would have increased national wealth and incomes. It is further evident in the complications that underlie our widespread unemployment.

Even though industries were operating below capacity there was not adequate buying power to provide ready buyers and the mass production industries devised methods of mortgaging future incomes by installment payments for articles that did not represent capital expenditures.

The reason why wage-earners' share of national wealth failed to keep pace is plainly shown in the following changes in the decade between 1919 and 1929:

Physical volume factory output increased 42 per cent.

Average wage factory workers increased 14 per cent.

Total dividend and interest payments (1922-29) increased 138 per cent.

Total cash dividend payments, corporations (1922-29), increased 374 per cent.

Cash dividends, representative corporations, for 1920-26, increased 73 per cent over 1913-19.

Stock dividends for 1920-26 (representative corporations) increased 476 per cent over 1913-19.

Productivity increased 54 per cent.

Persons receiving incomes $1,000,000 or over increased from 21 in 1921 to 513 in 1929.

Unemployment for factory workers was well over 1,500,000 since 1920, exceeding 2,000,000 in 7 years of the decade, reaching 2,413,000 in 1929.

These figures are indicators of the way in which the results of a joint undertaking are distributed. In many cases—in fact, the majority of cases—wage-earners are denied a voice in determining distribution. Wage-earners are given as little as possible and the rest appropriated by shareholders. This arbitrary treatment of wage-earners has prevented a wise allocation of the returns and created a condition that dried up the sources of profits. Organized workers, represented in the allocation of the returns from joint work, is an essential in the principles of balance to sustain prosperity. The rock, discarded by economic builders, is the key to the arch.

WORKERS MUST UNITE

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary A. F. of L.)

IN this age of organization and general enlightenment, it seems unnecessary to say that workers must unite to secure living standards that approximate the American ideal.

Yet we find large sections of our fellow citizens who misrepresent the trade union movement, and who insist that our purpose is other than claimed by us.

I question if those of our opponents, who have opportunity to secure facts through their employment of skilled economists, students and observers, are really as ignorant of our movement as they profess.

For I would remind you, that the trade union movement rests primarily on the doctrine of self help, through collective action. This theory is a challenge to those who assume a paternal attitude toward their employes, to those who would dictate the lives of workers.

* * *

The value of high wages, that business men and publicists now generally accept, is the most recent illustration of the organized workers' power of agitation. From its inception the American Federation of Labor has insisted that high wages create new markets and increase living standards. Only recently have business men accepted this theory.

The value of high wages is no longer questioned. A wider diffusion of wealth raises living standards. It changes a community of rent-owning, shifting workers to home-owning groups whose children are in school and those parents take an interest in civic affairs.

Men who have a stand-pat outlook on life, who do not know that life is a continuous series of changes, shrink from change, regardless of its worth, when such change is urged by organized labor.

The change is not feared as much as is the awakening of workers to their power through collective action.

"If I grant this, when will they stop?" asks the stand-patter.

The employer opposes the union's de-

mands for if these are granted it weakens his power over employes.

* * *

Organized labor asks no favors, either on the political or the industrial field. No demands by it include the provision that they shall only apply to trade unionists. When labor asks for the abolition of child labor, the children of all color, nationality and creed are included. When laws for the protection of life and limb are urged, there is no exception to the operation of this proposal.

The same is true of compensation laws, protection of women wage workers, and all other legislation that is intended to develop a stronger and better manhood and womanhood.

The trade unionists believe that the key to all progress is organization on the industrial field.

If workers are bound men, chained to their tasks by all the refinements practiced by modern feudal barons and known as company "unions" and welfare plans, this gilded slavery will be reflected in their other activities—or rather lack of activities—as citizens.

If they have a voice in industry, because of their trade unions, this independence is reflected in the community in which they live. They ask no man's permission to voice their protest against wrong.

They fear no master on the morrow will order them to the paymaster because they have acted as free men, though such action may be distasteful to their employer.

The trade union is the cradle of democracy. It is the defender of the weal and the foe of wrong. Its victories and defeats are milestones that mark the workers' march to a higher and better life.

This march can be quickened as more wage workers join our ranks, as they make common cause in a struggle that will continue until justice is enthroned, and when the immortal Declaration is no longer an ideal but an unchallenged fact.

UNEMPLOYMENT

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

UNEMPLOYMENT has increased to an astonishing degree. Many organizations are supplying their individual members with assistance either through a division of work available or through financial assessments.

It is the opinion of the Council that federal, state and community groups should make preparations to meet the demand for relief. It would be a reflection upon Government and upon our social order if society would stand helpless in the face of such a national emergency. The Council firmly believes that local community organizations should serve as the distributing agencies for all relief supplied but that representatives of Labor should be included in the membership of these distributing agencies. Any and all help supplied by the federal or state governments should be distributed through these local community relief organizations.

All relief supplied in this way, however, cannot reach the cause of the distressing situation. It cannot be and it will not be a remedy for our economic ills. In supplying relief we are not dealing with the cause of our social and economic ills. We are simply attempting to supply food, clothing and shelter to those who are the victims of an economic tragedy which now is in its third year.

In the midst of all the existing human distress the owners and managers of industry stand impotent and helpless. They present neither leadership, plans or policies. They lack initiative and they present no remedy. Even though several national meetings have been held by these groups no plan has been suggested through which work opportunities may be equitably distributed among men and women willing and eager to work.

In contrast with the attitude of industry and the leaders of industry the American Federation of Labor offers a concrete plan which, in its judgment, would, if applied, serve as a remedy for unemployment. In order to create work opportunities we propse that the five day work week be immediately introduced and accepted in private and government employment. We recommend,

further, that the hours worked per day be reduced to six hours, if necessary, in order to supply work for all and that, so far as possible, work security shall be accorded to working men and women. We propose that the standard rate of pay be maintained so that the purchasing power of the masses of the people may fairly balance with their productive capacity. We urge that the federal, state and municipal governments inaugurate and introduce a government building and construction program which in operation will enlarge and increase the opportunities for the unemployed to secure work. The building and construction plans of all these departments of Government should be sufficiently comprehensive to take up the slack of unemployment so that working people may become wage earners supplying their families with food and clothing out of their earnings rather than to be the recipients of charity. We further propose that a plan of stabilization of industry, of economic planning, of a thorough, definite and accurate survey of economic needs and of the actual adjustment in working time required in order to supply all with an opportunity to work, be formulated and put into effect.

For the purpose of dealing with the unemployment situation and its serious consequences in a constructive and practical way, the Executive Council expresses the opinion that the President of the United States should assemble a national conference of representatives of Industry and Labor. Such a conference could deal with the subject in a direct way. It could do more to assist and remedy the distressing unemployment situation than legislative bodies could hope to accomplish. In fact, it does not seem that any other agency could deal with the subject except Labor and those who own, manage and control industry. The owners and managers of Industry are the employers of Labor. They possess the right to employ workers or to reduce their working force. If the constant menace of an army of unemployed, numbering many millions, is to be removed then the employers of Labor must adjust working time so that all able and willing to work may share in an equitable distribution of all work available. A conference of this kind would produce a most wide-spread effect for good.

It is the opinion of the Executive Council that industry and the Government must face this issue by providing work for the unemployed or have imposed upon them through legislation, plans for unemployment relief and human sustenance. The cry of distress is so increasing in volume and the sympathies of the workers and their friends are becoming so aroused as to create an irresistible demand for work for all willing and able to work, an opportunity for all to earn a decent living, or relief through legislative enactment.

The Council sums up the situation as a choice between employment, work for all willing workers, or the development of an irresistible demand for unemployment relief legislation. Industry cannot prevent unemployment relief legislation if it refuses to supply work.

Some individual employers have met the situation by adjusting and readjusting the working time so that all employes have been accorded an equal share of work available and as a result none have been discharged. Industry collectively ought to be able to do what individual managers and owners of industry have found it possible to do. This is their obligation. This is Industry's responsibility and the Executive Council believes the question which must be answered is: Will Industry face its obligations, discharge its duties and assume its responsibilities.

The Executive Council believes that it is its duty to remind Industry that its right to exist and its right to function rests upon social sanctions. It cannot be unmindful of these social sanctions. Under our social order Labor is dependent upon opportunities for employment. Without work opportunities labor is powerless to buy and the great consuming market of the Nation is destroyed.

When a man is wrapped up in himself he makes a mighty small parcel.

* * *

Man has one power in particular which is not sufficiently dwelt on. It is the power of making the world happy, or at least of so greatly diminishing the amount of unhappiness in it as to make quite a different world from what it is at present. The power is called kindness.—F. W. Faber.

COMMENT ON CRITICS

(By John P. Frey)

THE American trade-union movement has always been attacked with every weapon at the command of those who believed in industrial autocracy.

It has been viciously criticized and ridiculed by those who resented its sturdy character, and its exposure of the sham and hypocrisy of those who, behind fine sounding phrases, worked to undermine its strength.

There have always been those who, because of their imagined intellectual superiority, believed that they were the Moses to lead labor out of the industrial wilderness, and who disliked the fact that trade-unionists considered themselves competent to do their own thinking, to form their own policies, and to learn their lessons in the school of experience, rather than the cozy comfort of an easy chair and somebody's book on economic industrial and social problems.

It is not difficult to criticize any human institution, and much less effort is required than is necessary to do constructive thinking. There are some individuals who believe themselves quite superior creatures because they are able to point out weaknesses or mistakes in others.

Some of these superior-minded critics have recently attacked the trade-union movement and the American Federation of Labor through magazine articles. The burden of their statement is that the American trade-union movement lacks constructive capacity. The proof they offer to support their allegations being the failure of the American Federation of Labor to bring about a much larger degree of organization among the wage-earners.

These easy chair and superior minded critics are generally members of groups of parlor intellectuals eager to save the world, and confident that they know more about the steps required to do the saving than any one else. Their evident idea of what constitutes real assistance is to get together with other intellectual crepe hangers, and find fault with all the men and all the groups who instead of theorizing and engaging in kindergarten intellectual setting-up exercises are endeavoring to deal directly with practical problems.

Unquestionably, there are altogether too many unorganized workmen. It is true that the trade-union movement would be much more effective in protecting wage-earners if a larger number of them were within the trade-union ranks. But it is equally true that if it were not for the active, energetic work of organization carried on by the trade-unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, there would be much less organization and fewer trade-unionists than there are.

These valorous and verbal critics of our movement, instead of lending their assistance so that the beneficial influence of our trade-unions could be increased, devote whatever ability nature endowed them with in destructive and frequently dishonest criticism.

These self-elected intellectual leaders whose hearts bleed for the unfortunate unorganized workmen, and whose articles criticizing the trade-union movement are purchased by employers for circulation among their friends, and distribution among unorganized workmen so that they will lose whatever desire they may have for organization, overlook one important fact.

There is nothing to prevent them from going into the industrial field and doing some organizing work themselves. The field is wide open. The opportunity is unlimited. There is no one to stop them except the employers. There is nothing to keep them from coming into contact with the unorganized. They have the unrestricted opportunity of demonstrating through actual organizing work, the weaknesses with which our movement is charged.

But these carping critics are sufficiently familiar with organizing experiences to know that any attempt on their part to demonstrate their capacity for real work by undertaking organizing campaigns, would result in failure. Among the things they are too well aware of, is that a few years ago the I. W. W. had a free field to organize the unorganized—the semi and the unskilled, and even the skilled.

The I. W. W. received a generous outpouring of support from the same intel-

lectuals who are now belaboring the American Federation of Labor. Perhaps the I. W. W. would have made much greater progress had it not been for the support they received from the intellectuals, and the efforts made to carry out the advice and programs evolved in the minds of those superior creatures who had never, never been called upon to assume the responsibilities resting upon those who are willing to assume executive leadership of organized workmen.

When the One Big Union Movement started, a number of the lady and gentlemen critics we have in mind, threw their support to the new industrial saviors who had appeared on the scene. But the I. W. W. and the One Big Union dissipated into nothing because they lacked the qualities, the program, and the practical, hard-headed, common-sense to make a wage-earners' organization successful.

If the critics who are now spreading their attacks through the columns of popular magazines, were honestly desirous of seeing the unorganized brought within the trade-union fold, they would attempt to be helpful. Their criticisms would be of a constructive instead of a destructive character. They would defend the trade-union movement when it is attacked by powerful industrial and financial interests. They would never be guilty of spreading misinformation among the unorganized as they are now doing.

These magazine critics, jointly welcomed the formation of the I. W. W. and the One Big Union. They gave these movements all the support of which they were intellectually capable. They had a dislike for the American trade-union movement, and they jointly prophesied that the American Federation of Labor would soon be supplanted by the organizations they were championing.

They were probably sincere in their belief that the American Federation of Labor would crumble up under the onslaught of the I. W. W. and of the One Big Unionists. Perhaps it was their utter failure as prophets which now leads them to vent their spleen upon the men and women in the trade-union movement who are honestly and sincerely, day in and day out, endeavoring to prevail upon the unorganized wage-earners to realize that it is only through trade-union organization that they can hope to protect their rights and advance their welfare.

These critics of our movement who publish their spleen through the magazines may establish a reputation as obstructionists, destructionists and prophets of despair, but they will influence none but the unthinking until they are able by their works to prove their capacity for constructive thinking and executive accomplishment.

THE STEPS OF CIVILIZATION

(By H. H. Siegele)

SPEAKING of stabilized employment and permanent employment laws, as we did in the previous article, is looking out into the future. Never in the history of free labor was such a thing known; indeed, never in the history of the world was there a time when free men could work as many days of the year as they chose, at wages based on the productivity of the land in which they lived. But if the workingmen of America, and of the world, for that matter, are to survive as free selfrespecting citizens, supporting their families, at civilized standards of living, such a condition must come to pass. For the world of science and inventions has never before produced such revolutionary labor-eliminating machinery as it has in recent years. Nor have the prospects and opportunities for still more and still greater inventions along the same lines ever been greater. In the light of these facts, there is only one thing that will keep the workingman from dropping into oblivion by way of starvation, and that is a law that will shorten the working day enough to guarantee employment to all who want it. But this is speaking of a civilization that is yet to be, while the title of this article makes it necessary for us to go back to the beginning of civilization.

History does not record the happenings of pre-historic times, and whatever is said about them could properly be called, imaginary history. Of course there are relics in our museums on

which history is based, but the story itself must be put into its form and blended by the imagination. This fact must be kept in mind by the reader as he reads what we have to say about those ages-ago times.

In the beginning, we are told by those who have given the matter study, men lived in a sort of a wild state, without tools, without clothing and without shelter, excepting such as nature gave them. They were wild, and the absence of all artificial means of providing for themselves, gave them perfect freedom. By and by they learned that caves, trees and even certain plants provided shelter. In the same way they discovered that a stick or a stone gave them advantages in gathering food, or in killing game. They learned too, that skins of animals kept them warm, and clothing came into use. Action modified by grunts, constituted their language. When they realized that there were advantages in these things, they began to see that some of them had greater advantages than others, and in choosing between the good and the better, they had to think, and with thinking civilization began. They learned that trees that were close to their caves gave them advantages that trees farther away did not have, and as time went on they conceived the idea of ownership. That is, they felt that the trees close to their own caves were theirs, and in order to prevent other men from stealing the fruit, or the nuts, from their trees, they watched them. Watching, in time, gave way to primeval fences. The same thing was true of fishing places and of hunting grounds. This primeval fencing up of the necessities of life was, perhaps, the very beginning of competition. Men began to trade and they schemed in order to gain advantages over men who lived in neighboring caves.

Sticks and stones had to give way to better sticks and better stones, and these, in turn, to clubs and well chosen stones. In much the same manner the process of evolution brought on the spear and the bow and arrow. Crude implements gave way to better implements, and these, again, to still better ones. Skins had to make room for more nearly artificial clothing, and natural caves were abandoned for man-made dwelling places. These and other advances in civilization led men to understand each other better, and to misunderstand each other. Grunting, as a means of communication, brought words into existence, and words, in the process of ages developed language. When metal came into use, after its discovery, civilization advanced more rapidly. Metal gave men greater advantages, and the fences around the necessities of life, were made still stronger; in fact, the fences were extended to include men and women, and slavery had its origin.

When history began, civilization was well on its way, and laws were in use governing the conducts of men; or, figuratively speaking, laws were necessary to control the building of fences. In some instances the laws made the fences stronger and in others they broke them down. Ancient history gives many evidences that fences were much in use, and medieval history is full of relics of the old fence. But modern history, although it has broken down the fence of slavery, has a fence around everything else, excepting the air, and it might yet come to pass, in this machine age, that men will fasten little instruments, called areometers, to the noses of other men, and make them pay for every cubic inch of air they breathe.

Whether or not areometers will ever become practical, does not matter. The truth of the situation, as we find it today, is that machinery is making it possible for some men to take away from other men their only means of making a living, their employment. This is true in every branch of industry. Even farming, by reason of the improved machinery, is slowly, but surely, being placed on a corporate basis. Everywhere the workingman finds that his job is being fenced off, as it were, by machines; and the fence is becoming so strong that in many instances it is almost, if not altogether, impossible for him to break through. With the necessities of life fenced up, and his means of obtaining them, fenced off, what is the workingman going to do? The answer to this question lies in a permanent employment law. He must, by his ballot, bring about a law that will shorten the hours constituting a day's work, to such an extent, that every man who wants to work, can work, at wages that will guarantee him an American standard of living. And that will be the next step in our civilization.

HOMES FOR AGED AND INCAPACITATED MEMBERS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

(Radio address by Geo. W. Lawson, Secretary, Minnesota State Federation of Labor.)

DURING the conrse of this address I shall bring to your attention various phases of the labor movement and the conclusions formulated in dealing with qnestions of vital importance not only to us bnt to the American people.

I shall deal with activity of some of our International organizations that is very little known outside of our own membership. The present industrial situation has brought out very forcibly the question of caring for those of our citizens who are unable to provide for themselves, and it is not generally known that several of our International organizations have developed and carry into actual practice plans that tend to solve this problem for their own group, and at this time I shall only deal with the activities of three of these organizations.

In the year 1892 the International Typographical Union opened what is known as the Union Printers Home at Colorado Springs. This home now represents an investment of more than one million dollars, and up to June 20, 1931, the last report available, members of the International Typographical Union had paid $5,543,249.60 for erection and maintenance of the Union Printers' Home, and during the last fiscal year the average number of members cared for in this home was 327. The facilities of the home are now being enlarged and it is expected that within the next two years approximately four hundred members will be regularly domiciled at this home.

Members of the International Typographical Union suffering from tuberculosis may be admitted to the home if they have continuous membership for eighteen months. Aged or other members suffering from other ailments than tuberculosis must have a total membership of ten years and must have at least three years of continuous membership preceding their application for entrance. This home has been very successful in dealing with tuberculosis cases, and the report shows that some rather marked cures have been affected. Originally the home was established as a home for aged members bnt at this time approximately one-half of the residents are in the hospital or sanitarium departments. In addition to the maintenance of this home at Colorado Springs, the wonderful work that has been accomplished, and is being accomplished today, this International Union since its inception up to June 20, 1930, has paid out $12,170,787.00 as pensions to their members. They have paid out $6,276,238.00 in mortuary benefits, and $336,896.00 for trade education.

In considering these stupendous figures which have been spent to maintain and care for the sick; paid as pensions to those unable to work; benefits to bereaved families; it must be recognized that all of it has been paid in by the men and women who belong to the Typographical Union. Certainly the membership of this organization has not only demonstrated a spirit of loyalty to their membership but has carried out a program that has relieved society as a whole of the responsibility for aged, infirm, and physically incapacitated citizens, that is worthy of commendation and praise from all classes and groups of our citizenship.

Another organization that has met this situation is the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. In this organization the question of taking care of their old members not capable of making a living at the trade had been a very live issue for over a quarter of a centnry. During that time it was considered and discussed at every convention of the organization, and finally out of this insistent thought that this problem mnst be solved for their own group, came a distinct action taken by the convention of the Brotherhood held in 1920. In the course of the debate on the issues involved in the entire question it was pointed out that an old age pension was only a partial protection for the aged member, to meet the needs of life at a time when self-service was passing from him, and it was felt that a member who wears himself out in industry for the benefit of society and his country, shonld be taken care of by

some means in his declining days, and if this was not done by the government then at least an obligation rested upon the union to which he belonged. After considerable investigation and deliberation, the International Brotherhood established a home for its aged members at Lakeland, Florida. This home is now in operation and represents an investment of nearly three million dollars. Those who have visited this home are loud in praises of its facilities, its wonderfully pleasant surroundings and the care that is given to the aged and infirm members of this organization.

In addition to providing this home for its aged members, the organization arranged for the payment of pensions to those of its members who do not wish to take advantage of the home, recognizing that there might be those who would prefer to remain in their own locality among their own friends.

This home was officially dedicated on October 1, 1928, and was ready for occupancy January 1, 1929. The home is located on a tract of land containing 1,826 acres, six hundred of which are covered with orange, tangerine, and grape fruit trees. The home proper is not an institution savoring of poor house atmosphere. It is equal to any good hotel in the country. An auditorium with a seating capacity of nearly one thousand is provided in which picture shows of the latest and best type are given regularly. Lectures, musical entertainment, and church services are also held in this auditorium. The dining room serves food that is equal to that found in any good home and is in charge of a dietitian so that every care may be taken in the preparation of the meals. These few facts show that nothing is being left undone by this organization to make the declining years of their aged members as happy and contented as possible.

The qualifications for either entering the home or receiving the pension are thirty years of continuous membership and 65 years of age. It is optional with the member whether he accepts the home or the pension. The pension amounts to $15.00 per month, payable quarterly. During the year 1930 the sum of $658,350.00 was paid out by this organization in pensions. If a member goes to the home, his every want is taken care of, and it is done in such a manner that it is really a home. As exemplifying what has been done by this organization, we might cite a case of one member from whom was received in per capita tax from January 1900 up to the end of 1930 the sum of $196.91 in this thirty year period, yet they were able to pay back to each member on the pension roll in one year's time $180.00. Again this exemplifies what one of our International Unions is doing to care for its membership and relieve society of a burden that would have to be assumed if it were not for the broad viewpoint and recognition of human responsibility to their own associates by the members of the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

In the state of Tennessee we find a town which is known as Pressmen's Home. The entire community is the site of the headquarters of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistant's Union of North America. Here has been established a home for aged and incapacitated members of this International Union, a technical trade school, and a tuberculosis sanitarium, together with all of the necessary facilities for the maintenance of these institutions and the general conduct of a local municipality.

This International Union has in this investment in excess of four million dollars. Its home for the aged and incapacitated members has a capacity of 350 rooms.

Any member of this organization reaching the age of sixty with a continuous membership of twenty years is entitled to a pension of eight dollars a week or full care at the home for the balance of his life. The tuberculosis sanitarium has a capacity of 250 patients. Any one who has been a member of the organization for two years can be admitted to the sanitarium and be given the best of treatment and care with no cost whatsoever.

The technical school is admittedly the largest technical trade school of printing in the world, dedicated to the proposition of promoting craftsmanship, efficiency and management. It contains mechanical equipment costing eight hundred thousand dollars. This trade school has passed the experimental point. It has been in operation for over eleven years, and from this school the union has already established four branch schools and are contemplating the establishment of many others throughout the United States and Can-

ada. The main school and the branching schools are dedicated to the industry, and proposed to assist in the elimination of inefficiency wherever it may exist in the printing department of the newspaper and commercial printing plants of America, and to establish competency and craftsmanship. Journeymen members of the Union in good standing can attend this trade school at an entire cost of two dollars per day. The course is of six weeks' duration.

The number of pensioners in June, 1931, in this organization was four hundred and fifty. For the sixty-day period ending October 31, 1931, this Union paid out fifty-three thousand dollars in mortuary benefits. They have in addition to their pension and home for the aged and tuberculosis patients, a mortuary benefit that reaches as high as seven hundred dollars.

Plans are now being discussed in this organization for the establishing of a home for the widows and orphans of their members.

In the case of this organization, they have not only a broad social viewpoint and the carrying into actual practice of the fraternal spirit of looking after the welfare of their membership, but the ambition to promote better craftsmanship in the particular line of endeavor that its members are engaged in.

We believe that the action of these three International Unions that I have very briefly outlined, deserves the cooperation of all of our citizens, and the question may arise as to how those of us who have no connection with these three groups can be of assistance and show our appreciation of the wonderful work that these organizations are doing in the field of social endeavor. Most of us are in a position to help in carrying out this work and even extending it in a very material way and that is by patronizing through our purchasing power the members of these organizations. In so far as we give to these men and women who are doing this work increased employment and larger incomes to that extent can they in turn contribute a larger share to this magnificent phase of social work which they are now doing. This simply means that when we have work done that requires the use of printers, of printing pressmen, or carpenters, that we insist that we desire to employ members of these organizations. We will then have the assurance as well as the satisfaction of knowing that we have contributed our share to carrying out a very effective and vital piece of social endeavor.

BUILDING ACTIVITY BASIS OF PROSPERITY

ALTON L. WELLS, in a recent article published in Building Investment magazine, writes as follows:

Much has been said and written during the past two years about the importance of restoring normal employment conditions in the building industry. And much has been done in an attempt to bring this about, especially in the matter of speeding up federal, state and municipal public building programs.

All of this activity has had as its motivating cause the feeling that if the building industry, because of its size and importance, were started on its way back to normalcy, old man depression would be compelled to release his strangle hold on American business and thus permit it to get into a more comfortable economic position. Many idle men would be employed, buying power would be greatly increased and with this impetus the whole caravan of industry would get into motion on the way to prosperity.

Only recently President Hoover, in announcing his proposal for a system of federal home loan discount banks, said: "A considerable part of our unemployment is due to stagnation in residential construction. . . . This construction has greatly diminished. Its revival would provide employment in the most vital way."

This is a strong statement, particularly so because it refers only to residential building, which constitutes, on the average, even in normal times, probably not more than 40 per cent of our total volume of building construction.

Now all of this sounds reasonable enough, but before we finally adopt this view it should be interesting and worth while to determine, if possible, just how much the building industry has suffered

from unemployment and whether the number of workers involved is large enough to warrant the assumption that a renewal of normal conditions in this field would bring, or at least hasten, the return of prosperity.

A good idea of unemployment conditions in the United States is given by the data collected by the United States bureau of the census, when it took a census of unemployment in April, 1930. At that time, a complete and careful count was made of all persons then unemployed. Here are some of the salient facts: There were then 48,832,589 gainful workers over 10 years of age in the United States. Of this number 2,429,062 persons were, in the words of the report, "out of a job, able to work and looking for a job." Nearly 1,260,000 other persons were out of employment because of sickness, disability, voluntary idleness, temporary lay-offs (although having jobs), and for other similar reasons. Because those "out of a job, able to work and looking for a job" comprise the vital element in the unemployed group we shall confine the data given to this class.

It will be helpful in determining what the relative unemployment condition was in the building field to indicate briefly just how the total unemployment was distributed through all industry.

The building industry record of unemployment was given in the census report under the general classification of "Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries." The figures showed that there were (in April, 1930), 2,561,541 gainful workers in the building field and that of this number 395,090 were then unemployed; "out of a job, able to work and looking for a job." It should be noted that these figures do not include workers in related industries such as clay, glass and stone, iron and steel, saw and planing mills and others.

In brief, the building industry was about three times as hard hit by unemployment as was the average industry and it was about twice as bad off as the manufacturing and mechanical industries group as a whole, a group that probably has suffered more severely from the depression than any other section of American business.

And not only was the relative position of the building industry worse, as far as unemployment was concerned, in comparison with other industries, but the number of unemployed in this field greatly exceeded that of any other industry.

The building industry is second, in point of number of workers employed, of all the industries of the country, agriculture being first.

There are more unemployed workers in the building industry today, by far, than in any other field. The ratio of unemployment is greater. It is not unreasonable to conclude, therefore, that any movement that would help restore normal employment condtions in this industry would serve, in large measure, to put in motion the slowed-up wheels of all business.

Furthermore, building is one of our "key" industries because building is an assembling operation whereby many kinds of materials are brought together and by the addition of a large variety of labor, made into homes, apartment houses, office buildings, factories and other types of structure.

When building is active then building material factories are active and employment is given to many additional thousands of workmen in these contributing industries. These factories in turn buy in the raw material markets, thus giving further impetus to renewed business activity. It is true that this enlivening process in industry takes place when other kinds of business are revived, but it takes place to a far greater degree when the building business is stimulated.

If we have a fancy for figuring we can speculate as to what a revival of the building industry would mean in increased buying power that would find its way into trade channels for the purchase of clothing, furniture, automobiles radios and what not. Probably a conservative estimate of the number of unemployed in the building industry today would be from 600,000 to 700,000 workers, and this does not include idle employes in allied fields. If even a considerable portion of these were put back to work it is a matter of simple computation to ascertain that many millions of dollars would be put into circulation in the course of the coming year. That this alone would start all business on the road to prosperity is more than we care to predict. That it would help is certain.

HUGE U. S. LOANS ABROAD BIG FACTOR IN DEPRESSION

(By B. C. Clarke)

ECONOMIC troubles of the American people these days are due more probably to their unstinted and unparalleled generosity since the World War than to auything else.

Uncle Samuel in that time has been the Community Chest of the world. He has ladled out his money and credited as lavishly as the fabled Coal Oil Johnny. A pan-handling world has come to his door and he has sent it on its way flush with funds and rejoicing.

But today his position is different. Cramped and depressed, shivering with unemployment, his wages and salaries and buying power cut and slashed, his industry curtailed, his stores loaded with unsold goods, and taxes mounting, he is paying magnificently through the nose for his lavish generosity.

Figuring out why the depression came and why it won't go away still occupies a lot of people. And seldom do any two of them figure to exactly the same conclusion. Yet, if there is any single reason why the depression is here and why it keeps us company for so long, it is found probably in the figures of how much other countries and other peoples owe us, singly or as a nation.

The most dependable figures indicate that the stupendous sum of $28,000,000,000 is due us from other nations. This sum is divided into $15,000, 000,000 of private loans, $1,500,000,000 of short-term loans and $11,500,000,000 of post-war debts.

This is equal to $227.60 for every American inhabitant, or $1,138 for the average American family. If we had this sum in pocket today, singly or collectively, the probability is there would be a speedy upturn from the depression, if indeed the depression had ever taken place at all.

Uncle Sam's lending spree has been a veritable back-fire of trouble for American industry and American trade. It has set up other nations as active competitors of his in the production of goods. Countries which never before had an industrial development have come to American shores, and through a coterie of willing international bankers in New York have unloaded their bonds and other evidences of indebtedness—good, bad and indifferent—on American investors.

In this unstinted extension of credit without strings, the very markets upon which American manufacturers have depended for much of their prosperity, and their ability to keep their factories going and their workers employed, have been swept from under them.

The lending of these funds has enabled the peoples of other countries to engage in factory building on a tremendous scale, and to not only themselves produce goods which they had previously obtained from American sources, but to flood other markets of the world with products—turned out in every instance at cheaper wages and labor costs—in competition with American goods.

During this spree of generous lending no one gave much attention to what the dollars were doing in new hands. No one noticed that a dollar of credit in a country of cheap labor was more valuable, and its productive power much greater, than in the United States, where high wage scales existed.

The ratio between a dollar's productive power in the United States and these countries is anywhere from two to ten. Thus, loans which seemed relatively small by this country's standards were augmented five or ten times in productive power in the countries to which the money went. This was due to lower wage scales, longer hours of factory operation, and not infrequently to cheaper transportation costs.

International bankers have not recognized this fact in their mad scramble to make these loans. They have steadfastly closed their eyes to the rapid expansion in productive power which these dollars underwent in crossing the ocean, and exerting a leveling influence in their new homes which spelled depression and destruction for business and industry in America.

While this thing was going on—and it represents the very genesis of the depression today—American industry was

engaged in developing what it liked to call "the Machine Age." This was the invention and installation of machinery that did the work of five, ten or twenty men, which increased the ranks of the idle and curtailed the buying and consuming power of the country.

Building up competition abroad with American credit, and speeding up production and curtailing manpower at home has brought Uncle Sam, and the rest of the world for that matter, into the throes of a depression which refuses to wear itself out.

American business men are very sensitive about some things. A suggested slight change in tariff rates, a slight movement upward or downward in freight rates, or a small proposed sales tax on their goods sets them all a-shiver and starts them on a head-long rush to Washington.

But a hundred million dollar foreign loan, which may expand in productive power to a billion dollars in its new home, and set up a competitive force that will destroy a substantial part of their markets, leaves them cold and untouched.

Nation-Wide Celebration of the 200th Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington

All over the United States and in many other parts of the world the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington will be celebrated this year.

By the authority of the United States Government and organized under the auspices of the George Washington Bicentennial Commission, of which President Hoover is Chairman, the celebration is not confined to any one locality, nor to a few localities. It is universal.

Every state, city and town, every organization and institution, every home and individual in the Nation is expected to participate, together with Americans and others in many foreign countries.

Each community is expected to arrange its own program and carry out its own series of celebrations with the co-operation and assistance of the United States Commission and State Bicentennial Commissions.

The great series of events opened on Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1932, and will continue to Thanksgiving Day, November 24, 1932, with special national and local celebrations everywhere on all holidays, anniversaries and other days that can be connected with the life of George Washington.

The George Washington Bicentennial Commission was created by a joint resolution of Congress, approved December



2, 1924, to study and recommend a proper celebration in 1932 of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. As planned, the celebration is to be in exact keeping with the motive expressed by Congress "that future generations of American citizens may live according to the example and precepts of his exalted life and character and thus perpetuate the American Republic."

Count your assets. If you have a clear conscience and a good liver, if you have three good friends and a happy home, if your heart has kept its youth and your soul its honesty—then you are one of life's millionaires.

* * *

True sympathy always purifies. It cheers. It helps to real seeing. It heals. It strengthens. It exalts and brings one nearer to God. It quickens, not the worst things, but the best things in man. It has in it always a pulse of heavenly love. It never aggravates a bad system. It stills the troubled waters. It rests and soothes the aching heart. It makes a man hate the mean and low, and love the good and high. It takes one forward into companionships which are above the stars. It is more palatable than food; it is more refreshing than light; it is more fragrant than flowers; it is sweeter than songs.

If Washington Lived Today!

By James Edward Hungerford



WOULD he knuckle to "depression";
Would he meekly bow his head;
Would he waste time in digression,
While the millions went UNFED?
Would he idle in "debating",
While the gauntlet red was run,
And indulge in puerile "prating" ?
Nay, not HIM—GEORGE WASHINGTON!

Would he see men going IDLE—
Men who pray for honest work,
Held in check by "RED-TAPE" bridle,
Forced, with empty hands, to shirk?
Would he look from lofty station
At his starving fellow-brood,
While warehouses of the Nation
Bulged with idle, untouched FOOD?

When his country knew oppression,
'Neath the cruel yoke did he BOW,
Meekly yielding to "depression" ?—
Do you think he'd do it NOW?
Nay, he'd swiftly get in ACTION,
And he'd see God's justice done,
And he'd know no satisfaction
'Til he'd WON! GEORGE WASHINGTON!

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Editorial

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Official Journal of
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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1932

Prevailing Wage Law Made More Rigid

PRESIDENT HOOVER has issued an executive order adding certain stipulations, which are to apply to all contracts for which bids are hereafter invited, for the payment of prevailing rates of wages in public building contracts under the prevailing wage law.

One of the stipulations provides that if it should be found by the contracting officer that any laborer or mechanic has been or is being paid a rate less than the prevailing rate, the Government may, by written notice, terminate the contractor's right to proceed with the work or such part of the work in which there has been a failure to pay the prevailing rate of wages. The order further provides in case the Government takes over the work that the contractor and his sureties shall be liable to the Government for any excess cost occasioned by the Government.

The order also provides that it is expressly understood and agreed that the wages shall be paid in full not less than once a week in the full amount to each individual at time of payment, without subsequent reduction or rebate on any account.

The order further stipulates that while performing the work of a laborer the mechanic is to be regarded as a laborer or mechanic, regardless of any contractual relation alleged to exist between the contractor and the laborer or mechanic. It further agrees that pay rolls are to be open to inspection by the contracting officer.

Critics and Fault-Finders

THERE are two kinds of dissatisfied people in the world. One is that type which takes action to improve conditions, and the other kind simply complains.

Critics might be divided into the same two categories. One kind offers a solution for the conditions criticised, while the other is merely a fault-finder.

It is fortunate that there are fewer of the last named classes of discontented folks and critics, but it is rather unfortunate that this minority often can cause more trouble than the majority can handle. In both classes we find a great many agitators, some of them professionals, others merely casual critics and hecklers. We have no fault to find with agitators, as such, but if any agitating is done it ought to accomplish something. Agitating merely for the purpose of stirring up strife is in the same class as criticism without constructive suggestion.

If there are things to complain about in our social system, it is not the fault of any class or group. It is the fault of the whole people, and individually the

fault of everyone who has been too careless or too indifferent to take care of his own responsibilities as a citizen. Ignorance is being stamped out. In itself it is no sin; in some cases it can't be helped. Carelessness and indifference are inexcusable.

It is the inalienable right of Americans never to be satisfied with their lot. But we don't accomplish much by mere denunciation. Increased industrial efficiency and improvement in the condition of the workers has been the result of consistent agitation. The same is true of other victories won by labor, but all these remedial changes were possible because it was shown that they would be practical and beneficial to all concerned.

Let us not settle into smug self-satisfaction and social torpor. Activity in exposing error is to be commended but that is not enough. It is necessary also to be able to prove that error exists, to point out the proper benefit, and to demonstrate that it can be put into effect.

Debts and Taxes

CALVIN COOLIDGE, writing on "Debts and Taxes" in a popular weekly magazine, says the time has come for "a combination on a non-partisan basis of wage earners and business men for their mutual protection" in making known to Congress that governmeutal ecouomy is a prime necessity under existing conditions.

"They need to be organized, alert and vocal," the former President writes. "Then the Congress and other bodies will listen because they will feel that they have some support in resisting further expenditures and some encouragement in pursuing a policy of retrenchment."

"Scarcely any one," the article says, "questions the necessity of some increase of tax rates by the national government to pay the present deficit. But it seems apparent that such remedy ought only to be for the existing emergency that must be met to protect the public credit.

"The nation has the resources to provide for such action, and they must be used. But the only permanent remedy, the only relief for high taxes, is a reduction of public expenditures. Such a reduction must be made. Almost all our governmental units have been taxing, borrowing and spending beyond the means of the people to pay."

There is a strong tendency, Coolidge writes, to disregard the fundamental principle that taxes should only be laid to meet the expenses of legitimate governmental activities.

"No tax bill of any important proportions," Coolidge says, "is ever passed without considerable discussion of what can be done, not to raise money to pay the cost of government, but to use the taxing power to secure certain social reactions. Almost always there are attempts to impose taxes for the purpose of punishments and rewards.

"If the same people who have lately been hastening down to Washington to protest that they can not pay any more taxes had been half as diligent when the Congress was passing bills calling for billions of expense, then they would not now be in such distress. They then sat supinely at home, leaving the public treasury and presidential vetoes to be overrun by a wave of extravagance."

"The only remedy for the situation in which we find ourselves," the former President continued, "is an aroused public opinion. High expenses have created great debts and heavy taxes. The disaster these have brought is felt most keenly by the wage earners, but the source of the evil is most apparent to our business interests.

"Many of these expenditures have been authorized by the appropriating power almost under duress. They did not want to do it. But the pressure was nearly all in one direction and there was little encouragement from the public in offering resistance."

Coolidge then concludes his article with the suggestion of a "combination" of business men and wage earners "for their own protection."

Union membership is again proving itself a valuable investment. Not only is the union maintaining standards better for its membership but its unemployed members have some agency to which they can appeal for help in trouble.

Wm. Green.

* * *

Keep Your Dues Paid-Up

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Northwestern Barb Wire Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters in Sterling, Illinois

This office is in receipt of information from President Oscar Eversole of Local Union 695, Sterling, Ill., that the Northwestern Barb Wire Company, manufacturers of non-split nails, has erected a new boiler house at their plant in that city, on which they employed non-union carpenters and at wage of 40c an hour below the union scale.

This Local Union desires that the membership of our organization be informed of the attitude of this company towards Local Union 695.

Policy of Warren-Lamb Lumber Company Not Favored by Local Union 2036

F. C. Schieferstein, Financial Secretary of Local Union 2036, Rapid City, South Dakota, desires to inform the membership through the columns of "The Carpenter" that the Local Union does not approve of the action of the Warren-Lamb Lumber Company of that city who, it is rumored, has been appealing to some of the Local Unions of our organization throughout the country to try and encourage the use of their products, such as Black Hills pine lumber, mouldings, boxes, glued-up cabinet parts, etc., owing to present labor conditions existing at their plant.

The summer of 1931 was the scene of a strike at their plant which resulted in arrests, fines and injunctions. The strike was brought about due to the employes being paid a wage that could not be called even an existing wage, some of the men receiving as low as $1.25 for a nine-hour day's work.

Their plant, it is stated, has been operating since the strike was settled on a wage scale very little better than it was, a minimum of $2.00 per nine-hour day. Apparently their business has been bad and they are making, or planning to make, this appeal to organized labor, especially the wood-working craft, in order to stimulate business.

M. Fine and Sons Award Contract to Firm Paying Low Wage

R. F. Kirk, Secretary of the Falls Cities Carpenters' District Council of Louisville, Ky., New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., wishes the membership of our organization to be in possession of the following information: The firm of M. Fine & Sons, manufacturers of the following brands of shirts—Five Brothers, Triple Stitch, Hercules, Friendly Five and Big Jack, whose main office is located at 93 Worth Street, New York City, with factories in New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind., is erecting an addition to their New Albany factory. They have awarded the contract for the building of the addition to a contractor who is paying a wage scale of from 35 to 40 per cent less than that paid by other contracting firms of the Falls Cities district employing members of our organization.

Traveling Members Attention

There is very little building construction work going on in the city of Reno, Nevada, and a large number of the members of Local 971 are idle and have been for many months. Notwithstanding this condition, Recording Secretary A. J. Swalley reports that many carpenters are coming to Reno owing to newspaper publicity to the effect that a building boom is about to take place in that city, when the real facts are that very little building is contemplated. In view of this Local Union 971 requests traveling carpenters to stay away from Reno so as not to be an obstacle in the way of the Local Union maintaining its present working conditions.

* * *

Business is poor in Lima, Ohio. Recording Secretary Leroy Gilmore of Local Union 372 requests traveling carpenters to steer clear of that city. There is very little carpenter work and no future prospects at this time.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of H. H. Patrick, age 50 years, a member of Local Union 764, who left Shreveport, La., last December and has not been heard from since. Anyone in possession of information regarding him will please communicate with his wife, Mrs. H. H. Patrick, Box 292, Monroe, La.

A Request

The following declaration, adopted by Local Union 317, Aberdeen, Wash., has appeared in a previous issue, but since the name of the author was inadvertently omitted, it is again printed at the request of the Local Union with name of author appearing:

* * *

We believe that co-ordination in purpose when coupled with the impelling power that lies within ourselves and our Brotherhood is the source from which we can conquer over poverty, provide for our needs, and reach a higher plane of enjoyment in life.

But before we can hope to reach our Goal, each and every member must realize that he is one of the essential spokes in the wheel that rolls our Brotherhood to victory.

Each and every member of our order is equal in rank, and any member who has a workable idea for good of all is most welcome to present it for consideration.

We faithfully promise that no clique can run or hurt Local 317 other than what is fostered by the indifferent non-attending member.

George Hilton.

California State Council of Carpenters Holds Fifth Annual Convention

The fifth annual convention of the State Council of Carpenters was held in the Labor Temple, San Diego, February 20-21, 1932.

The convention was opened by Carl Barnes, Local Union 1296, San Diego. He presented Rev. Howard Bard who delivered the invocation. The next to be introduced was Mayor Walter Austin, who made a very pleasing welcoming address on behalf of the city. Others who aided in the official welcome were Lloyd Griffith, of the Superior Court; Edward Hastings, member of the Board of Supervisors; O. B. Swope, County Recorder; ex-Mayor John M. Bacon; State Senator W. E. Harper; Assemblyman Major Bowers; Assemblyman Ed Head and Thomas Whelan District Attorney, all of whom were very complimentary in their remarks and all touched on the depression and means to get out of it, without exception declaring for maintenance of wage scales and the shorter work day.

The gavel was then turned over to the State President, J. F. Cambiano, who presided during the remainder of the convention.

General Executive Board Member A. W. Muir of the sixth district addressed the convention. He was very active in the formation of the State Council, and was happy to know the success that had been achieved. He pointed out the grave problems that confront all Organized Labor at this time, and especially the Carpenters; he believed that this was the time to bend every energy toward organization, and urged a campaign be pushed by the Council, feeling assured it would redound to the credit of all in addition to his craft. He favored a reduction in hours to take up the slack and bring more employment, even to a 5-hour shift, but urged continued opposition to wage scale cuts. He also explained what was being accomplished in the studio agreement negotiations, and gave his attention to a number of internal matters of particular interest to the Carpenters. He was given a great ovation at the conclusion of his remarks.

General Representative Don Cameron, talked on matters of particular concern to the trade and thanked the officers and members for the great co-operation given him during the past year in many important matters.

The convention was also addressed by Paul Sharrenberg, secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, and Joseph M. Casey, organizer for the American Federation of Labor.

Secretary-Treasurer Bert P. Ward read the combined annual report of the president and secretary-treasurer for the past year. It was a very comprehensive report giving a complete resume of the work of those officials.

Many resolutions were adopted by the convention, the most important being as follows:

Urging legislation and protection against attempts of contractors or subcontractors to violate the state minimum wage law through subterfuge, and asking Gov. Rolph to cut any red tape that prevents full enforcement.

Expressing appreciation to all representatives of Labor who helped enact the prevailing wage law and alien employment measure, and soliciting continued assistance and help in the future, and also to aid in enforcement of Federal minimum wage law.

Condemning state, county, city or municipal governments that seek to reduce present wage rates paid employes and instructing Local Unions and District Councils to aid in opposing all such moves.

Approving President Hoover's order against contractors cutting prevailing wage scales in building operations by Federal contractors.

Protesting against the system that allows private employment agencies in the state to charge fees or to compel state workers to pay fees on state work, and urging that the state government take steps to allow free state employment agencies to furnish men with employment on such jobs without cost, and to have next legislature amend law to prevent private agencies to so charge.

Calling on all Carpenter Unions in state to immediately institute a drive for organization of Carpenters and to co-operate with other locals and crafts in like campaign.

Denouncing all attempts to nullify and violate prevailing wage law, and asking state inspectors be given full power to investigate any violations and asking Governor and State Board Public Works to enforce the law to the fullest extent.

J. F. Cambiano and Bert P. Ward were unanimously reelected president and secretary respectively, and San Jose was selected as the city in which to hold the convention next year.

Local Union No. 87 Displays Booth at Industrial Show

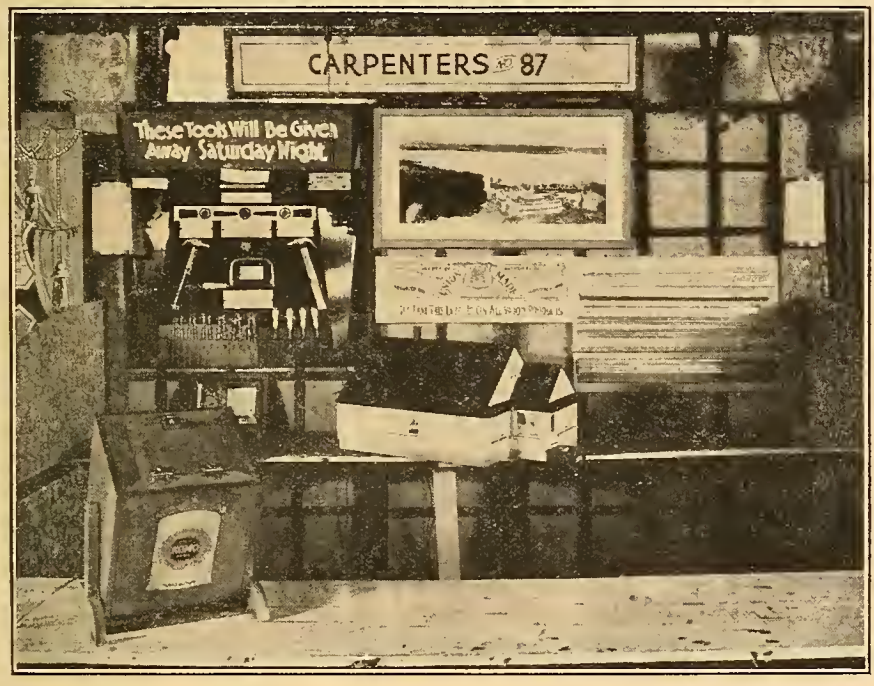
On the following page is a photograph of the booth occupied by L. U. No. 87 of St. Paul, Minn., at the 4th annual show given under the auspices of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly, at the Armory, February 17-20, 1932.

There were 35 booths, at which were displayed products bearing the Union label, the main purpose of the show being to acquaint the public with goods bearing the union label. The show was visited by approximately 38,000 people, and the entertainment consisted of vaudeville acts, singing and music, sildes showing the various union labels, and an able speaker explaining each label as it was flashed on the screen.

Prizes were given away free from each booth every night. The tools on display in the Carpenters' booth were

donated by the following manufacturers: Master Rule Company of New York City, Stanley Rule and Level Company of New Britain, Conn., Henry Disston & Sons, Philadelphia, E. C. Atkins and Company of Indianapolis, Estwing Manufacturing Company, Rockford, Ill., Vaughn and Bushnell Company of Chicago, L. S. Starrett Company, Athol, Mass., F. P. Maxon, Chicago, and the James Swan Company of Seymour, Conn.

Exhibits of this nature are worth while when considering the benefits derived by labor organizations in getting the good will of the public and at the same time familiarizing them as to where, how, and for what to spend their money. If these industrial shows were held in different parts of the country frequently it would no doubt bring good results and stimulate a greater demand for the union label.



Local Union No. 22 Celebrates Golden Jubilee Anniversary

Local Union No. 22 of San Francisco, Calif., the pioneer Carpenters' Union on the Pacific Coast, celebrated its golden jubilee anniversary on February 27, 1932, with an entertainment and banquet, on which occasion were present almost the entire membership of the Local Union, their families and a host of friends.

Prior to introducing the various speakers, L. B. Regan, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, briefly reviewed the importance of the historic occasion, and on behalf of the officers and members of Carpenters' Union 22, extended a hearty welcome to the assembled guests who crowded the spacious auditorium of the Building Trades Temple.

He then presented a number of trade unionists, city and state officials, among whom were: T. A. Reardon, state labor commissioner; State Senator, Roy Fellom; A. J. Mooney, field representative of the State Building Trades Council; James Herz, deputy director of public works of the State of California, who conveyed the personal congratulations and best wishes of Governor James Rolph, Jr., F. C. MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council of California; Emmet Hayden, chairman of the Board of Superivsors; Albert

J. Cleary, chief administrator of the city and county of San Francisco; A. W. Muir, member of the General Executive Board of the Sixth District who conveyed the commendations of the General Officers.

The next speaker, Brother P. H. McCarthy, for many years president of the Local Union, received a hearty greeting with prolonged applause and cheers. In a forceful address he reviewed the history and achievements of Local Union 22, expressed his deep gratification at its memorable historic accomplishments, and concluded by hoping that Local Union 22 would continue on throughout the years accomplishing more and better things for the benefit of the toiling masses.

The concluding speaker of the evening was Angelo J. Rossi, mayor of the city and county of San Francisco, who told of his pleasant associations with the representatives of Local Union 22. He told of the high esteem in which the officers and members of the Local were held by the public officials of San Francisco; of his deep sympathy with their commendable humanitarian aims. He gave assurances of his desire to see that just consideration was extended to members of organized labor at all times and of his hope that Local Union 22 would live long, flourish and prosper.

The sentiments expressed by the various speakers with regard to Local Union 22 are the sentiments of the great majority of the people of the city and state. For fifty years the energetic efforts, the sacrifices, and the loyalty to trades union principles have been the guiding factors that have enabled Local Union 22 to build a historic record, inseparable from the life of the city, state and nation, that is unsurpassed by the history of achievements of any other carpenters' union.

DEATH ROLL

JAMES HUFF—Local Union No. 372, Fort Madison, Iowa.

JOHN W. EVANS—Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Relief Measure

"Organized Labor and its friends regard the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Injunction Relief Measure by the Congress of the United States with feelings of pleasure and satisfaction. Its passage represents the culmination of years of effort and persistent appeal for the enactment of this character of legislative relief. As a result of the enactment of this legislation the word 'freedom' will take on new meaning and the Bill of Rights will have added significance for all classes of labor.

"No longer will it be possible for corporations to take advantage of the economic necessity of working people by requiring them to sign the "Yellow Dog" contract in order to secure an opportunity to earn a living. This form of contract, always regarded as un-American by organized labor, is rendered null and void and is legally declared to be contrary to public policy. While it has always been assumed that working people had the right to join a Labor Union the "Yellow Dog" contract has served as a weapon in the hands of corporations opposed to Union Labor to force many workers, against their will, to sign away this right. This made the "Yellow Dog" contract highly objectionable to Labor and deeply offensive to sound public opinion.

This injunction relief bill also gives legal recognition to the right to organize into Trade Unions and the freedom of association on the part of working people. This section of the bill will prohibit equity courts from issuing injunctions restraining labor from exercising the right to unite for mutual helpfulness, self-protection and collective bargaining. It reiterates and reaffirms the right of Labor to enjoy free assemblage, freedom of the press and to unite for the purpose of securing redress from economic oppression and injustice.

"Labor regards the passage of the Norris-LaGuardia Bill as a great achievement. It believes that through the protection which this measure will afford Labor can mobilize its economic strength so that it may be privileged to deal with powerful corporations and large employers of labor upon more equitable terms. The one outstanding legal right which this Bill clearly and definitely establishes is the right of Labor to organize and to function in a normal, logical way."

Demand the Union Label

Correspondence



This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Bees Embarrass 'Old Calamity'

Dear Brother Bill:

In my previous letter I forgot to mention that the Home has the finest Golf Course in Florida; 18 holes, and it has considerable patronage.

We are having a lot of visitors; they come from all the states. This Home is a show place and a splendid advertisement for our Brotherhood.

After the visitors register they are turned over to an escort who accompanies them about, showing and explaining the Home, its beauties and purposes.

Visitors' hours are from 2 until 4 P. M. (no Sunday visitors). Escorting visitors is a very interesting and broadening process. Just think of a militant old "chip" discoursing on Spanish architecture, foliage, flowers, palms, pheasants, orange groves, etc., when his whole life has been spent fighting for better conditions for our craft, and his highest expectation was a cottage with a chicken coop in the back yard and a fliver to haul him to the job.

When the Boss sees a fellow with a far away look in his eye and his back humped up like a burnt boot, he puts him down for a prospect in the escorting business. Then what a metamorphosis! He spruces up, shaves daily, dresses up, quits chewing tobacco during visitors' hours, practices eating with his fork, and shows many evidences of refinement.

Say, Bill, that job would do me a world of good. You know what a big stock of egotism I have packed around for years, thinking I knew it all while you often told me I was foolish? Well, Bill, I could put my stuff over on yon dumbs but I met my Waterloo here at the Home. How did it happen? Why, Bees Bill! I could not tell a honey bee from a bull's foot but I tried to make the boys believe I was a bee expert, but they caught me red-handed. I always knew that bees were quite sociable and would stick to you like a brother and did not insist on a formal introduction, and also made honey. Take honey out of life and what a dreary waste this world would be—the honeyed words of early manhood, for instance, that really meant nothing; but the girls nowadays call that stuff 'BULL.'

You remember I came here three months ago, and thought it best to make a general inspection so that I could find the weak spots if any, and suggest improvement. In my quest I came across a large drainage canal west of the Home buildings and while standing there dreaming of the great things I had accomplished in life, I heard a buzzing, and on looking around I spied a great number of bees coming and going and I thought it peculiar that honey bees would hive in the earth, but these bees did and I had no time to argue concerning the advisability of their action but I saw I had a chance to make myself solid with the management through this great discovery, and bided my time in order to give the bees a chance to store a greater quantity. I figured since I would be 75 years old January 23 that the grand opening should occur on that date.

I knew the men here would be sore and jealous about my taking the spot light, but a little thing like that should never stop a smart man. To make sure however that I was right about the matter I confided in a guest who said he could handle bees, but as I knew as much as he did I concluded to go it alone and get all the credit.

Bill: I would not tell you the balance of this story did I not know you loved me, but my heart is broken over the great failure.

Jan. 23. Watched my chance last evening to catch Mr. Allen and spill the big bee secret to him in view of the fact that there might not be sufficient to supply the Home, but surely enough for a private family and he could have the output for his home. You see, Bill, Mr. Allen and his wife are dandy folks

and being the Manager t'was policy to let him in on the deal. He said all right, so next morning he drove up in his auto and had a bee expert with him, called "Willie." We piled in, saying nothing to the rubbernecks standing around, and away we went. Bill: I was a proud boy; felt it, and showed it. Arriving at the location we stepped around with silent tread, for bees get foolish on slight occasion.

This Willie person then took my cane and knocked good morning on the front of the nest and one lone occupant came to the front door to return the salutation. Willie threw up his hands and said, "HELL: They are yellow jackets; get out quick."

Bill: fame is nothing but a bubble; it will soar till it bursts then like Lucifer it falls never to rise again. Say, Bill, I'll bet some of these city slickers put this job up on me. I accuse Geo. Dunn, Bill Brown and the Admiral; they had three months to work this thing up. They are a bunch of 'Evolutionists' and they had coaxed the Queen bee out, and substituted a Yellow Jacket Queen and thus changed the breed. That's my Alibi.

Bill: "I'm regusted" and am living on Razzberries. If any of the Brothers are coming down to see the Home, tell them not to inquire for me, but to just sneak down into the basement and when they come to a closed door with a sign on it saying "Don't Disturb" I am in there cutting out paper dolls. When I go out around the fellows look at me and sneakingly twirl their fingers around their heads as much as to indicate that I have gone nuts.

Pray for me Bill.

Those personal pronouns would indicate that I am still stuck on myself, but just at this minute am very penitent.

Old Calamity.

L. U. No. 29.

Muncie Plan Not Up to Expectations

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Regarding benefits received by Organized Labor from co-operation with the Building Trades Section of the Chamber of Commerce (better known as the Muncie Plan), Local Union 592 of Muncie, Ind., wishes to state that the original program of this Section was to create employment for home labor without any reduction in wages.

After time and money spent, placing our telephone at their disposal which was used but very few times, with a Carpenter and Painter on the Executive Board of this Section, Organized Labor did not receive its share of this work.

We have been unable to get very far, as most of the work was taken care of through the City Employment Agency and later taken over by a man of the Governor's State Commission on Unemployment, some going through the Social Service on a Slip System.

While there has been some work created there has been much advertising on this Plan, some of which has been misleading.

People from all over the country came to Muncie hoping to find employment. We have at least a 75% unemployment in the Building Trades to take care of without any more coming here.

We are of the opinion that had the various organizations and industries cooperated in trying to place home men at work, we could have taken care of our own unemployment situation very well.

Henry Spence, Rec. Sec.

L. U. No. 592. Muncie, Ind.

Local Union 2375 Institutes Membership Drive

Editor: "The Carpenter":

A considerable period of time has elapsed since Piledrivers Union No. 2375 of San Pedro, Calif., forwarded to "The Carpenter" any news for publication relative to conditions in the Southwest part of California. Work has been so slack that there has been very little to tell anyone.

Two years ago Local Union 2375 was one of the most prosperous Locals in California, but old man depression has the Piledrivers in his grip. We have a few jobs working but the unemployed largely outnumber the members working.

We have started a 90-day membership campaign in conjunction with the Central Labor Councils of Long Beach, San Pedro and Wilmington. This drive for new members and for work is sponsored by the American Federation of Labor, and we have fallen in line in the following manner.

On March 18, instead of holding a regular meeting, we held an open meeting with high class entertainment and speaking. Brother Leslie Flynn, member of Local 1140, opened the meeting with his string orchestra, followed by Tex Merrill, member of Local 2375, who gave us some very good songs with his guitar accompaniment; then a song and acrobatic dance by a talented young girl. We also had an impersonation of Harry Lauder by Mr. Morley Scott.

Then the speaker of the evening, Harvey C. Fremming, director of Employment Stabilization Bureau of Los Angeles County, delivered a talk on unemployment and told of the efforts being put forth to institute the 6-hour day and 5-day week in this district. He gave us an interesting account of his trip to Washington, D. C., as a representative of the Governor of California, and explained about the breakwater to be built between San Pedro and Long Beach.

The meeting was a huge success and a total of 400 was in attendance.

Organized labor intends to hold these meetings monthly from now on, with different speakers each month. The Rev. Father Lucey of Long Beach will be the speaker for April.

J. La Torres, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 2375. San Pedro, Calif.

Old Age

Editor, "The Carpenter":

No one thing should tend more to excite our pity, compassion, and kindly feeling for old people than their helplessness and dependence. It is one of the best indications of humanity to deal gently with the weak. The old are in their second childhood. In their day they have been strong and vigorous, laboring, many of them, in season and out of season to support their families and gain a competence. They have felled the forest, brought the soil under the dominion of the plow and hoe, have built railroads, turnpikes and bridges, built ships and dotted every harbor with the emblems of commerce, filled our cities with creations of mechanical handicraft created systems of education, framed government and founded social welfare. They have carried the world upon their shoulders without bending with exhaustion, but years have robbed them of the strength that did all these things. The mind that conceived and the arm that executed are alike feeble.

How proper now that that which is kindly should be done for those who have done so much for us and the world. Let us supply as far as possible all of their needs, go with them in spirit, be a staff in their weakness, and when the shades deepen around them, lift the curtains of the future and let in some ray of light from the heavenly world.

J. M. Cowen,
L. U. 867. Milford, Mass.

Carpenters' Success Depends on High Wages and Enforcement of Jurisdictional Claims

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As we reflect on the past year and contemplate the coming one many of us have reasons to be apprehensive of the welfare of the multitudes of carpenters that have been passing through times that truly "try men's souls" as well as their pocketbooks.

This trial is two-fold. Unemployment and lower wages. The former is recurrent; the latter is abhorrent and tragic. Tragic, because of the economic falsity of the doctrine of low wages as a cure for the depression. The advocates of low wages seem to forget that every dollar taken from the workers, is a dollar taken from circulation. The proof of this is shown by the premise, that if every carpenter went to work now, at ten cents an hour, the purchasing power of the craft would be so low that every store and place of business in the country would feel the additional pinch of depression through the lowered purchasing power of our craftsmen and the trade would be demoralized and destroyed through the inability of the workers to purchase, or pay the rents of their own creations.

The soundness of this premise is being appreciated by the very ones who were strongest for the lower wage drive against the workers. Every line of industry and commerce is feeling the pinch of the workers' low wages. Manufacturers who were preaching the low wage doctrine, in order to allow them to manufacture at lower costs are discovering that after they have produced the goods, there is no purchasing power available with low wages, and their di-

lemma is becoming more acute instead of appeased. Their market is becoming glutted by their own cheap labor products unless they dispose of them at a very low selling price.

This shows how relative the proposition of the cost of living and the cost of labor is. When big business strikes at labor it strikes at itself. The effect may not be immediate, but it will be ultimately as effective. For, after all is said and done, the backbone of any nation, either morally, economically, socially, religiously or politically, is the great masses of the workers who live on 'Broadway' and 'Main Street,' unhonored and unsung, except, to the tune of the factory and foreman's whistle, or the tuneful tick-tock of the time clock which we all would appreciate at present.

Another proof of the fallacy of low wages as a means toward prosperity is shown in the history of immigration and emigration. Workers have come to America from all parts of the world in our hey-dey of prosperity and high wages, because of the misery of low wages and poverty in their homelands. America became the land of promise and opportunity because of her high wages and her high standard of living. Through that policy, we became the richest nation in the world. Now that we have most of the gold and wealth of the world, those who advocate low wages for the other fellow, want to lower the standard of living for the workers, while they, themselves, are plotting and planning to corner and hoard our great supply of wealth. Such tactics are unsound and will prove a boomerang to all concerned.

Of course, every line of human activity should have a rational incentive. Hence, the claim, that low wages make for more employment, is the supposed logic of the movement. Is this a valid claim? Let us see! It is said that the man of small means would be encouraged to have work done, if the workers wages were lower. Well, the man of moderate means is usually a worker himself, so, if his wages are reduced, in the general low wage campaign, he has no more available spending money to pay the low wage worker now, than he had to pay the higher wages before his own wages were cut. The man of big money, in the manufacturing business, will find his profits reduced to the extent that the workers wages are reduced, so, it won't help him any. Low wages, will enable the financier to operate on less capital, thus allowing him to keep more of his money in bonds and non-taxable securities. But, what does this mean. Simply, that his great surplus of wealth is working on a small interest return, because of the fact that a bond investment is not as lucrative as a sound speculative investment, such as a building or manufacturing industry would be. Therefore, his wealth surplus, through low wages, would not appear to help him any.

In short, if the policy of low wages is a sound one, then, the policy of organized labor, is unsound. For, since my earliest recollection of the movement, higher wages, shorter hours and better working conditions, were the slogans of every organized craft movement. Have we discovered an error in our labor policy? Have we been working on a false premise? Have we reached the so-called saturation point in our labor achievements, or, really, have passed it and must now retreat? Are the workers overpaid? Can a worker be overpaid if he is conscientious and ambitious, or have we a traditional undervaluation of the workers worth? Is it economically possible for a boxer, wrestler, or a movie artist, to be worth a million a year, while a carpenter is worth less than two thousand dollars a year? But, you may say, quantity and quality have inverse ratio values, according to the law of supply and demand, which makes the carpenter so much less valuable than the others. Then, I can only say, that such a standard of values, is a false standard, and the honest hard working carpenter should not be penalized by cutting his pay, in order to pay the fabulous sums to the falsely valued performer of the ring or screen, or even to the heads of corporations and organizations.

Speaking of the law of supply and demand, raises the question of the available supply and demand of labor at the present time. A survey along this line was recently made by a group of noted German economists, who have issued a report of their findings. In substance, it is this: If the entire available supply of labor and machinery, were to operate at full capacity on an eight-hour day basis, four months of each

year, a sufficient supply, of almost every commodity, could be produced, to supply the needs for the entire twelve months of each year. If this is so, then Mr. Editor and fellow craftsmen, as four is one third of twelve, our factor of employment is one third, which means, that one third of our members, will have employment twelve months of each year, or our whole membership, will have employment four months of the year, while we operate on an eight-hour day basis. What does this suggest? Simply, friends, if we are all to have work the year around, we must have a shorter work day, if we all expect to have steady work. This seems inevitable as there appears to be more buildings of every description than there is a demand for. The number of men required for maintenance work cannot possibly give all of us work.

This brings us to a policy of adaptation, which means that the carpenter must prepare himself to adopt some evolved branch of the trade, which has developed through the use of new materials in the building industry. For instance, he must adapt himself to the installation of cork and rubber flooring, cork and Celotex insulation and base material, installation of all kinds of wood substitutes, which are fundamentally carpentry in their essentials. We must maintain our trade autonomy by being able to skilfully handle the new products. This may hurt some of the old steel square mechanics, who worked in woodcraft only. Yes, it may hurt the pride of many of us, but we must bear in mind this important fact, that a substitution of materials, does not necessarily mean a substitution or change of mechanics. We must hold on to the fundamentals of carpentry, if we hope to survive as a craft. Guard well the interests of our trade. Let none take them, without the credentials of a carpenter. Brothers, communicate this determination to each other and maintain the high standards of our craft.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

The Uneven Distribution of Wealth

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Our best source of information is the annual statistics of income published by the Treasury Department. The number of tax payers with income of more than $100,000 Dollars show a steady increase, from 1921-1929 broken only by the stock market crash of the latter year. In 1921 the total was 2,352; in 1928 it reached the top figure of 15,977 and in 1929 according to the Treasury preliminary report for the year it stood 14,701. The same progress held good in the class with more than one million dollar income; its numbers grew from 21 in 1921 to 511 in 1928, dropping in the following year to 504. Persons of more than 5 million each were only 4 in this class in 1921; in 1928 there were 26, and in 1929—36.

Above figures show us that the wealth of the nation has been controlled by a small fraction of our population. Now let us see what the poor or the working class owns. Of course it is almost impossible to arrive at the exact figure. The Industrial Relation Commission has estimated that the rich or 2 per cent of our population controls 60 per cent of the nation's wealth. The middle class, 33 per cent of our population, controls 35 per cent of the nation's wealth and the poor or the working class which is 65 per cent of our population controls only 5 per cent of the nation's wealth. The last sentence should clearly show the cause of our present depression, and show us plainly why people can not pay.

Some of our thoughtful observers try to make us believe that we have overproduction but I came to the conclusion that it is underconsumption. The cause can only be found in the distribution of the nation's wealth in a system or lack of system which permits to cite but one glaring result—36 persons in the United States to receive an annual income averaging 10 million dollars each, or in the aggregate a greater income, after all the deductions allowed by law, than the same sum of wages paid to 428,000 persons employed in the manufacture of cotton goods. There is plenty of everything in this country; the trouble is that thousands of underpaid, and unemployed lack the means to buy the necessities of life, and that my friends is the reason of the present depression.

Henry Luecke,
L. U. No. 1596. St. Louis, Mo.

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 126

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary Union No. 126 of Allentown, Pa., has been organized eight years and is holding its own consider-

ing this period of depression. Although we are getting no new members, up to this time we have only lost a small number.

We try to be of assistance to our Brothers of the Local Union and also have social events from time to time. In the month of March in recognition of the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington, we celebrated with a party which by hard work we put over with huge success. On this occasion we had several speakers of note. One spoke on the "Life of George Washington" whom he characterized as a man of many accomplishments, mainly a leader of men, a diplomat, a statesman and a born gentlemen with numerous kind traits. Another spoke on the subject of "Lumber and Lumbering."

In addition to the speakers we were entertained by music and several young dancers from a local studio.

The party was open to all and the meeting hall filled to capacity.

We hold our meetings every first and third Tuesday night and take this opportunity of extending an invitation to all Ladies' Auxiliary Union members visiting these parts.

Mabel Rex, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 126. Allentown, Pa.

Organized Labor's Parliament

The American Federation of Labor is governed by its annual convention.

The convention declares the policy of the Federation.

It speaks with authority.

No other body, no official, has the power to repeal its decisions or nullify its actions.

It is Organized Labor's Parliament and Supreme Court combined in one body.

Its actions are indeed the Voice of Labor, challenging injustice and presenting the collective demands of the workers for rights and equities that should be theirs without demand.

The 1931 convention was confronted with the stupendous problem, relatively recent in the United States, of millions of able-bodied adults deprived of the right to earn a living and millions more working part time, a menacing condition created by wage cuts both actual and predicted, the continuance of injunctions throttling Labor's organized activities, and many other crucial questions of greatest interest to working men and women.

The convention's actions were positive and progressive on all the questions before it.

It demanded that the right to work be secured for every citizen and made inalienable.

It declared its opposition to unemployment insurance of the British-German types as containing policies jeopardizing the elemental rights of Organized Labor and consequently of all labor.

It adopted an emergency unemployment program which would very quickly relieve the present unemployment crisis if those who own and manage industry had the statesmanship to apply it.

It demanded adequate support of the unemployed regardless of whether the cost is millions or billions of dollars.

It declared for a progressively shorter work day as the major remedy for unemployment caused by the wholesale introduction of labor-displacing machinery.

It insisted that wage rates be maintained during the depression.

It promulgated a comprehensive and practical long-range policy for national economic planning to prevent unemployment in the future.

It indorsed an anti-injunction bill which it is believed will strike from the wrists of Labor the manacles riveted there by the tyranny of injunction judges.

It approved a model old age security measure which, when enacted, will provide a comfortable living for dependent people over sixty.

It declared in favor of progressively increasing income and inheritance taxes as a measure for collecting additional taxes from those who secure the greatest benefits from our industrial and political systems.

It opposed the sales tax because it would place heavier taxation on those who get the least out of our industrial and political systems and are least able to bear taxation.

It instituted a campaign to protect the child workers of the nation by the prompt ratification of the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution.

The convention also took concrete positions on many other matters of great interest to those whose brain and

brawn constitute the sinews of our industrial system.

The definitely progressive Labor Policy set up by the 1931 convention positively demands that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, instead of remaining mere shadows that elude the grasp, shall become the inalienable rights of the working masses inseparable from social and economic justice.

The principles laid down by the convention must be written into the laws and practice of our country for the protection of American institutions.

Controlling the Labor Market

The first convention of the American Federation of Labor began an attack upon the problem of controlling the labor market. The measures proposed were to remedy outstanding evils such as the importation of foreign laborers under contract, contract prison labor, protection from cheap labor of foreign countries. Our specific demands pointed to the need of national policy in order that we might maintain control over the makeup of our nation instead of giving over the selection to others.

One of the major problems discussed by our 1881 convention was convict labor and how to protect free labor against evils growing out of the prison contract system. It was pointed out that the system degraded the prisoners and provided opportunities for corruption in the government and in industry. As the first step to eliminate this evil the repeal of laws legalizing contract prison labor was recommended.

Realizing that work would help accomplish the purpose of imprisonment the Federation urged legislation to prohibit the sale of convict made goods in competition with free labor, and opposition to contracting or leasing of convicts. It was further urged that prison made goods, shipped in interstate commerce, be made subject to the laws of the state into which they are shipped.

Finally, in 1930 we were instrumental in getting the enactment of legislation enabling states to prohibit the importation within their jurisdiction of the articles produced by the convicts of other states. Thus there is secured to each state control over the products of convict labor. As a constructive measure we are urging the states-use principle as the basis of prison labor progress.

The result of the long, sustained effort to control prison labor constructively make it possible for free industries and workers to resist exploitation through unequal competition with unfree labor, and to set up constructive convict labor principles.—Ex. Council, A. F. of L.

Leisure

(By Wm. Green President A. F. of L.)

The question of leisure through the adoption of the five day week and a progressive reduction in the hours of labor is of supreme importance to the working people of the United States. They have found that in theory and practice the enjoyment of increasing leisure makes for efficiency, increased productivity and a corresponding reduction in the cost of manufactured products. The acceptance and application of the principle of leisure and recreation in industry will be constantly sought by the workers through their respective organizations.

The legislative program of organized workers calls for the recognition of social justice and the benefits and blessings of freedom and liberty as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. It is for this reason that the American Federation of Labor contends vigorously for the enactment of an injunction relief measure for better legislative protection for women and the legal prohibition of child labor. We seek, through legislation, to enlarge the educational opportunities and facilities for the youth of the land and we seek to secure the adoption of a more wholesome legislative program which will provide for the enjoyment and improvement of civic and community life.

But overall and above all, transcending all other questions in social and material importance is the development of the cultural and spiritual life of the masses of the people. No set policy for the relief of unemployment, for the promotion of social justice or for the expansion of the enjoyment of leisure would be worth while unless it emphasized the importance of intangible human values and sought, as a glorious achievement, the promotion and advancement of those things which are spiritual and eternal.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLVI

In our explanation of Fig. 265 of lesson 45, we said that nothing less than a 4 x 6 beam should be used because the shores were spaced 5 feet from center to center. We felt that the margin of safety was rather narrow, but that was only a matter of judgment. In this lesson we are going to determine whether or not the beam suggested there will safely carry the load. In explaining Fig. 266, where the shores were spaced 3 feet, 4 inches, we mentioned a 4 x 4 beam, which was also just a matter of judgment, so we will compute the safe load for this beam also. While the load in these cases is uniformly distributed above the joists, it does not come onto the beams, excepting at intervals of 16 inches or 2 feet, depending on the spacing of the joists; nevertheless, we are going to use the formula for determining the extreme uniformly distributed load for beams, which is:

B equals 2 K S divided by 3 L

In this formula

B represents, breaking load of beam:

K represents, sectional modulus of the beam;

S represents, modulus of rupture of the wood;

L represents, length of beam, in feet.

In order to proceed with the problem, we must have the value of K, S and L. The value of S, the modulus of rupture of the wood, is the only one that is not given in the problem. So we are giving a list of various kinds of wood that might be used for beams in form building, with the modulus of rupture given in pounds per square inch. These figures are based on reliable authority, and are as follows:

White oak and northern short-leaf yellow pine, 6,000 pounds; white pine, Norway pine, eastern fir and spruce, 4,000 pounds; Georgian yellow pine, 7,000 pounds; Douglas fir, Oregon fir and yellow fir 6,500 pounds. Washington fir, red pine, cypress, cedar, chestnut and California spruce, 5,000 pounds; hemlock 3,500 pounds.

Now let us determine whether the 4 x 6 beam we suggested in Fig. 265 of lesson 45, and shown in Fig. 268, is strong enough to carry the load. The problem would be stated, thus:

What uniformly distributed load will break a 4 x 6 Georgian yellow pine beam, the span, in this case, being from one shore to the next, or 5 feet? What will be the safe load, using a safety factor of 6?

The problem gives us the value of L; the list of the various kinds of wood, with the modulus of rupture in pounds per square inch given, gives us the value

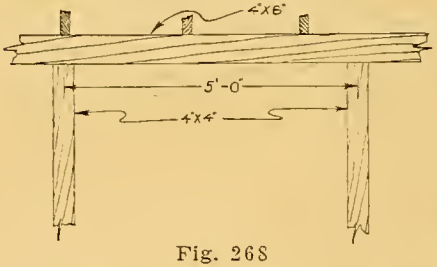


Fig. 268

of S; and the size of the beam, 4 inches by 6 inches, gives us the basis for obtaining the sectional modulus of the beam, or the value of K. The problem for determining the sectional modulus of the beam can be stated, thus:

The breadth of the beam in inches, times the depth of the beam in inches, squared; divided by 6, the factor of safety, will give us the sectional modulus of the beam; or, it could be stated:

b d squared divided by 6 equals 4 x 6 squared divided by 6 equals 24, or the value of K.

Now, the value of B, is what we want to know; the value of K, is 24; the value of S, as given in the list is, 7,000; the value of L, as given in the problem is, 5.

Proceeding fnther with the problem, we have:

B equals 2 K S divided by 3 L equals 2 x 24 x 7,000 divided by 3 x 5 equals 22,400, or the breaking load in pounds of the beam. By dividing 22,400 by 6, the factor of safety, we have 3,733, or the safe load for the beam, in pounds. In other words, a 4 x 6 Georgian yellow pine beam over a span of 5 feet will safely carry 3,733 pounds. The beam in question must carry a uniformly distributed load equal to 25 square feet of 6-inch reinforced concrete. Reinforced concrete weighs 150 pounds per cubic foot, so every square foot of 6-inch slab would represent one-half of 150 pounds, or 75 ponnds. 75 times 25 equals, 1,875, or the dead load in pounds. Our beam will safely carry 3,733 pounds, so if we subtract 1,875 from 3,733, we will have 1,858, or the number of pounds of live load the beam will carry in addition to the dead load. The beam, according to these figures, will carry about twice as much as the weight of the concrete slab, which for all ordinary purposes is strong enough. But should an extra heavy live load come onto any part of this form construction, in addition to the dead load, the beam should he reinforced with an extra shore.

The second problem deals with the beam suggested in explaining Fig. 266 of lesson 45, and shown in this lesson in Fig. 269. Here is the problem:

What uniformly distributed load will break a 4 x 4 Georgian yellow pine beam, the span in this case being from one shore to the next, or 3 feet? What will be the safe load, using a safety factor of 6? (The spacing in this case is 3 feet, 4 inches from center to center,

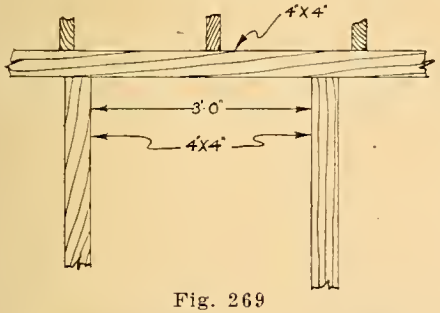


Fig. 269

but the shores being 4 x 4s, would take up the 4 inches, so the span is only 3 feet.)

The first thing we want to know is the sectional modulus, which we obtain hy multiplying the breadth of the beam by the depth of the beam, squared, and dividing by 6; or the problem could be expressed:

b d squared divided by 6 equals 4 x 4 squared divided by 6 equals 11, or the sectional modulus.

The value of B, is what we want to know; the value of K, is 11; the value of S, is given in the list, or 7,000 pounds; the value of L, is given in the problem, or 3.

Proceeding just as we did before, we have:

B equals 2 K S divided by 3 L equals 2 x 11 x 7,000 divided by 3 x 3 equals 17,111, or the breaking load of the beam, in pounds.

Dividing 17,111 by 6, the factor of safety, will give us 2852, or the safe load in pounds for the beam. The uniformly distributed dead load the beam must carry is 1,875 pounds, which leaves 977 pounds for a live load. The margin here is narrow for the possible live load, hut if care is taken to reinforce the beam with extra shores wherever a heavy live load is added to the dead load, this beam will be strong enough.

It should be noted here, that in all of our computations we have used a double factor of safety; that is to say, we used a safety factor of 6 in computing the strength of the material, and we also used an indefinite safety factor in determining the load which the material was to carry. This we did, in order to take care of that unknown possible live load, which the form builder himself must determine hy his judgment. In most instances, however, this unknown live load never comes onto the forms, and if care is taken when it does come, a douhle factor of safety is not altogether necessary. In a previous lesson we told of one way that an unknown possible live load might come onto a form, and here we want to give another instance, which we are modifying enough to bring out the point:

The superintendent of a certain job, on which we worked in the capacity of carpenter foreman, lifted sand to the second floor at a time when the hoist was not otherwise in use. He took no precautions as to the strength of the formwork, and the men dumped the sand on the spot he had indicated to

them. Seemingly everything went on smoothly, but suddenly, there was a crack heard, and another one! The superintendent, surprised, looked for the source of the cracking. He found it directly under the pile of sand—a beam was slowly breaking. Bewildered, he asked, "What shall we do?" Of course, there was but one thing to do and we did it. We reinforced the shoring under the pile of sand. Then the superintendent looked for an alibi but couldn't find one. The forms were built strong enough to support the dead load, plus a reasonable possible live load; although no provision had been made for large piles of sand, foolishly placed by an uncautious superinteudent. That is the reason we are using the double factor of safety in determining the sizes of the timbers, and the number of them to be used, in form building—we believe in making the forms doubly fool-proof.

1. GENERAL CONSTRUCTION OF FLOORS

(By L. Perth)

Floors are the most used parts of buildings and must be carefully constructed so as to meet the use required of them. Outside of masonry floors which are required to meet certain conditions, wood is used almost exclusively for floor construction.

Stiffness and strength of floor joists are very important. Strength depends upon the grade of lumber but stiffness does not. It is well to remember that the increased depth of joists increases the stiffness, and since lower grade joists two or three inches deeper may be obtained at no increase in cost, this advantage should not be overlooked.

Care should be exercised in placing floor joists in order to obtain maximum strength. If one edge of the joists contains knots, turn that edge upwards. Knots usually affect the strength of the fibers in the lower edge of the joist but do not greatly reduce that of the fibers on the upper edge. Fig. 1.

All joist spans over eight feet should be cross-bridged.

Interior floors in dwellings should be smooth and level. The variation in surface should not be over ¼ of an inch in 10 feet. Rough floor or as they are called sub-floors, should be laid diagonally for bracing and should be securely nailed to each joist or other floor member. Whenever the price is not prohibitive, matched lumber should be used for rough floors.

A layer of building paper should be placed between the rough and finished flooring.

When wood floors are laid over unexcavated inclosures ventilation should be provided by placing openings in the foundation walls. The floor should in all cases be at least 18 inches above the

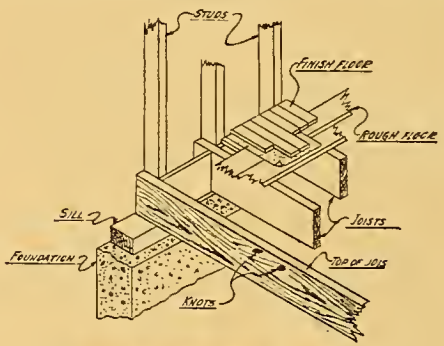


FIG. 1 - FLOOR CONSTRUCTION.

soil and if floors are large—2 feet. Proper drainage must also be provided if necessary to keep the soil within such wall from becoming damp.

2. Heaving of Foundations in Winter

The cause of heaving of foundation walls in winter is the expansion in the soil underlying the wall. This is invariably the case in residence construction. The only way to prevent heaving is to run the foundations below the frost level.

Sometimes settlement is mistaken for heaving. Settlement is caused by uneven soils under the foundation walls, or improperly designed foundations, or both.

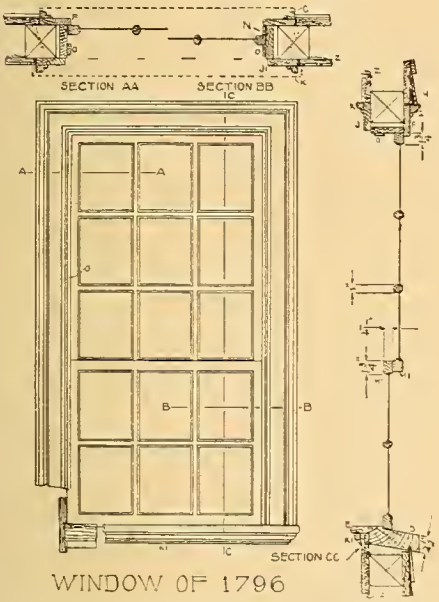
A WINDOW OF 1796

(By David Webster)

Through the centuries each succeeding generation of craftsmen has been compelled to listen to increasingly invidious comparisons of self appointed critics between its craft ideals and the highly glorified excellencies of the past. Generally such critics fail to realize that in the long run differences in craft practice are in the direction of greater

economy and efficiency in meeting changing conditions, or the craft would be unable to maintain its place in contemporary progress. In most cases they know not whereof they speak, their opinions are without weight, and the only result is to cause either irritation or amusement on the part of the listeners, depending upon their individual capacity for either emotion. In either case each craftsman is at liberty to form his own opinion regarding the good sense and tact of the critic.

Any craftsman can form his own opinion regarding the efficiency and convenience of this old time hand made win-



WINDOW OF 1796

dow frame and sash which has been in continuous service in a New England farm house since the house was built in 1796 and seems good for many years to come. No modern craftsman will be likely to make a window that will last any longer, or if he thinks he can he will never experience the proof.

In making a window frame today we would buy ready milled stock from the nearest lumber yard, while in this frame everything was made by hand; the sides were made without grooves for parting strips, for balanced sliding sash had not been invented nor was its edge milled for the outside casing which was nailed on with a square joint. The stool D was made of 2½" white pine instead of the 1¾" commonly used today; it was bevelled by hand with rabbet plane, fore plane and jointer, the groove to receive the clapboards made with a plow plane and others cut in the stiles with a dado plane or with saw and chisel to receive the header and stool. Note that the sub-stool E which has the same function as our stool cap of today joins the stool with a joint showing upon the face which is not as good practice as a modern stool cap made in one piece. The outside casings F and band mouldings G were nailed in place and the frame squared and set in the building. Boarding in and clapboarding, with lead flashing at H came next.

Today the usual practice is to lath and plaster to grounds before the standing finish is fitted, but our great grandfathers fitted the substool E, the inside head casing J and the architraves J1. The laths Z were next nailed in place; these were boards about ½" thick, partially split with an axe and the splits pried open as the board was nailed to the studding to leave spaces for the clinch of the mortar. The plastering was next spread, the casings J and J1 serving as grounds which were seldom used in the good old days for there were no circular saws to cut them quickly and easily. The band moldings K were next fitted and fastened in place, each end of the apron molding K1 returned upon itself and the molding fastened under the substool.

Note that the lower sash slides by the upper, and that there is no rabbet upon the meeting rail M and M1 of either sash which make the tight joint required today. Pulleys or other method for raising or lowering sash by a balancing device were unknown. The upper sash was stationary, supported by piece N fitted between the sash and the stool which, with the stop bead O and the upper sash formed the groove in which the lower sash was moved up or down, the sash being held at the desired height by a stick. Many of the old houses of the thirteen original states have been modernized and spring sash balances placed to control either or both of the sash for no allowance was made for weight pockets when the studding was set.

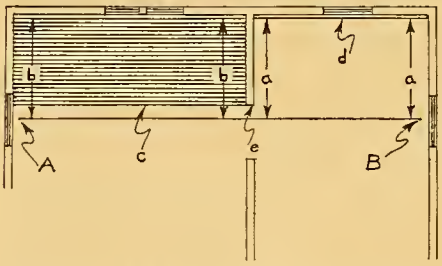
While many of these old houses are still occupied and well cared for, often by the original families, and appear good for another century, such details as this window, steep and narrow stair-

ways, inadequate closet room and chimneys of questionable safety and other parts of the house fall short of modern comfort, safety and convenience. Often one who can separate the romance from the liveableness of the house is amused at the halo which has been forced upon the old time craftsman for he knows that there were all grades of skill among the craftsmen of those days the same as today. Then as now, only extremely rare craftsmen were able to step beyond the traditions and practices of their craft; as in other human affairs, the accumulation of the thoughts of such rare individuals of each generation is the basis of progress.

You Know It

(By H. H. Siegele)

Even if you do know it, somebody else might not; which reminds me of a little incident that came into my experience a few years ago. I was using a very simple trick of our trade—one that I thought was universally known. I was working as a journeyman carpenter, under the directions of a foreman, and incidently I took orders from the superintendent. The job was nearly completed, and only three men were left on the job, the superintendent, the foreman and myself. I had orders to do a certain piece of work, and when I began, both the foreman and the superintendent were watching me. I had no thought that the trick was new to them, and I was somewhat surprised, when I heard the superintendent say to the foreman, "Now I'm going to see whether I can't learn something new." "That's just what I was thinking," the foreman answered. The two men watched while I was doing the trick, neither of whom, evidently, had ever seen it before And because I know that simple things about carpentry, are often unknown by otherwise experienced men, I am treating in these articles not only complex problems of our trade, but simple ones as well.



The drawing shows a floor plan, in part. Two rooms connected by a door, are to be floored. The one to the left is shown floored up to the door, and the one to the right, has one flooring board down. How to proceed in order to make the flooring coming out right at the door, is the question. In the first place, a line is stretched from A to B, parallel with the outside wall. The starting board of either room is made to run parallel to this line, which would make it necessary that the distances a and a, of the room to the right, would have to be equal to each other and equal to the distances b and b, of the room to the left. With the starting boards down, the floor laying can proceed. It is best to lay the flooring in the larger room first, up to the doorway, as the drawing shows. Care must be taken, however, that the starting board is not crowded by drawing up the flooring too much. Then the flooring of the smaller room can be laid in the same way, and if not crowded, when the flooring is laid up to the point e, the joints will come out right, and the flooring will be in perfect alignment. It should be remembered, though, that as the second floor is laid, it should be tested, so as to ascertain whether it is running ahead or behind. If the flooring is running ahead, the boards should be drawn up a little tighter, and if it is running behind, they should not be drawn up quite so tight. Should the flooring be out of alignment when point e is reached, the places that run ahead should be sledged until the edge of the flooring runs straight from one end to the other. If such places are very bad, it may be necessary to sledge them every time a board is laid for a number of boards.

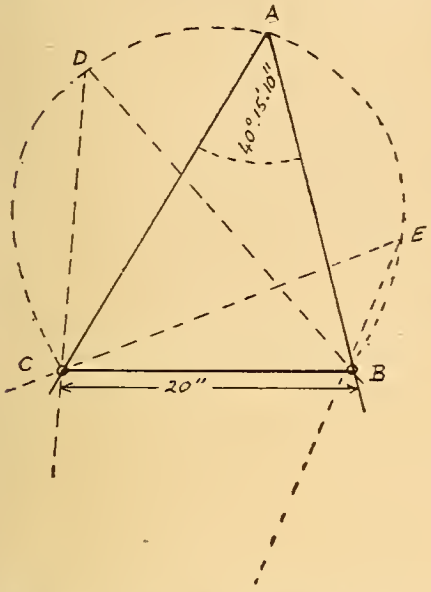
Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother Herckes' problem of finding the lengths of two sides of a triangle from only two data, viz.—one angle and a base has presumably been solved in your issue of March by Brother Watson of Calgary.

Brother Watson assumes the triangle to be a right triangle, thereby helping

himself to another datum i. e., a base of a given length and an angle of 40 degrees 15′ 10″; the other angle he assumes to be 90 degrees. He then pro-



ceeds to solve the problem which is quite easy.

We need not resort to trigonometry to show that this problem is unsolvable. We'll make a little experiment that anyone can understand.

For a base line we will take a wire 20″ long and make a little loop at each end.

Now we'll take another piece of wire, say, 50″ long and bend it at the center to the given angle, 40 degrees 15′10″ and stick the ends through the loops on the base.

Now it can be seen that if we take hold of the apex A we can move that point right around the curve C.D.A.E.B. without altering the two given data—the base C. B and the angle A. In doing so the lengths of the two sides will vary from nothing to an infinite number of points on the curve.

Therefore the solution of the problem is impossible.

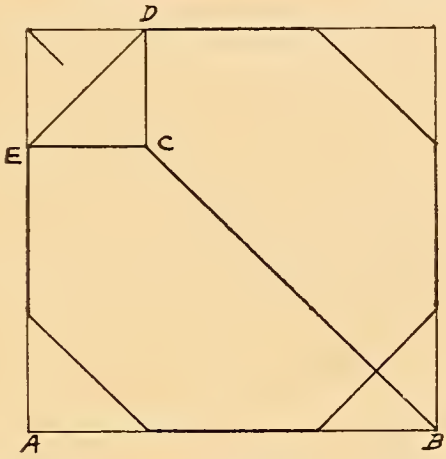
The mistake Brother Watson makes is to furnish himself with a third datum.

R. Wynne,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

From time to time I have looked over craft problems published in "The Carpenter" and I have found that most all use a long round-about method of producing them. The method I have studied and followed for many years, namely the steel square and compasses, produces the problem by the fewest possible lines.

In the March issue there is the problem of the octagon by W. I. Now I do not like to criticize the brother but I consider his example of the octagon misleading for young mechanics. In the first place he has not drawn a perfect square. Above is the correct method to



produce the octagon by the fewest possible lines.

Draw a diagonal B. C. then make B. C. equal A. B. Now a gauge set to E. C. or D. C. and run down the sides will be the direction to take of the corners one of which is E. D.

Wilbur S. Baker,
L. U. No. 20. Staten Island, N. Y.

* * *

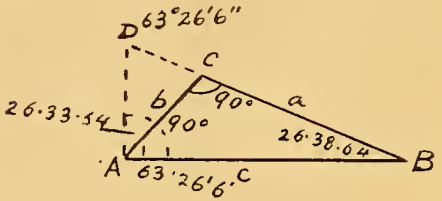
Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the March issue I notice a problem submitted by C. A. Doner, which is as follows:

Side c is given as 16 feet; side a is given as ¼ pitch, and side b is half the length of side a.

As I cannot agree with his solution of 6.4 feet for short rafter or side b, and 12.8 for long rafter or side a, I am

submitting my answer which is as follows:



Tan for ¼ pitch equals 6-12, equals .5000 foot and

Sin ¼ pitch equals 0.44721.

It can be seen from the sketch that the triangle A B C is a right angle triangle; therefore,

Side b equals side c Sin B equals 16 x 0.44721 equals 7.16 feet

Side a equals side c Cos B equals 16 x 0.89443 equals 14.31 feet plus.

Harry Watson.
L. U. 1779. Calgary, Can.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am always interested in the practical problems submitted in "The Carpenter," and especially so in the hog house problem given by C. A. Doner about a year ago.

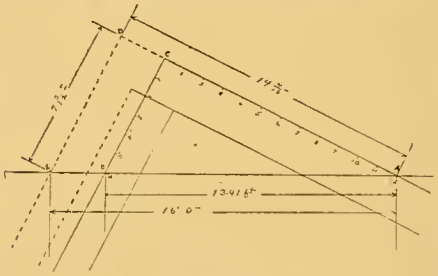
Now in the March issue he writes that there have been two or three attempts to answer it, but that none gave the answer he asked for, which was "What length are the rafter plates to ridge"? Now he doesn't come any nearer answering the problem than the others. He simply gives us the run and rise in decimal feet, and there are very few carpenters who could give the exact length of the rafters from the run and rise as he gives it, as I have found very few carpenters who can work square root and that is the only method I know of unless you have a book giving extensive tables.

I will give you my steel square solution, which any carpenter can understand and verify, also prove by figures the accuracy of the steel square solution.

I used a short piece of board with one edge straightened to work it on, but will use a straightline in my drawing of it.

Draw a straight line and mark off 16" as at A. E. Lay the 12" mark on the blade at A and let the 6" mark on the tongue cut the line at B, and mark along both tongue and blade, making A B C having the side of square with the inches divided in 1-12 up. Now the line drawn along the blade gives the desired ¼ pitch, and it is plain that if the building was just 13.41' wide the rafter would be 6' and 12' (13.41' is the diagonal of 6" and 12" on the square. Now slide the square along the line A C in the same manner as we do to get the odd inches when stepping off a rafter, until the tongue cuts the line at E and mark along tongue and blade. This gives you the length of each rafter and if you read your square carefully you will find that the blade reads just less than 14 4-12 or 14'3¾" and the tongue reads just less than 7 2-12 or 7' 1⅞", the length of each rafter.

Now I will give two methods of proving the above figures. The triangle A. B. C. is similar to triangle A. E. D.



as they have a common angle at A and E. D. is parallel to B. C. Therefore, their sides are in proportion. Therefore 13.41' (A B) : 16' (A E) : : 12' (A C) : A. D. equals 14.317' or 14' 3.8" and too 13.41' : 16' : : 6' (B C) : E D equals 7.158 or 7' 1.9" which is 1-20" more for the long rafter and 1-40" more for the short rafter than I made it by the square. The other method of proof is as follows: We have the right angled triangle A. E. D. with the given hypotenuse 16' and the sides are in the ratio of 1 to 2. And as the square of the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the square of the other two sides proceed as follows:

Square 16 equals 256, square 2 equals 4, square 1 equals 1. Add 4 plus 1 equals S. Divide 256 by S equals 51.2. Multiply 51.2 x 4 equals 204.8. The square root of 51.2 equals 7.158' or 7' 1.9" length of short rafter. The square root of 204.8 equals 14.317' or 14' 3.8" length of long rafter. Which all goes to prove that the tricky roof prob-

lems can be solved by the steel square and that it is a very accurate calculation if properly used.

I hope the above solution will satisfy Mr. Doner and all the carpenters who have been puzzled by it. Will give my method of changing decimal feet to inches and 16ths. Multiply .317′ by 12 equals 3.804″ or 3′8″ and change .8″ to 16th by multiplying .8 by 16 equals 12.8 or 12.8 16ths. or nearly 13-16ths. Thus 14.317′ equals 14′3 13-16″ nearly.

Fred H. Spike,
L. U. No. 1373. Flint, Mich.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to questions of S. R. appearing in the March issue of "The Carpenter" I submit two drawings to illustrate how to use the steel square to get the cut he wants.

For a form of round curve for a step, use No. 20 gauge sheet iron.

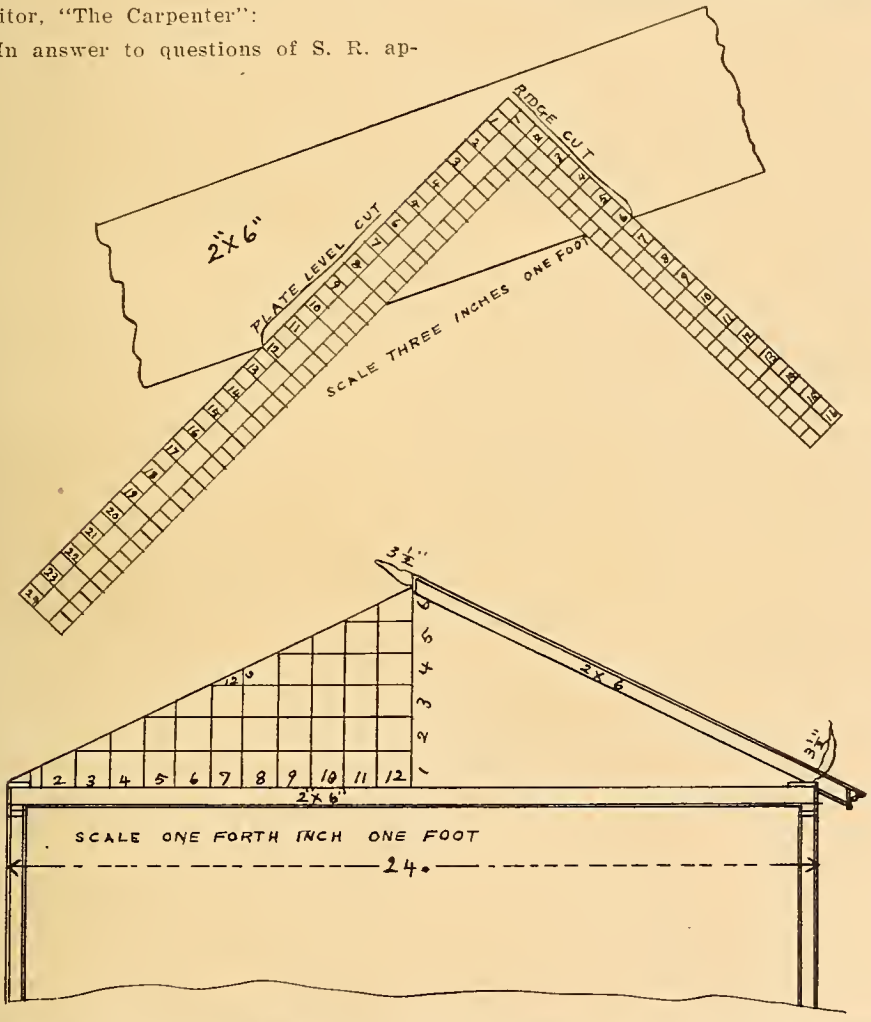
To prevent a ladder from slipping, fasten a piece of rubber on the heel of the ladder the same as used on rubber heels on shoes.

Arthur Vernon,
Pittsburg, Pa.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I would appreciate it if you would kindly allow me space in "The Carpenter" anent the comments of Brother Alva C. Tuttle in the March issue



regarding Trigonometrical Table published in the November issue.

Brother Tuttle says, while referring to his own table in March issue that —"This table was worked out by the uncertain approximate method of the steel square, as Brother De Guerre calls it, and I venture to say in one-tenth the time required for Brother De Guerre to do his bit for the good of the order."

The errors in Brother Tuttle's table confirm the truth of my statement that "The steel square method of obtaining Rafter-lengths is uncertain and only approximate."

For verification of my statement, I quote the first item in Brother Tuttle's Rafter Table.

Rise per ft. Run.	½ w. of b. Raf.	Hip.
	4" on 12"	
or one-sixth pitch	½ x	1.0533' 1.465'
Correct lengths of above are		1.0541 1.453

This is a fair example showing inaccuracies of this table.

Brother Tuttle further says—"You may work out your own tables for all pitches of rafters, by using your steel square and your Head."—Quite right! Particularly Your Head!

Proceeding to give examples of "Steel-Square-method" he takes two figures from Trigonometrical-Table and performs a multiplication to obtain the length of ⅓ pitch rafter—viz. .08333 x 14.42 equals 1.202 which is correct. Then he takes a figure (18.78) from steel square and multiplies it by .08333 which gives him length (?) of Hip as 1.565 which is incorrect, as the correct length of Hip. is 1.563 and the figure taken from square should be 18.76.

In conclusion I would like to have some champion of the Steel-Square explain how the 3 and 4 decimal figures, which are necessary for computing correct lengths of rafters, can be obtained from the Steel-Square, and without Trigonometric figuring.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. San Francisco, Calif.

* * *

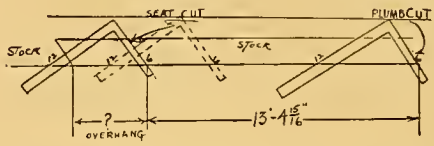
Editor, "The Carpenter":

In response to Brother S. R. of Winneconne, Wis., I am submitting the following, hoping it will solve his problems:

Question 1. 24' span ½ of 24 equals 12' Run.

(¼ pitch equals 6" per foot run or 6-24 equals ¼ same as Rise divided by Span equals ¼ Pitch.)

By using 6" on the tongue and 12" on blade you will find that by marking these two points and upon measuring this diagonal length the result will be 13 7-16 or 13.41' per foot run. Thus



by using run of 12' 0" it will be 12 x 13.41 equals 13'4" and 92-100, or 13' 4 15-16" total length. Use this method or the other known as the step-off.

To determine a seat cut use about ⅓ of plumb line length and mark at right angles.

Question 2. Have you tried a piece of galvanized iron and bracing in back with a piece of ¼ or ⅜ stock soaked in water in order to bend?

Question 3. I would write to ladder manufacturer and obtain the so-called safety treads. They have cushion rubber bottom and I believe they are the finest thing on the market.

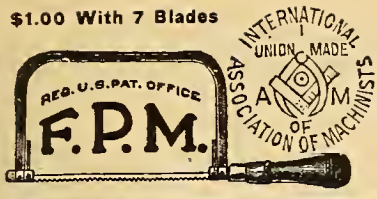
Thomas Cora Pezza,
L. U. No. 1693. Chicago, Ill.

American High Speed Abrasive Papers

The American Floor Surfacing Machine Company is now prepared to furnish American High Speed Abrasive paper, which is a comparatively recent development in the abrasive field. The grit used on this paper is termed "artificial" abrasive because it is a manufactured material of crystalline formation much heavier and tougher than garnet and known as aluminum oxide. While it is used for sanding all kinds of wood floors, its rugged construction, tremendous cutting speed and ability to stand up under extreme pressure makes it especially adapted to surfacing hardwood and old varnished and shellaced floors.

This paper is now being put up in boxes containing 10 yards and can be furnished open coated in grits numbers 2½, 3, 3½ and 4. Open coat is the same as the regular High Speed paper except it has less grit.

$1.00 With 7 Blades



CARPENTERS

Demand the Best — The Genuine

F. P. M. SAWS AND BLADES

The Saw of Superior Quality with a National Reputation. Manufactured by a member of U. B. of C. & J. of A. No. 1.

If your dealer does not handle, write direct to me.

F. P. MAXSON, Sole Manufacturer

3722 N. Ashland Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

CARPENTERS use Pencils all the time why not Our **ADVERTISING PENCIL?**
We can supply you with high grade pencils bearing our Label in colors, in two styles, at cost.

Small, round, per 100_____$3.00 | Small, hexagon, eraser, per 100____$5.00

ORDER SOME TODAY!

Send money with order to FRANK DUFFY, *Gen. Sec.*
Carpenters' Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

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BROTHERHOOD

is now manufacturing

PLAYING CARDS

(Regular Decks only — No Pinochle)

and offers a limited supply at

30c per pack

Send money with order to —

FRANK DUFFY

General Secretary

222 E. Michigan St.

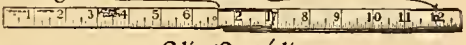
INDIANAPOLIS - - IND.

What is the "Inside Measurer?"

The "Inside Measurer," is a small attachment which readily slips on any folding rule.

The "Inside Measurer" will take measurements accurately, inside of closets, etc., where the ordinary folding rule is either too short or too long.

TO FIND distance, add uncovered figures to last number.

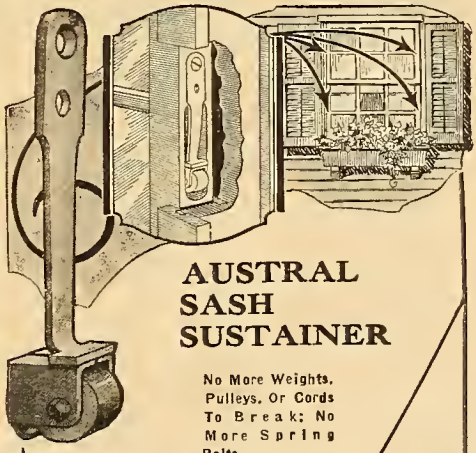


2½ + 12 = 14½

Price prepaid 25c

THIMAN CO.

28 Laurel Ave. Milford, Conn.



AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINER

No More Weights, Pulleys, Or Cords To Break; No More Spring Bolts

USED IN BUNGALOWS, CITY HOUSES AND RURAL HOUSES

SEND FOR YOUR PAIR →

AUSTRAL WINDOW COMPANY

101 Park Ave., New York

AUSTRAL WINDOW CO.
101 Park Ave.
New York

Please send me a sample pair of AUSTRAL SASH SUSTAINERS for which I enclose 50c (this covers only actual production cost and postage.)

Name _____

Address _____



to CARPENTERS

Don't send us a cent—just your name and address and we ship all of these books to you for ten days free examination. Look them over carefully, see how easy it is to find out the things you want to know, and then decide whether or not you want to keep them. The price and terms are so low that every carpenter should have them on hand for ready reference.

It's Easy to Be a Contractor

Learn how to estimate, how to plan buildings so as to make money on them, learn all about remodeling problems and how to bid on any job. All these facts and thousands more are set forth clearly in a remarkably interesting way in these five brand new books covering all phases of Architecture, Carpentry and Building. These books are complete and the new JIFFY INDEX makes it possible to find anything you want to know in a second.



FRAMING SQUARE FREE

If you order this month we will send you, without one penny of extra cost, a genuine Stanley Framing Square—complete with Rafter, Octagon, Framing and Brace figures. The books give you complete instructions for its use. Size 24" x 16".

American Technical Society, Dept. G-536
Drexel at 58th St., Chicago, Ill.

You may ship the five big books on Architecture, Carpentry and Building, include Stanley Framing Square free. If I am fully satisfied after 10 days I will send you $2, after that only $3.00 a month until the total special cut price of only $19.80 (former price $24.80) is paid. I am not obligated in any way unless I keep the books.

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Thousands of dollars are being spent for refinishing old floors and sanding new ones. Why not get your share? With our tested plan this work is easy to get.

The nationally used American Method enables you to sand and finish floors completely . . . thus giving you two profits. Small down payment starts you. No experience required. We help you get started with FREE advertising matter. Write today for details.

THE AMERICAN
Floor Surfacing Machine Co.
522 S. St. Clair St.
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PROSPERITY THRU LOCAL MANUFACTURING



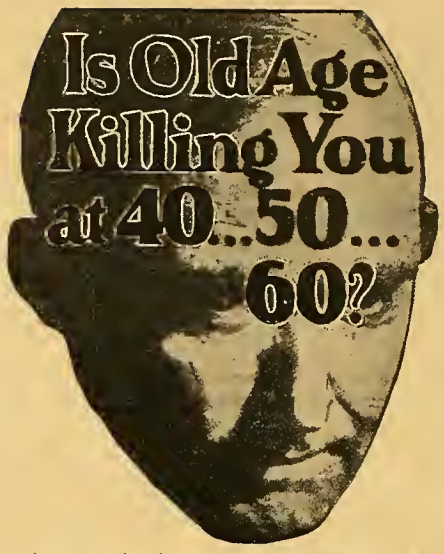
Make DUNBRIK for less than $6.00 per thousand with this LINE-PRODUCTION MACHINE. A new, superior unit in Common, Tinted, and Face. An outstanding opportunity. Exclusive. Staple. Modest investment. Send for booklet NOW.

7 OTHER MANUFACTURING OPPORTUNITIES

Each one offering substantial earnings,—and a leader in its field. Each one with a stable growing market,—utilizing low-cost local materials. No special building required. Learn about these money-making opportunities that can be started for as low as $50. Send for illustrated booklet today.

W. E. DUNN MFG. CO., and Affiliated Companies
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Are you aging too soon . . . getting up 5 to 10 times at night . . . is vitality ebbing steadily away . . . are you definitely on the down grade, half-living, blue, depressed, subject to chronic constipation, chronic fatigue, backache, foot and leg pains? Then look to the vital prostate gland!

New Facts About the Prostate Gland!

In men past 40, do you know that these symptoms are often the direct result of prostate gland failure? Are you aware that these symptoms frequently warn of the most critical period of a man's life, and that prostate trouble unchecked usually goes from bad to worse . . . that it frequently leads to years of fruitless treatment and even surgery . . . that it even threatens life itself?

FREE to Men Past 40

No man past 40 should go on blindly blaming old age for these distressing conditions. Know the true meaning of these symptoms. Send for a new, illustrated booklet, "Why Many Men Are Old at 40," written by a well-known American Scientist, and see if these facts apply to you.

There is little or nothing that medicine can do for the prostate gland. Massage is annoying, expensive and not always effective. Now this scientist has perfected a totally different kind of treatment that you can use in your own home. It employs no drugs, medicine, or violet rays. It stimulates the vital prostate gland in a new natural way, and it is as harmless as brushing your hair. 100,000 men have used it with remarkable results.

Swift Natural Relief

Now physicians and surgeons in every part of the country are recommending this non-medical treatment. So directly does this new safe treatment go to the prostate gland that noticeable relief often follows overnight. So remarkable are the results that you can test it under a guarantee that unless you feel 10 years younger in 7 days you pay nothing.

Scientist's Book Free

Send now for this Scientist's free book and learn these new facts about the prostate gland and old age ailments. Simply mail the coupon to W. J. Kirk, Pres., The Electro Thermal Co., 4453 Morris Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.

If you live West of the Rockies, mail your inquiry to The Electro Thermal Co. 303 Van Nuys Building, Dept. 44-G LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

The Electro Thermal Co., 4453 Morris Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.

Without obligation kindly send me a free copy of "Why Many Men Are Old at 40."

Name _____

Address _____

City _____



Handiest of ALL

Jack-of-all-trades and *master* of all—that's the combination square — the *handiest* all 'round tool ever made.

On a tool as important as this, you can afford to spread yourself a bit and buy the best—a *genuine* Starrett.* You can be sure, then, that the blade is really square with the stock — and will *stay* square. You can be sure of accurate, easy-reading graduations — fine but deep and durable. And you'll get a balance — a *hang* — that only a genuine Starrett Tool can offer you. Ask your favorite dealer to show you Starrett No. 23 and No. 94.

** L. S. Starrett invented the combination square in 1880.*



Starrett Dividers No. 92—forged crucible steel, tempered—with the double lock that holds the legs firm.



Starrett Steel Tape No. 530—bright, quick-reading figures—toughest spring steel ribbon—sturdy case.

—USE STARRETT HACKSAWS—

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.
World's Greatest Toolmakers
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy
Athol, Mass., U. S. A.

Use Starrett Tools

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Protects tools 3 different ways

Three-in-One Oil not only gives your tools the protection they need, but gives them far more protection than any ordinary oil can ever provide.

As it lubricates, 3-in-One also cleans the working parts of tools. At the same time it prevents rust. To do this triple job 3-in-One is blended by a special process from three different oils. That's why no plain mineral oil will do as much to keep your tools in top-notch condition, or to prolong the service they give you.

You can buy 3-in-One at most hardware, drug, grocery and general stores. Get a handy can or bottle now and try it.

Three-in-One Oil Company, New York

3-IN-ONE OIL
CLEANS - OILS - PREVENTS RUST

BE AN ARTIST ON YOUR JOB

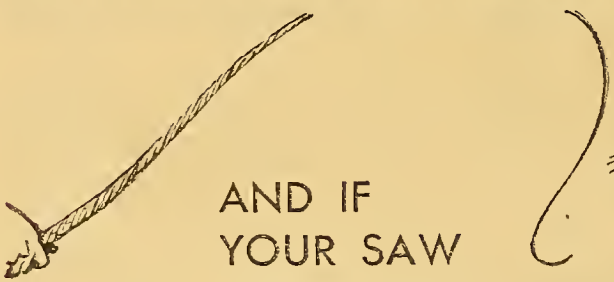
Use the Genuine Plastic Wood

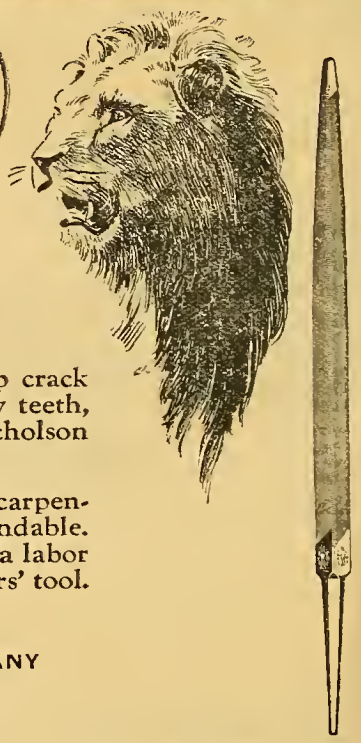
Saves Time ... Easiest to Work With ... Does Best Job



FROM all sections of the country come reports from carpenters that there is absolutely no substitute for the GENUINE PLASTIC WOOD. Rigid tests keep Plastic Wood the finest product of its kind that man can make. It has great strength—1,500 pounds to the square inch. It holds screws nearly 50% better than white pine holds them. It is always so smooth and pliable that it is easiest to work with. When it hardens it actually becomes wood without grain—wood as strong and lasting as natural wood. It is guaranteed to be water-proof and weather-proof.

Now—save time. Save money. And do a better job. **Use the genuine Plastic Wood.**





AND IF YOUR SAW FIGHTS BACK

For unruly beasts, the sharp crack of the whip. For unruly saw teeth, the sharp strokes of the Nicholson Slim Taper File.

Made for carpenters. Used by carpenters. Durable, sharp, dependable. A money saver, a time saver, a labor saver. Essentially a carpenters' tool.

At hardware dealers'.

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.

NICHOLSON U.S.A.

A FILE FOR EVERY PURPOSE



DEPENDABLE

YOU can always rely on the genuine Carborundum Brand Sharpening Stone giving a better edge quicker.

Take a combination stone for instance. You give a chisel—a plane bit or any similar edge tools a few quick strokes on the coarse side—and the tool is brought to an edge.

Then a few more light passes on the fine side—and you have a razor keen, smooth edge—just the sort of an edge a good tool should have.

Remember too that Carborundum Brand Stones cut faster—wear uniformly—can be used dry or with oil.

SOLD BY
HARDWARE DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Send for Booklet
"How to Sharpen Wood-Working Tools."



CARBORUNDUM BRAND
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
COMBINATION STONES
Complete the Tool Kit

THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY • NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

CANADIAN CARBORUNDUM CO., LTD., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

Sales Offices and Warehouses in New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Grand Rapids, Toronto, Ont.

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SILVER STEEL SAWS

carry a reputation as good as the company they keep—

It's the material, design, workmanship, and accumulated experiences of 75 years as America's leading saw makers, that makes Atkins SILVER STEEL saws the undisputed and always reliable friend of thousands of critical carpenters who swear by Atkins saws.



Ask for

The No. 53 Ship Point Pattern

There is one and only one real No. 53, and it's an Atkins. A genuine SILVER STEEL blade, skew back, taper ground for clearance, therefore requires very little set. Will not bind nor chatter. You'll know Atkins by the Damaskeen (exclusive) finish. Then, the Improved Perfection Handle which prevents wrist strain. Beautifully embossed, three nickel screws and a medallion. Also made regular width. For straight back saws of this quality demand Atkins No. 65.

Meet spring building and repair work face to face with Atkins. See your local dealer, if he can not supply you, then write us and we'll see that you are supplied promptly.

E. C. ATKINS AND COMPANY

402 So. Illinois St.

INDIANAPOLIS - - IND.

The Carpenter



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

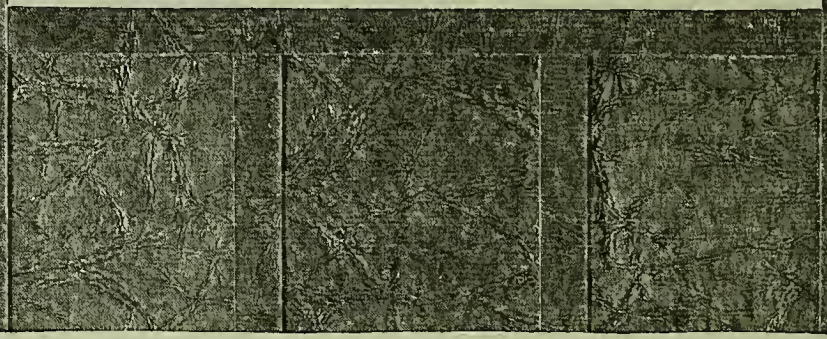
Volume LII. No. 6.

JUNE, 1932

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BEAVER MOROCCO BOARD

A BIG BUSINESS BUILDER



Carpenters can build rooms already decorated with this leather-grained and richly finished wallboard that saws and handles just like Beaver Board. It is made in several rich colors and battens are provided to match. It is readily adaptable for homes, offices, grills, department stores and store window-backs. The surface is lasting and may be washed off with soap and water.

Send coupon below for sample of this board and complete information.

Certain-teed

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE SAMPLE

Certain-teed Products Corp., 100 E. 42nd St.
New York, N. Y.
Please send me a sample of Beaver Morocco Board.

Name.....

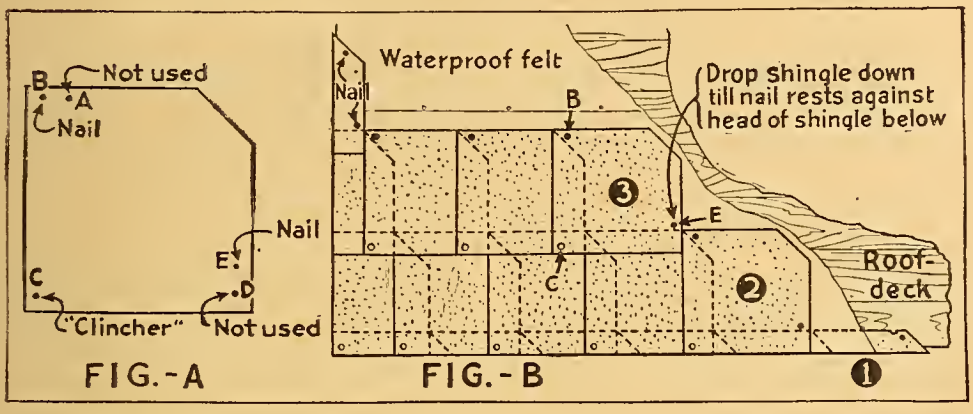
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What makes

J-M No. 30 DUTCH LAP SHINGLES

so easy and fast laying?



- . . . **Only 90 shingles per square**
- . . . **Only two nails to each shingle**
- . . . **Automatic spacing and alignment—no chalk lines or measurements required**
- . . . **One J-M Clincher in each shingle saves time and trouble**

J-M No. 30 DUTCH LAPS are rigid and strong, of convenient size (16¼ x 16¼ in.) and easily handled. The design is shown in Fig. A which also shows the proper use of holes for nailing and fastening.

Edges are accurately trimmed and cut to size. There are no sharp edges or splinters to cut your hands or tear your clothes. Bundles of 15 shingles weigh about 55 lbs. and each shingle only slightly over three pounds, making them easy to carry and handle. Weight per square (6 bundles) is 328 lbs.

Application starts in a lower corner of the roof. A starter course (1 — Fig. B) is laid, lapping end over end with correct exposure which is automatically determined by the starter itself. The first course (2 — Fig. B) is laid over these starters, butted against the side of starter and with lower edges in line.

Sideways exposure automatically follows the exposure given the starters and cannot vary. No measurements are required and shingles are merely placed and nailed. Thereafter subsequent courses are quickly and easily nailed in place as follows: (See Fig. "B.")

Pick up shingle 3 and lay it on roof butted against the side of shingle 2 in course below. Place nail in hole "E" and slide shingle down until nail rests against head of shingle underneath. Bring lower edge of shingle into line with shingle at left. Drive nail flush with shingle; also nail through hole "B" in opposite corner. Repeat this operation over and over again and you will be surprised how fast the roof area is covered.

J-M Clinchers are then applied using hole "C." They slip into place from the outside and a light blow with the hammer clinches them securely.

Lay Dutch Laps on your next job. For full instructions, address Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Avenue, New York.

Johns-Manville

ASBESTOS SHINGLES

USG VOL. 9 JUNE, 1932 No. 6

Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Attention, Carpenters! These Free Services Should Help You Get a Job

Service No. 1

Are you one of the thousands of carpenter-salesmen who are creating jobs for themselves by canvassing home owners?

If so you doubtless have some live prospects—owners whom you have interested but haven't been able to close. Here is what we will do:

Tell us on the coupon that you have such prospect or prospects, and we will, without cost to you, have our salesman see you and go with you to see the owners. Our salesman is skilled in selling; he has full data and samples; he may be able to suggest a method of financing the job. So, you see, with his help you ought to be able to make the sale. Remember, there's no cost to you.

Service No. 2

Perhaps you have a prospect whom you believe you can close yourself if you have some good samples, such as Sheetrock or Sheetrock Tile Board, showing the beautiful way in which it can be decorated; or samples of Red Top Tile Board, showing the tongue-and-groove joints and beveled edges.

If you have, tell us on the coupon, and we'll see that you get the samples promptly.

Service No. 3

While you are in a house trying to obtain work or making repairs, you keep your eye open for other things about the house needing attention, don't you? You might discover something that would lead to a worthwhile remodel job. You can do this checking of the house much quicker and better if you have a Home Inspection Service Report. This is the regular form used by material dealers in conducting the Home Inspection Service, and it is the first time the form has been offered to carpenters. When returning the coupon at bottom of page, just check after Service No. 3, and some of these handy forms will be sent you free.

Any owner should be glad to have one

USG FREE CARPENTER SERVICE COUPON

(Send to United States Gypsum Company, 300 W. Adams St., Chicago)

Service No. 1. If you have a prospect on which you would like the personal assistance of the USG salesman, make check mark here: ()

Service No. 2. If you need free samples, check which:

() Sheetrock
() Sheetrock Tile Board
() Red Top Insulating Board
() Red Top Insulating Tile Board

Service No. 3. () Free Home Inspection Service Report blanks.

*Name*_____

Complete address _____

C-3

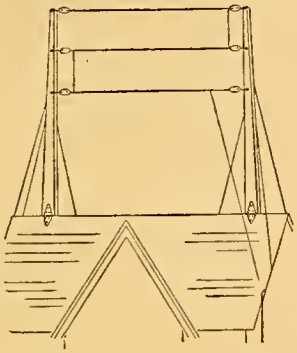
of these Inspection Reports, showing the exact condition of his house—a valuable record should he ever want to sell or borrow money on the house. And impressing the defects and possibilities in this way is more likely to induce him to order the work done now or later on.

Send the coupon.

Mr. Youngberg's Aerial Catches $5 Signal

Roof aerials, so often a blotch on the scenery, are neat when erected according to this prize-winning suggestion of Mr. I. A. Youngberg, 1933 So. Ainsworth Ave., Tacoma, Washington.

Rip a 2 x 6"-10' diagonally, so each piece will be 2" wide at one end and 4" at the other. Bore three holes in each, 2 ft. apart starting at the top (small end), for the S-shape



aerial. Attach to roof with large hinges, as shown. Paint posts and stretch aerial. Lift posts into position and support with guywires. One man can easily do the job.

A lady motorist was driving along a country road when she spied a couple of repair-men climbing telephone poles. "Fools!" she exclaimed to her companion. "They must think I never drove a car before."

A Friend of the Carpenter

"Carpenters," said a carpenter to us the other day, "are getting more remodel jobs today than they would get were it not for your strong, durable, fireproof wallboard, Sheetrock.

"In canvassing owners," this carpenter went on to say, "I always carry a sample of Sheetrock; because many owners still think of wallboard as being useful only for temporary construction."

Carpenters desiring a sample will find the coupon on the foregoing page handy.

When showing the sample, be sure to call attention to the specially processed gypsum core, the strength and uniformity, and the hard, non-scuffing surface. This surface is specially suited to receive high-class Textone or oil paint decoration. Because Sheetrock does not warp or bulge, it can also be wallpapered.

The exclusive Sheetrock Armored Joint is helping many carpenters to get jobs.

Tips on Soliciting Repair and Remodel Business

To change an old proverb—It's a wise owner who knows his own house. In fact, not one in ten can tell what fixing up his house needs. Hence, try to get admittance to the house and check the needs yourself.

When asking for permission to make the check-up, remind the owner that now when high-class labor is available, is an excellent time to have work done.

Once inside the house, look for modernizing opportunities, such as the building of extra rooms in the attic or basement, the lining of a porch or a garage, the installing of a fireproof ceiling in the basement, or the moving of partitions. If you are unable to close with the owner, yet regard him as a prospect, take advantage of the USG Sales Service described on the foregoing page.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

New Low Prices for Levels
made by Stanley!

NEVER BEFORE have you been able to get Levels like these at such low prices — Levels made by Stanley yet priced as low as ordinary levels.

"STANLEY VICTOR" HARDWOOD LEVELS

Seasoned cherry wood with hand rubbed finish. Two proved glasses set solid in plaster. "Handy Grip" increases the ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2104—18″ long. Price $1.00

• • •

"STANLEY VICTOR" LIGHT WOOD LEVELS

Seasoned sugar pine, weatherproofed with attractive Stanley Orange lacquer. Proved glasses are set solid in white plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble. "Handy Grip" increases ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2347 — 18″ long. Price $.80
24″ long. Price .90

4 Glasses — 2 Plumbs and 2 Levels



No. 2257 — 24″ long. Price $1.20
28″ long. Price 1.30

• • •

"STANLEY VICTOR" ALUMINUM LEVELS

Light in weight, weatherproof and durable. The patented Stanley "Truss" construction is the strongest and most rigid construction for aluminum levels. Six proved glasses are set solid in plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble.

The glasses are so arranged that it is possible to read from either end or edge. 12″ and 18″ sizes have 4 proved glasses, 24″ and 28″ sizes have 6 proved glasses. 12″ size has a grooved bottom.



No. 313 — 12″ long. Price $2.00
18″ long. Price 1.80
24″ long. Price 2.00
28″ long. Price 2.30

Ask your hardware dealer to show you these levels at the remarkably low prices

STANLEY TOOLS

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LII.—No. 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1932

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

IT TAKES SO LITTLE

It takes so little to make us sad,
Just a slighting word or a doubting sneer,
Just a scornful smile on some lips held dear,
And our footsteps lag, though the goal seemed near,
And we lose the courage and hope we had—

It takes so little to make us glad,
Just the cheering clasp of a friendly hand,
Just a word from one who can understand;
And we finish the task we long had planned,
And we lose the doubt and the fear we had—
So little it takes to make us glad.

Ex.

A. F. OF L. CONFERENCE LAUNCHES ORGANIZATION CAMPAIGN



RINGING manifesto urging a nationwide campaign to bring the unorganized workers into the trade union movement was issued by the American Federation of Labor Conference in Washington, D. C., following the meeting of that body consisting of the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. and ninety-five officials of the affiliated National and International Unions.

The manifesto points out that social reforms are largely futile unless backed up by strong labor organizations and stresses the necessity for Labor's sake of bringing all unorganized workers into the trade union fellowship.

The text of the Manifesto adopted by the Labor Conference follows:

Regardless of whatever palliative, corrective, stabilizing and productive measures are resorted to, legislative and economic, domestic and international, there remains the all-important problem of organizing the wage earners into ever necessary, self-governing and intelligently directed, constructive trade unions, national and international in character, and under such principles and practices as will unite the forces of labor throughout our industrial and commercial life.

It is self-evident that all reforms in economic and social theory and practice have been attained and maintained only where there was effective organization of wage earners.

It is equally self-evident that retrogression in the life work of our people has been retarded by the degree of effective organization amongst wage earners.

It is likewise true that the progress of our people and their participation in whatever form of advances society has made has been realized to the extent that the great mass of workers have put forth their claims collectively.

It is almost universally recognized in recent years, with the development of large scale and mass production industries, that the consumptive power of our people must be balanced to provide home markets for our products and services, and that our productive organization must be so regulated as to give all who are willing and able to work opportunity to render useful and self-sustaining service.

These problems of balance involve both wage and salary incomes, length of work day and work week, needs and standards of living, and the varied possibility of expanding demand for different articles.

It has been clearly demonstrated that these ends which involve balance between production, distribution and consumption can only be attained through the collective and co-operative action of all workers, whether of the wage or small salary income groups of our people.

The call of the hour, as at all times, is for effective organization of all wage earners into collective, self-controlled groups, as represented by trade unions.

Indeed it is frankly admitted on all sides that the conditions of the unorganized and small salaried workers are wholly dependent upon standards fixed or maintained by the organized workers, and progress would be speeded many fold if the unorganized also became centers of constructive forces.

In this period of widespread need and national emergency it is of utmost importance that regardless of all other measures approved and policies adopted, that renewed efforts, enlarged activities, and greater concentration be directed in the stimulation, development and maintenance of an organizing campaign of unlimited scope.

The beginning of progress for workers is the trade union.

Their hope of representation in their industry is their trade union.

For redress of grievances and assurance of a square deal they must turn to their trade union.

For control over wages and hours they must rely upon their trade union.

For the presentation of their needs and problems within the industry, before legislative groups, and to the public, they must depend upon the trade union.

The union provides the agency and the method whereby workers may advance their economic and social welfare.

We need to carry the gospel of unionism to every producing worker, wage earner and salaried employe throughout the length and breadth of this country.

To that end this conference calls on all national and international unions to renewed activity in the work of organizing the members of their respective trades and callings into their respective organizations, and that every possible consideration be given to plans and procedures that will facilitate such enlarged membership.

This conference further calls upon City Central Labor Unions, State Federations of Labor, and other representative organizations to aid and assist the said National and International Unions in this work.

We should carry to all wage earners the message of fellowship in union membership and activity for the best interests of workers who must establish the rights and protection of their interests.

No other purpose has the same urgence as that of organizing workers, so that they may be in a position to help themselves and each other.

The hardships of the past three winters are incontrovertible arguments for extension of union membership and wider programs of action.

We call upon every trade unionist to join in this campaign and we call upon every worker to join our cause. Those who are not with us are against us and against their own best interests.

LAWLESS BANKERS LOOTED PUBLIC OF BILLIONS, SENATOR GLASS CHARGES

SENSATIONAL charges that bankers had looted the public of billions of dollars through illegal methods and with the connivance of government officials were made in the Senate last month by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia.

Never before had either branch of Congress heard an attack on financiers as sweeping and ferocious as the indictment levelled against them by the Senator from Virginia, who is a former Secretary of the Treasury and one of the authors of the Federal Reserve Act.

Their "unbridled greed for profits," he said, had impoverished "millions of unsuspecting victims" and brought about the depression which has "reduced the country to an almost irreparable condition."

The Senate listened in amazement as Glass revealed the inside story of the creation by bankers of investment concerns—under the high-sounding title of "affiliates"—through which they unloaded a veritable flood of securities, many of which have since been shown to be of little or no value.

"These 'affiliates,'" the Virginian shouted, "were organized to evade the law. That is the very purpose of their existence—to do a business outlawed by the laws of Congress."

In support of his startling statement, the Senator brought to the surface a document which had been buried in the files of the Department of Justice for a generation.

More than 20 years ago, when banks began to organize these investment companies and other "affiliates," the Taft administration recognized the danger and Attorney General George W. Wickersham was asked for an opinion. It was written by the solicitor general, Frederick W. Lehmann, an outstanding lawyer who had been president of the American Bar Association.

Lehmann held it was illegal for banks to engage in the sale of securities through outside organizations which they controlled and which he held were formed only to escape inspection by bank examiners.

When the Wilson administration took over the government, Glass said, the opinion was ordered suppressed by "an attorney general."

Later Glass named A. Mitchell Palmer, a notorious enemy of labor, as the official who "had done this job."

"This suppression," declared Glass, "is evidence of the power and blandishments of inordinate wealth."

Asserting that "great banks of the money centers had floated billions upon billions of worthless or greatly depreciated securities that had not a shadow of legality," Glass said:

"They choked the portfolios of their correspondent banks—little banks throughout the country which they held in a state of involuntary servitude—with utterly worthless securities, $8,000,000,000 of them being the bonds of tottering South American republics and other foreign countries."

He then turned his batteries on the State Department, which he held guilty of "criminal betrayal" in passing on foreign bonds.

Another shot was at the Federal Reserve Board, which Glass said "stood by and did nothing" when big New York banks "were turning the nation's credit into stock gambling channels." The board's failure to enforce the law, he said, was responsible for the stock market crash and "the long story of wreckage and misery that followed."

If the law were enforced today, Glass predicted, thousands of banks throughout the country would close their doors. He thus brought into the open stories that have been whispered in Washington that many banks have been permitted to inflate their assets in order to stay in business.

While he was laying down this withering barrage against bankers, Glass was advocating a bill which many Progressive Senators claim will enable the banking monopoly to tighten its grip on the nation's finances.

Among other things, it will encourage "branch banking," permitting national banks to establish branches in the state where they are located and 50 miles outside.

At the same time, a number of banks are bitterly attacking the measure. Glass said they are perfectly willing to accept increased benefits, but are unwilling to submit to any regulation "to make them half-way decent."

He charged that Chicago bankers had "bribed" members of Congress to oppose the McFadden bill, adopted at the last session after the branch banking provision had been stricken out.

This charge created a great furore. In the House, Britten of Illinois branded it as a "lie," but Glass insists he has the evidence. A congressional inquiry may result.

Wheeler of Montana, while conceding the measure had many good features, denounced the "branch banking provisions and scathingly condemned the banking monopolists who control the financial institutions in northwestern states.

HELPING TO PREVENT INJURIES TO WORKERS

(By John P. Meade)

SAFEGUARD exposure to occupational danger is the means essential for the prevention of work injuries. Regular supervision of hazardous trades is necessary to accomplish results in this direction. Through this system, unguarded machinery is discovered and the statutory provisions to protect the workman from accident-producing causes in the operating mechanism are enforced. Conditions in the plant which contribute to injury causation are closely examined and the management required to make correction.

This policy brings compliance with the regulations requiring that permanent passageways be of even surface and kept clear and free from projecting nails, tools, and obstructions; keeping stair treads in good repair and equipped with hand rails of metal or wood free from splinters or other hazards, and providing the means to prevent slipping on the floor in plants where woodworking machines are used, including rubber mats or nonslip composition flooring.

As a means of reinforcing plant inspection in the removal of work dangers, the investigation of injuries is potential in this connection. The practice is an educational process. The inspector acquires expert knowledge in the work of prevention and becomes acquainted with the danger zones in industry. It is this system that improves the safeguarding of machinery at the point of operation. It promotes uniform methods to control the operating dangers on calendar rolls, punch presses, circular saws, jointers, planers, and embossing machinery.

Important contacts are made while investigating injuries. The opportunity is afforded to confer with the safety engineer or chief mechanic and secure valuable technical assistance in preventing plant accidents. Requirements of law are made known to the management and statutory provisions for the prevention of work injuries made clear. Plant meetings of the safety committee are frequently attended by the inspector. This presents an opportunity to establish co-operation by workman and employer with this division in the work

of preventing accidents. Investigation was made in one thousand six hundred thirty-nine (1,639) cases during the year.

The practice of selecting typical accidents for investigation was continued during nineteen-thirty. This included fatal and permanently disabling injuries, diseases of occupation, building trade accidents, and injuries to minors in cases where information indicated the employment of children at processes forbidden by statute. This system of investigation afforded careful examination of factory conditions and the construction of machinery. Plant officials and employers were interviewed in relation to the causes of accident.

In the case of children's injuries, employment certificates are examined and the work promised the child at the time of hiring him is compared with his occupation when injured. This is to determine if the employment is authorized by law. These reports are filed on forms prepared to secure complete record of existing facts concerning the employment of the injured person. This includes a statement of work done in the establishment to maintain safe conditions in employment. Condition of the machinery, floors, passageways, and stairways is made part of the record, and description given of the industrial process in which the employe was engaged. An account of the existing dangers and the means required to correct them is included.

The investigation of work injuries keeps the division well informed on hazardous places of employment and indicates what establishments may require frequent inspection. Experience gained in this direction becomes valuable in stressing the means essential for the prevention of accidents or reduction in the degree of their severity. Good training for the inspection force is provided in the safeguarding of machinery dangers and in the study of trade exposure. This practice makes the dangerous work places well known, and reliable information is obtained regarding the use of a toxic substance in the course of employment. It is an educational experience in which skill and efficiency are acquired for the purpose of protecting health and saving life. Accident investigation has stimulated employer and workman to greater effort for the better control of operating dangers.

Each year two-thirds of the permanent disability injuries in the work places of Massachusetts occur on power-driven equipment. Most of these take place at the point of operation on woodworking and punch press machinery. Practical use is made of the facts secured in the investigation of the work injuries. During nineteen-thirty better devices or improved guards were required in many cases to control the dangers of operation. Others directed attention to dealing with conditions preventing nonmachinery accidents. Plants in which high frequency rate of accidents appeared were given special investigation. This included conferences with safety engineers, head mechanics, and plant officials who had active part in maintaining safe conditions in employment. Special study was made by the supervising inspector in typical machinery accidents and assistance given to many concerns in the safeguarding of machinery at the point of operation.

Accidents were investigated in nineteen-thirty in one thousand seventy-six (1,076) industrial establishments and one hundred seventy-four (174) buildings in the course of alteration or erection. Those occurring in industrial establishments included eight hundred thirty-four (834) adults and two hundred forty-two (242) minors under eighteen (18) years of age.

Accidents arising from nonmachinery causes are investigated when it appears useful to do so. Nearly all of these are traceable to simple circumstances, and often occur through failure to exercise due care in the place of employment. Stepping on nails; tripping over boards on floor; falling downstairs; stumbling over obstruction in passageways; lifting heavy material are prominent incidents in work injuries of this type. Some of these produce extended periods of incapacity for work because of back injuries, and inguinal hernia requiring surgical operation and hospital treatment occur in others.

There never was a time when it was so important to be a union man. There never was a time when it was so important to Bring In A New Member.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

CHILD WELFARE

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

AN outstanding event in the work for child welfare was the President's White House Conference on Child Health and Protection.

Committees had been busy for months, assembling data and outlining recommendations for next steps, which resulted in a meeting in Washington of a notable group of about 3,000 men and women. Inspiration growing out of the conference and the widespread publicity which it gave to the cause of child labor brought a new vision of the problem to conference members and to the whole nation. Representatives of Labor participated in the conference.

The American Federation of Labor devoted the May, 1931, issue of the "American Federationist" to discussion of various aspects of child labor. It was a notable issue which assembled information on phases of child welfare of special significance to Labor.

During the past year the American Federation of Labor urged all state federations of labor to make a special effort to improve child labor and compulsory school attendance laws and their administration. In this period of unprecedented unemployment there is every reason to keep children in school.

Employment agencies report difficulties in finding jobs for children even those who already have work experience. During the past year some localities initiated back-to-the-school movements to persuade boys and girls from leaving school and to bring back those who had left. In every state unemployed minors of school age should be required to return to school. Only three states require boys and girls under 18 years of age to return to school when unemployed. These states are Colorado, Utah and Ohio. Delaware, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New Jersey require children under 16 years of age to attend full time school when not employed. New York requires all under 17 to attend school 20 hours a week when unemployed. To enforce such regulations, employers are required to return work permits to the issuing authority upon the termination of the employment.

The first step in an emergency program to send children back to school might be an executive order by the permit issuing authority of each state, requiring work permits to be returned upon the expiration of the work for which said permits were issued.

The supplementary step should be a public demand that no more work permits be issued to children of school age during this national emergency.

Forty-five states require employed children to have certificates, certifying to the age compliance with school attendance laws. In most states the age limit for which a certificate is required is 16, a few extend the requirement to 17 and 18 years. In some states even yet, minors of 14 years are permitted to work in factories and other gainful occupations. But these laws are not effective without vigorous, efficient administration.

We urge all state federations of labor to undertake the amendment of their state laws so as to raise minimum standards and improve administration of the law.

A summary of child labor legislation shows:

Two states still allow children under 14 years of age to work in stores and factories; 12 states allow exemptions from child labor laws not limited to outside school hours to children under 14 years of age; 13 states and the District of Columbia fix the minimum work age standard at 14 with no exemptions; 5 states have a minimum standard of 15 years with exemptions not limited to out of school hours in 2 and limited to outside school hours in 3; only 2 states have established 16 years as the minimum and they grant exemptions not limited to outside school hours.

Twenty-eight states require children to attend school up to the age of 16, while some localities in 15 states require up to 17 or 18. But exemptions and faulty administration cut down even the opportunities for children.

The experts for child welfare have been urging the need of child labor laws in states prohibiting gainful em-

ployment to children under 16 years of age and requiring work certificates for all under 18 years.

By improving the protection given by child labor regulatory laws and compulsory school attendance, state federations would effectively prevent minors from taking the jobs of adults in addition to providing better equipped workers for the future.

We urge state federations of labor in states that have not already ratified the Child Labor Amendment to urge action upon it when their legislature meets.

Authority to enact federal legislation is the keystone to effective regulation of child labor.

PROPOSED CUT IN EMPLOYES' WAGES

AGITATION for a reduction of wages of Federal employes, kept alive by organized propaganda throughout the country, came to a head when the House Economy Committee decided to report legislation aimed at the pay envelope.

While government workers were preparing to resist this attack, they were assured of the support of the organized labor movement.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor declared the drive on the pay envelope would harm the country and be of little benefit to the government. He appealed to members of Congress to "exercise sound and sober judgment at this critical period in the economic life of the country."

He followed this up with a radio plea to the country.

Asserting that thousands of government workers are now and have always been underpaid, the labor chieftain not only denounced the attempt to cut salaries in the lower grades but boldly demanded adequate compensation for the so-called "higher-ups," saying:

"No one can dare assert that the salaries paid members of the Supreme Court, the judiciary, members of Congress, trained men and women doing special work, are commensurate with the services rendered by them. If their wages are cut, they will be compelled to make further sacrifices to serve the government."

The Economy Committee is drafting a bill from more than a score of wage-cutting propositions. It had the assistance of Herbert D. Brown, head of the Bureau of Efficiency, who, for 20 years, has been a persistent foe of government workers.

Brown has resisted every proposal designed to improve workers' conditions, and has been so unfair in his efforts to penalize government employes that he has been denounced in Congress.

While the move to cut basic pay is undoubtedly strong, government workers have been encouraged by a number of developments.

Chairman Byrns, who heads the Appropriations Committee, as well as the Economy Committee, came out against cuts in salaries.

LaGuardia of New York called for a "showdown" and promised a fight to the finish.

In the House, Floor Leader Rainey, while admitting that cuts might have to be made "for the psychological effect," scored organizations of employers who are financing a campaign for reductions. He singled out the Illinois Manufacturers' Association as one of the most brazen offenders.

Wage-cutting as an economy move was ridiculed by Rainey. He said if a 10 per cent cut were made, from the President down to laborers earning a few hundred dollars a year, the "saving" would not meet the treasury deficit for eight days. If cuts were restricted to salaries of $5,000 and upward the saving would not cover a half-day's deficit, he said.

"Cutting salaries is not the way to meet the deficit," the floor leader continued. "You cannot save this government by attacking its payroll."

Closely tied up with the Illinois Manufacturers' Association is the Chicago "Journal of Commerce"—with a record of bitter hostility to labor. It has been bombarding members of Congress with propaganda that resorts to downright lying to score a point against Federal workers.

THE SACRED LAW OF CONTRACT

THE distinction between contracts freely entered into and those which have for their purpose placing one party to the contract at a marked disadvantage, has never been clearly understood by the average man.

A legal contract is a binding agreement which the courts enforce. If the courts did not scrupulously enforce the carrying out of contracts, it would be impossible for men to safely enter into business relations with others. The sacredness of a contract has become proverbial.

Because of the construction which many lawyers and a number of courts have placed upon contracts, employers have endeavored through labor contracts, to place their employes at such a disadvantage that they were practically helpless.

The Emancipation Proclamation created a revolutionary condition for negro labor in the Southern States. For many years they had been slaves. The Emancipation made them free men; free to move from one part of the country to another; free to choose their employers, and free to quit work when the terms of employment became unsatisfactory.

The Southern planters and other employers in the South, were suddenly faced with the problem of employing free labor. Their ownership of labor had been cancelled, and they looked to the future with grave apprehensions. They were forced to pay wages to secure labor, and this labor was free to cease work whenever it was so inclined. At any time they saw fit they could seek employment elsewhere.

But some Southern lawyers assured employers that the situation was not as desperate for them as it seemed, for through the well-established law of contract it would be possible to place the negro under a form of labor contract which would tie him as completely to his master and to the job as he had been while a slave. Because of the law of contract it was a simple matter. The negro had no funds, he must have food and clothing. All the Southern employer must do was to advance a little food, a little clothing, and enter into a contract with the negro which compelled him to work for the employer until the food and clothing had been paid for.

Had such a labor contract been held valid, the Southern employers would have made a mockery of the Emancipation Proclamation. The negro would no longer be a chattel to be bought and sold, but he would have been tied as thoroughly to his employer as the serfs were bound to the soil during the mediaeval period.

The nation was not prepared to see this form of human serfdom re-established because of any construction which could be put upon the law of contract, and so the anti-peonage law was enacted which made any form of peonage labor contract null and void, and which, in addition, placed a heavy penalty upon any employer who secured such a labor contract.

A number of years later, clever cunning lawyers in the State of Alabama believed that there was an angle to the law which would enable the state, through the enactment of legislation, to evade the purpose and intent of the anti-peonage law. Upon their advice the Alabama Legislature enacted a measure which would make it possible for a workman who violated a labor contract, to be imprisoned for having secured money under false pretense. Under that law employers would advance ten or fifteen dollars to a negro, and secure from him a contract that he would work for a year or more for that employer, and that the money advanced would be gradually taken from his wages. If the negro quit before he had repaid the money advanced, then he could be found guilty under the state law of securing money under false pretenses and be sentenced to jail.

Such a case—Bailey vs. Alabama—was taken up to the Supreme Court of the United States, the present Chief Justice of our highest judicial tribunal writing the opinion. In part, Justice Hughes said:

> "There is no more important concern than to safeguard the freedom of labor upon which alone can enduring prosperity be based. The provisions designed to secure it would soon become a barren form if it were possible to establish a stat-

utory presumption of this sort, and to hold over the heads of laborers the threat of punishment for crime under the name of fraud but merely upon evidence of failure to work out debts."

Though the Supreme Court of the United States declared the Alabama law to be unconstitutional, the purpose to serve employers rather than to protect human rights has always been uppermost with many lawyers.

As trade unions began to grow in numbers and in effectiveness, lawyers worked out forms of labor contract which they assured employers would prevent the growth of trade unionism, and eventually place workmen in a position where they would be helpless to protect themselves through collective action with their fellow employes.

After the depression of 1875, cunning lawyers in the Ohio Valley from Pittsburgh to Cairo, worked out a form of labor contract which they assured employers would keep workmen properly subdued and prevent them from organizing. These contracts generally provided for one year's employment. They carried no provision assuring one year's labor, for the employer was free to discharge, but they did bind the workman for one year, as the contract provided that ten per cent of the wages were to be withheld each pay day until the end of the year, and if the workman quit before the contract year had terminated, then he lost the accumulated ten per cent of his wages which had been withheld.

Of course, when cases came into court, the lawyers argued that this ten per cent was in reality a bonus to be paid provided the workman remained with the employer for a year, that it was in reality a humane, economic purpose to stabilize employment.

For some time these nefarious contracts held workmen in bondage, or caused them to lose ten per cent of the wages they had earned.

These unconscionable contracts were discontinued, partly because some courts looked upon them with great disfavor, and largely because the workman's resentment became so great that employers were forced to abandon the practice of withholding a part of the wages until the expiration of a year.

But lawyers seeking ways and means of assisting employers to establish a strangle hold upon labor, continued to believe that in the sacredness of contract was to be found the method by which labor's hands could be so shackled legally and judicially that trade union organization would be practically impossible.

Shortly before the World War a new form of alleged labor contract came into existence. It was known as the "yellow dog." The workman, as the price of securing work or of retaining his job, was forced to sign an alleged contract in which he surrendered every right to collective industrial action with his fellow employes as the price of working. The attorneys employed by the National Association of Manufacturers, National Metal Trades Association, National Founders Association and kindred organizations of employers, became convinced that in the "yellow dog" contract they had discovered the means by which organized employers could prevent trade union organization on the part of their employes.

After the war, these attorneys prepared statements to the members of the employers' association they represented, informing them as to the best form in which to prepare "yellow dog" contracts, and the steps to be taken to enforce them. In many instances where the employes were thoroughly organized, the employers served notice upon them that unless they immediately signed such alleged contracts they would be discharged. If they signed the contracts their organization immediately vanished into thin air. When they went on strike to prevent "yellow dog" contracts from being forced upon them, injunctions were issued, some of which held that to strike against being forced to sign "yellow dog" contracts was to strike for an unlawful purpose.

Shakespeare, in the Merchant of Venice, said:

> "The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose"

and corporation attorneys soon proved that they could cite the law for their purpose, which was the denial of the American wage earner's right to voluntary association for self-protection.

In numerous instances shortly after the war, when employers, acting upon

the advice of the secretaries and the attorneys of their association, forced "yellow dog" contracts upon all of their employes, their attorneys wrote to the national headquarters of the unions whose members had been dennionized through "yellow dog" contracts, informing them that their clients—the named employers—had entered into a contract with all of their employes which bound them not to become members of trade unions and that any attempt by the international unions to organize such employes would be an effort to prevail upon such employes to breach their labor contract, and that such an effort would lead to immediate legal action. These attorneys were as convinced that they had found a legal way to tie labor hand and foot, as their predecessors in the South who had devised a form of labor contract which would largely nullify the purpose of the Emancipation Proclamation.

It was the revolt of labor, the vigorous campaign of education carried on by trade unionists against the "yellow dog" contract which led to the adoption by several states of anti-"yellow dog" legislation declaring such contracts to be contrary to public policy, and therefore null and void.

One of the outstanding features of the debates in the United States Senate which led to the rejection of Judge J. J. Parker's nomination to the United States Supreme Court, was the part he had played in connection with "yellow dog" contracts.

In discussions during the consideration of the anti-injunction bill in the United States Senate and House of Representatives, the "yellow dog" contract came in for an analysis and a condemnation as vigorous as any which has ever been voiced in Congress relative to conditions which had a direct bearing on human liberty.

The passage of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction bill has placed the "yellow dog" contract in the dishonored grave beside the remains of other alleged forms of labor contract, which had for their specific purpose the destruction of labor's right to equality with employers when the terms of employment and conditions of labor were being determined.—(Metal Trades Bul.)

TIDE IS TURNING BACK TO WOOD

THERE have been many instances in the past few years, where people who prefer wood for construction purposes, have been induced to build so-called "fireproof" buildings, because wood will burn. Wood has been used for heating purposes for centuries, so without much effort, but with plenty of suggestion the average layman took it for granted that buildings made of wood would be totally destroyed, if there was a fire started within. At the same time knowing other materials will not actually burn, the thought that to save all valuables, and to be free from danger of losing the structure, it was necessary to use other materials than wood. Then they would be safe from destruction!

But are they?

The tide is turning back to wood for safety against fire, and justly so. Nearly everyday there is evidence to show why wood should be used.

As a result of fire in a Cleveland Lumber Yard office, the interior was completely burned, nothing left but the four walls, which were made of wood. The only damage done to the exterior of the building was to the paint around the windows. The wood itself was not damaged to the extent of 50 cents. The fire was the result of incendiarism as it started in the center of the office.

There were both metal and wooden filing cabinets in the office. The metal cabinets bulged and made large crevices letting in smoke, water, and flame, needless to say, ruining the contents. The wooden cabinets were in much better condition than the metal cabinets.

A large chemical manufacturing company is planning to use heavy timber construction exclusively in all future construction. Owing to the combustible nature of its products fires are considered as normal probabilities, and that, strange as it may seem, is the reason why the company turns to wood construction. The cost of rebuilding or replacing a so-called "fire-proof" building is so great that the company prefers to take a chance that a fire may not result in complete destruction of the lumber structure.

Fires that are severe enough to melt steel members and cause disintegration of cement may not last long enough to destroy heavy timber members. Because of resistance of wood to extreme heat where actual combustion may be negligible, engineers are suggesting that principal structural members of timber construction, such as posts and beams, be covered with one and two-inch boards. These boards will protect the members from charing and burning for as much as half an hour of intense fire, thus making refinishing easy and perhaps avoiding any necessity for replacing the important members after a fire.

The Bureau of Standards in testing the values of airplane hangars, recently built a wooden hangar, and equipped it with floor and overhead sprinklers. It was filled with condemned airplanes and fires of gasoline and oil were started. Sheets of flames and clouds of smoke entered from the doors, but the hangar was uninjured as well as only superficial damage done to the fabric and wooden airplanes.

Along the same line Mr. Henry Klein is developing a wood that will withstand actual fire for a much longer period.

It is also recently ascertained that the gaseous fumes that overcame firemen at a recent fire were caused by the metal filing cabinets being subjected to the high temperatures and fire. With wood being shown able to withstand heat that disintegrates other materials, the argument of building a "fire-proof" building, is one to turn in favor of wood construction.

(Wood Construction.)

THE AMERICAN STANDARD OF LIVING

(By H. H. Siegele)

ALMOST everything, in these days, is standardized. Everywhere you go you find this true. There are standards of measurements, standards of value, standards of efficiency, standards of morals, and many other standards, including standards of living. Just how a standard is established depends on many things. Customs and conventions, perhaps have the strongest influence on fixing standards. In most instances, though, standards are not universally recognized, until they have been fixed by law. Some standards can be permanently established, while others depend entirely on circumstances; and when circumstances change the standards also should change. Changing of circumstances without changing standards, is responsible for many of the problems that come up in every community. Some communities solve these problems quickly, but others, by reason of peculiar conditions, find it necessary to take more time; and still others seemingly never are quite able to find solutions for their problems. These things taken as a whole, bring about standards. That being true, a standard of living must needs be the product of the surroundings, or the environment, together with the efforts of the inhabitants to adjust themselves to it.

In order, then, to arrive at the American standard of living, it will be necessary for us to analyze America: her resources, her educational facilities and her other equipments. In doing this, it will not be possible for us to go into every detail, nor is that necessary. Our purpose is to hold up a tentative American standard of living.

America is the richest nation in the world. She produces more than she can consume, of most of the things essential to American living. Her mines produce abundantly, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron and other metals. Her oil and gas wells are among the world's greatest producers, and the products and by-products of her oil fields are too numerous to mention here. She produces in large quantities, salt, sulphur, asbestos and other such minerals. In fact, America is well supplied with natural resources, which in our analysis will hold the standard of living to a high level.

If America is rich in natural resources, she is richer from an agricultural standpoint. Her farms are greater in numbers, and greater in their ability to produce than any in any other nation of the world. Her wheat, oats, corn, grasses and other such products, are always at the top. As a fruit growing land, she is a leader in quantity, quality and variety. She has both the climate

and the soil for producing potatoes, beets, melons, onions and many vegetables that are distinctly garden products. She produces poultry, and by her poultry, eggs enough for all, and to spare. She raises more hogs than any other country in the world. Cattle raising is one of her specialties, and consequently dairy products; milk, cream, butter, cheese and so forth, are also specialties. She is a world-leader in horses and mules. She raises as good sheep as can be found anywhere, and therefore she stands high as a wool producing nation. Her cotton yield is even greater than that of wool. The land, which produces the things that we have just enumerated, and many more, lies between two large oceans. These two seacoasts, make her rich in almost all of the products of the sea. Besides that, her lakes, rivers and other streams, give her inland water products, that supply many of her people.

We have said nothing, thus far, of America's forests, which are equal to any anywhere. And because she has these forests, she is a great lumber producing nation. And then, her mountains and hills furnish her with building stone, and other materials necessary for construction work, such as lime, sand, cement and gypsum. These places in addition to furnishing building materials, furnish climatic conditions and sceneries that are just right for vacation resorts, giving the people opportunities to get back to nature and enjoy the things she has in store for them.

But America has more than that. She has educational facilities that have never in the history of the world been equaled. Her free public schools; her grade schools, her high schools, her colleges and her universities, make it possible for her people to cultivate mind as well as muscles to such an extent that they can enjoy to the fullest the many and varied things the mother-land holds in her keeping for them.

America is well equipped with factories. Her mills grind enough wheat to furnish flour to make bread for all. Her factories are the greatest in the world, and produce furniture, fixtures, tools, utensils, implements and labor-saving devices, which bring the American home to a high standard. Moreover, they p r o d u c e labor-eliminating machines that have never been equaled, automobiles by the millions, and airplanes. Judging by the inventions of the past decade, and by the predictions that are being made by men who ought to know, the next ten years will bring even greater things to pass in the field of machinery and in means of transportation. And not only the next ten years, but there will be no end to it, if employment will be stabilized by a permanent employment law, controlling the hours constituting a day's work in such a way that all who want work can work, at wages that will guarantee them an American standard of living. But what is an American standard of living? Well, we will let each man figure it out for himself. Here is the formula: Divide America's producing ability, in dollars and cents, by the number of homes and should-be-homes, in America, and the quotient will equal an American standard of living, in dollars and cents.

With such a law there could not be
That much uncalled-for poverty;
For all who wanted it could then
Have work and pay their bills like men.
The farmer, then, could sell his wheat,
The butcher, he could sell his meat;
The baker, he could sell more bread,
And all the folks would then be fed.

The Hour For Action Has Arrived

What a time to organize unions!

Now as never before workers need the protection of trade unionism.

Employers, sometimes stricken with greed, sometimes palsied with fear, seize upon any pretext to join the fight to cut wages.

Cutting wages increases the intensity of despair among the masses. The employing world has gone foolish with the idea that wage-cutting helps. It helps only the pocketbook of employers.

Organize unions as the one way to drive sanity into the industrial order.

It's a grand old world we are living in.
She's mighty hard to beat.
We get a thorn with every rose;
But aren't the roses sweet?

* * *

Labor to keep alive in your breast that little spark of celestial fire—conscience.—George Washington.

MEMORIES

I've packed my tools in the old, pine chest,
All sharpened and oiled with care;
And someway, I feel we've done our best
As I gaze on my old friends, there.
Together we battled through sun and rain,
Through sunshine and storms of life;
Old worn-out tools! Not quite in vain,
We shared in the toil and strife.

We're no longer needed. We're laid away,
Like memories, old and worn;
That linger with thoughts of a by-gone day,
And dreams of a hope, forlorn.
The "Working Cards" that cover the lid,
Unshamed in their fading hue;
Mute tokens of faith in all we did—
We tried to be "Square" when due.

Together we toiled. Those ringing saws
Just fitted my hand like a glove;
The old, steel square, like union laws,
I labored to learn and love.
And age-checked, lie my rose-wood planes,
My brace, bits, chisels and rule;
Like me, on each are mars and stains
Of toil upon every tool.

I've packed them all in the old, pine chest,
There waiting in need or call;
A construction gang that stood the test
Of Labor, for great and small.
Together, we're ready to do our share,
Whatever the Master's plan;
With compass and rule and old, steel square—
The tools of a Union Man.—Heber White
L. U. 317, Aberdeen, Washington

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1932

Balancing the Budget by Sales Tax

THE principal reason given by the leaders in the house of Representatives for their insistence on the enactment of the sales tax is the alleged necessity of balancing the budget, a term used to indicate measures to make the income of the Government from taxation equal the expenditures.

Some Congressmen even declare that the Government is bankrupt because it has had to borrow funds to add to its income from taxation in order to pay its bills.

During 1917 and 1918 the expenditures of the Government exceeded the income by twenty billion dollars. This entire amount and many hundreds of millions more were spent for "unproductive and explosive purposes."

There were no orations delivered then about balancing the budget. Neither did leaders of the two dominant political parties then declare the Government was bankrupt because it had to borrow twenty billion dollars to pay its bills. But now, in the midst of a depression, with our public debt reduced by billions of dollars since the end of the war, we listen to this nonsense about the necessity of balancing the budget being so great that the most notorious of taxes, the sales tax, must be imposed to make the Government's income meet its expenses and save us from bankruptcy.

It is called a manufacturers' sales tax. In fact, it is nothing of the sort. The Government collects it from the manufacturers, but the manufacturers pass it on to the wholesalers, the wholesalers pass it on to the retailers, and the retailers finally collect it from the consumers plus the profits added by every party to the transaction. In the end it falls most heavily on the people whose incomes are so small that they spend all of them for the products the owners of our industrial system must sell if we are to have even the semblance of prosperity.

Already those who control work opportunities have deprived around eight million workers of the opportunity of earning a living, thus bringing the sting of charity both to them and their dependents. They have also reduced drastically the purchasing power and living standards of millions more by wage cuts and part time work.

Now the political representatives of the people come with their reactionary proposal to still further reduce the standards of living for those who are employed by making them pay a sales tax originally imposed on manufacturers, but shifted by them to the ultimate consumer, and to lower still further the standards of those without jobs by increasing the cost of charity relief.

The sales tax is an iniquity which should not be imposed on the American people.

Our Flag

THE patriotic citizen is reminded that Tuesday, June 14, 1932, marks the 155th anniversary of the day when the Continental Congress passed the resolution officially establishing as the emblem of the United States, a flag "of thirteen stripes alternate red and white," and "that the union be 13 stars white in a blue field, representing a new constellation."

Historians may regard as unsupported by fact the story of Betsy Ross' stitching the first American Flag, but no one disputes the fact that the legend has become part and parcel of American folklore.

This year when the Nation is celebrating the bicentennial anniversary of the birth of George Washington it is well to recall some of the great dates in the flag's history. Its first display by the Continental Army was on August 3, 1777, at Fort Stanwix, the present city of Rome, N. Y., during an attack by the British. It was first carried into battle by George Washington's troops at Brandywine on September 11, 1777. It was first saluted by the British at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga on October 17, 1777.

For the Navy, John Paul Jones took the first salute to the Stars and Stripes on February 14, 1778, when he sailed his ship "Ranger" into the harbor of Quiberon, France. In the same ship he forced the first striking of colors to our flag by the British ship "Drake" on April 24, 1778. The ship "Bedford" of Massachusetts carried the first American flag into a British port on February 3, 1783. It was first carried round the world by the ship "Columbia," sailing from Boston in September, 1787. Captain John Greene, in the "Empress of China," had previously taken it to China in 1784.

It was first flown in battle in the Pacific by the U. S. Frigate "Essex" in 1813. The next year Francis Scott Key wrote the Star Spangled Banner. In 1818 Congress decreed that henceforth a new star should be added on the admission of each new state to the union; but, before that, on January 13, 1794, after Vermont and Kentucky had been admitted to the union, the stars and stripes were increased to fifteen. The 1818 Act reduced the stripes to thirteen and decreed a new star for each state, which made a jump at once to twenty stars.

On April 6, 1909, Admiral Peary planted the first American flag at the North Pole. Within the last decade Admiral Byrd has carried it to both poles.

Some Facts About Federal Salaries

Those critics and near-statesmen who propose to cut the wages and salaries of Federal employes might pause in their preachments of "economy' 'long enough to examine the Federal payroll, and see whether there are any items which can be cut with justice to the worker and profit to the government.

According to the Bureau of the Budget, Uncle Sam has a total of 732,460 civil employes, and 290,913 military ones. Disregarding the last, for whom no pay cuts have been suggested, of the 732,460 civil workers—

124,678 are getting less than $1,000 a year; 417,089 are getting less than $2,000 a year; 618,489 are getting less than $3,000 a year; 720,863 are getting less than $4,000 a year; only 4,736 are getting more than $5,000 a year.

In the light of those figures, the chance of saving worth-while sums by cutting the wages of the "vast army of Federal employes" does not look very promising.

Very few "economists" have had the hardihood to suggest that Federal salaries under $3,000 a year be lessened. Yet workers on those very modest salaries absorb nine-tenths of the payroll —$925,748,178.19 out of a grand total of $1,055,970,636.55—for all civil employes. Cut 10 per cent from the pay checks of all who are better paid and you have a saving of about $13,000,000 a year—less than half the cost of a battleship.

A more common proposal, sponsored by some Senators and Congressmen, is a 10 per cent cut in Federal salaries above $5,000 a year. The total amount paid in such salaries is $29,092,101.80. The total "saving" would thus be $2,909,210.18.

Every time you buy an article bearing the union label you give union people somewhere a chance to work to replace it on the shelves of the merchant.

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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GENERAL TREASURER
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICE
General Convention Postponed

The Twenty-third General Convention of the United Brotherhood, scheduled to be held this year, has been postponed until the year 1936, by referendum vote recently taken. The returns showed 33,280 votes in favor of postponing the convention and 22,598 votes against.

The General President ruled that inasmuch as the proposal was not an amendment to our General Constitution, but a proposition to postpone for a definite period, it did not require a two-thirds majority vote, and the proposition to postpone the convention until the year 1936 was therefore carried.

Little Rock Ball Club Awards Contract To Firm Employing Non-Union Carpenters

This office is in receipt of information from Local Union 690 of Little Rock, Arkansas, to the effect that the Little Rock Southern Baseball Association awarded the contract for the erection of the grand stand, bleachers and inclosure of Traveler Field, a new ball park, to a firm employing non-union carpenters.

We are also informed by President Rogers and Secretary Hunter of Local Union 690 that in addition to the employment of non-union carpenters, the clearing of the grounds and excavating was done by patients from the State Hospital for Nervous Diseases at a wage of 7½c per hour, notwithstanding that the relief agencies of Little Rock were unable to care for the unemployed in the city at the time the work was being done.

Local Union 690 is desirous of acquainting the members of our organization in the cities comprising the Southern Association Baseball Club, of the attitude of the management of the Traveler Field in awarding the contract to a firm employing non-union carpenters.

Other cities in the Southern Association in addition to Little Rock, are: Birmingham, Ala., Atlanta, Ga., New Orleans, La., Knoxville, Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Ordered Issued by The General Executive Board

Indianapolis, May, 16, 1932.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greeting:

It has come to our attention that a self-appointed committee, styling itself the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief, has recently circularized our Local Unions on the question of Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

This committee is not connected in any manner whatever with the American Federation of Labor, the New York State Federation of Labor or the Central Labor Union of New York City.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor had an investigation made of the activities and doings of this committee, when it was disclosed that it is a Communistic movement recently started in New York City by the Communists, directed and conducted by Communist leaders. By using the name "The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on on Unemployment Insurance and Relief" they conceal their true character and identity and are trying to make our members believe that they are the real Trade Unionists, and that the A. F. of L. is antiquated and out of date.

They are using our organization for their own ends and purposes. They condemn the American Federation of Labor and every national and international union affiliated with it for supporting a demand that our federal government appropriate Three Hundred and Seventy-five Million Dollars ($375,000,000) for the immediate relief of the unemployed. Instead, they demand unemployment insurance from the federal government as the only means of relief, but this is something in the distant future, whereas the American Federation of Labor wants relief now and to take up the question of unemployment insurance or some other form of relief for those out of work at the earliest possible date.

The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to unemployment relief of the right sort wherein the rights of our members are protected and the rights of organized labor are safeguarded at the same time.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in October, 1931, warned owners and management of industry that

> **"they must decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work, or whether as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work, industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance. It must be work or unemployment insurance. Working people must be privileged to earn a living or be accorded relief."**

The real remedy for unemployment is work and plenty of it.

Unemployment insurance in other countries has not worked out satisfactorily, nor has it made charity unnecessary. In countries where unemployment insurance exists the employers must be consulted before the unemployed worker's application for unemployment insurance is considered. If that should happen in the United States, where the majority of the large industrial corporations deny the workers the right to organize, it would encourage employers to oppose and prevent the workers from organizing into trade unions.

A worker receiving unemployment insurance must accept work when offered to him, no matter what the nature of the work may be, even though it be in some other line or trade or in a non-union shop, and if he refuses to accept work, or to go to work in a non-union shop, his unemployment insurance immediately ceases and he is then worse off than ever. Do we want to place our members in that position?

We cannot have unemployment insurance without unemployment exchanges. We must report; we must register; we must subject ourselves in every way to the control of the laws or our insurance stops. Are we prepared now to accept monetary relief without regard to what may happen?

If we agree to this proposal of unemployment insurance then we must be willing to give up some of the things we now possess and the question arises: What can we give up and yet maintain our organization?

We found out these things when we began to give serious consideration to the question of unemployment insurance and relief.

The Communists are well aware of these facts. They cannot control the labor movement and they know it. Their desire is to capture it for their own ends and purposes, so they condemn the American Federation of Labor and those connected with the American Federation of Labor for not voting for unemployment insurance at the last convention held in Vancouver, B. C., in October, 1931.

We could not agree to the things hereinbefore mentioned. We want relief for the unemployed, but not relief that will make scabs of our members.

The Communists don't care. If they cannot rule they will ruin. The unions are of no use to them. If the unions can be put out of business it will be advantageous to the Communists. That is why the Communists are so busy just now; they believe that if the trade unions can be destroyed they will build upon their downfall, but just the same they are now appealing to our Local Unions for funds to carry on their so-called propaganda and relief work.

This whole matter was considered by our General Executive Board at the last meeting of that body, held at the General Office in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 25, 1932, and the General President and General Secretary were directed to issue a circular letter on this matter warning all Local officers and members to have nothing whatever to do with the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief, or with the Communist Party or similar or kindred bodies, and under no circumstances to vote or give them financial aid, or support or encouragement of any kind, under penalty of suspension from the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

Traveling Members Attention

Alfred Johnson, Recording Secretary of Local Union 46, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., wishes all traveling members to be informed that a large number of the members of the Local Union are now and have been out of employment for some time, and the prospects of a resumption of building operations are not bright for that city. Therefore traveling members should avoid going to Sault Ste. Marie in the hope of finding employment.

* * *

There is very little building going on in Jefferson City, Missouri, at present and a large number of the members of Local Union No. 945 are idle, and have been for several months, with very little prospects of improving much this summer, according to Recording Secretary L. A. Korn. In view of this, Local Union No. 945 requests traveling members to stay away from Jefferson City, Mo.

* * *

Rodney Lu Gar, Recording Secretary of Local Union 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y., requests that traveling carpenters keep away from that vicinity as a large percentage of the members of the Local Union are out of work and there is no improvement in sight for the future.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1932

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

February 1, 1932.

York, Pa., L. U. 191.—Movement for the 40-hour work week, effective April 1, 1932. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

February 15, 1932.

Westerly, R. I., L. U. 217.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1932. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

February 22, 1932.

Vancouver, B. C., Can., L. U. 452.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1932. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

February 23, 1932.

New Westminster, B. C., Can., L. U. 1251.—(Shipwrights)—Movement for 5 day work week, effective April 1, 1932. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant as reports are received at the G. O.

March 24, 1932.

Ottawa, Ill., L. U. 661.—Movement for same scale of wages, effective April 1, 1932. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G. O.

* * *

April 20, 1932.

The regular session of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date.

Board Member Guerin of the First District was absent on account of sickness.

Berwick, Pa., L. U. 263.—Movement for same scale of wages effective April 25, 1932. This being a continuation of present working conditions no action is necessary by the G. E. B.

Bloomington, Ind., L. U. 1664.—Movement for the 44-hour work week, effective May, 7, 1932. Official sanction granted.

Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. 1779.—(Outside men)—Movement for 5 day work week and present rate of wages effective May 1, 1932. Sanction granted without financial aid.

Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. 1779.—(Millmen) —Movement for an agreement calling for the 5 day work week and 80c per hour, effective June 1, 1932. Sanction granted without financial aid.

The General Executive Board gave careful consideration to the monthly income and expenses of the organization, after which it was decided to curtail expenses in every way possible. We realize no reductions can be had in railroad fares. The hotel rates and incidental expenses of General Officers when traveling and of representatives while on the road were reduced forty per cent to take effect immediately.

Since the first of September, 1931, the General Officers and Representatives voluntarily donated one week's service each month.

The payment of pensions from now on will be regulated and paid pro rata in accordance with the monthly per capita tax received for the Home and Pension Fund.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

April 21, 1932.

A communication from the Central Labor Union of Camden, N. J., giving information that some one outside the Labor movement was advocating raising a fund by subscription to erect a monument to the memory of P. J. McGuire in the city of Camden, N. J., was considered by the Board and the matter was referred to the General Secretary to secure further information for submission to the Board at next meeting of that body.

In accordance with the instructions of the G. E. B. at last meeting of that body held December 7, 1931, an active account in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Indianapolis, Indiana, was opened with the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, on December 29, 1931.

Request of Brother Frank Vild a member of L. U. 1242, Cleveland Ohio, for interpretation on a point of law was filed for the reason that the Board does not interpret the law.

Appeal of L. U. 2149, Providence, R. I., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim of William A. Stewart for wife's funeral donation which was disapproved on the grounds that the claim was not filed within the six months' time limit as set down in our Constitution and Laws. The decision as rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Mary L. Phipps from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim account the death of her husband the late William E. Phipps, L. U. 101, Baltimore, Md. The decision as rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Cornelius Josephson, L. U. 2416, Portland, Ore., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation for the reason that claim was not filed within two years from date of accident. The decision as rendered by the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Request of L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., for death benefit of $300.00 on account of death of Ben Leach, formerly a member of that Local Union and for several years its Treasurer, who after his death was found to be considerably short in his accounts, was carefully considered when it was found that the Local Union had been sued by Mrs. Leach and the General Office was threatened with suit. When the case was heard in court, Judge Hill rendered the following decision;

"First: That the evidence clearly showed that Leach was a defaulter for more than $2,500.00 and was therefore not in good standing and his widow is not entitled to death donation.

Second: That the evidence showed that Leach committed suicide and therefore his death was caused by a risk that is not required in carpenters work.

Third: That whether a death assessment was collected by the Local or not, it did not affect the case and

Fourth: That it would be unjust to require the Local to pay Mrs. Leach a death donation after her husband had already embezzled a large amount of money from the Local."

This decision settled the case against the General Office and as L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill., had been put to considerable expense in defending the case in court, the G. E. B. decided to give L. U. 174 credit in the sum of $300.00 being the amount of death benefit Leach would have been entitled to if he had been in good standing and not a defaulter at time of death.

The G. E. B. had under consideration correspondence from the U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., relative to increased bonding premium covering the financial officers of our subordinate bodies. The Board ruled that as they had contracted for the bonds for a period of one year from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, they would not consider any increase during the contract period.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 16-04-509-27 on General Treasurer Thomas Alfred Neale in the amount of $50,000.00 was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 16-04-526-31 in the amount of $2,000.00 on Clifton A. Meloy, Bookkeeper, was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 22, 1932.

Audit of books and acounts continued.

April 25, 1932.

The General President reported that the damage suits of W. J. Williams, formerly a member of Local Union No. 103 of Birmingham, Ala., against the General President in the sum of $100,000.00 and the United Brotherhood in a similar amount were tried at Bartow, Florida in Polk County Circuit Court on March 15, 16, and 17, 1932, and resulted in a mis-trial due to the fact that the attorneys for the plaintiff, W. J. Williams, were compelled to withdraw their Joinder of Action because under the pleadings filed by the attorneys for the organi-

zation the plaintiff could not meet the issues set up as a defense for the organization.

Correspondence was received from President Green of the A. F. of L. with reference to a committee in New York City sending out a circular on Unemployment Insurance and Relief and was given careful consideration. This Committee is not connected in any manner with the American Federation of Labor, the New York State Federation of Labor or the Central Labor Union of New York City. It is a new Communistic movement started in New York City, organized by the Communists and directed and administered by Communist leaders. By using the name the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief they are trying to conceal their true character and identity. They are appealing to all Local Unions for funds to finance their movement and yet they are the avowed enemies of the organized Labor Movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

All Local Unions and members are warned to have nothing whatever to do with them or kindred or similar organizations.

The General President submitted to the G. E. B. the report of the Committee he appointed to tabulate and count the vote on postponing our General Convention to be held this year to the year 1936. The vote showed 33,280 votes in favor of postponing the convention and 22,598 against.

The General President ruled that inasmuch as the proposal was not an amendment to our General Constitution, but a proposition to postpone for a definite period, it did not require a two-thirds majority and is therefore carried and the next General Convention of the Brotherhood is postponed until the year 1936.

The General President reported that the following requests were made on him for appropriations which had been investigated by him and he submits them to the G. E. B. for further consideration and action.

Hamilton, Ont., L. U. 18.—Request for an appropriation covering two months per capita tax. Request denied.

Flint, Mich., L. U. 1373.—Request for an appropriation covering 6 months per capita tax in order to reduce the dues. Request denied.

Tacoma, Wash., L. U. 470.—Request for an appropriation of $400.00 to assist in straightening out Hospital job. Request denied.

Portland, Ore., L. U. 2416.—The sum of $70.00 was appropriated to be spent under the supervision of the G. P.

Quebec, Que., Canada, L. U. 730.—The sum of $300.00 was appropriated to be spent under the supervision of the General President.

Pittsburgh, Pa., District Council.—Request for an appropriation of $1,500.00 for the purpose of reimbursing defense fund. Request denied.

The request of L. U. 385, New York, N. Y., that Brother Domenick Castelli be allowed his pension for October, November and December, 1931, was denied because the Brother had not been 30 years a continuous member at the beginning of the quarter.

Protest of L. U. 951, Brainerd, Minn., against the ruling of General President on pensions of Brother Wilmer Holmes and Joseph LaPlante, members of said Local Union. The Board sustained the ruling of the General President in conformity with the previous ruling of the Board; that the pension is paid quarterly in advance, and no part of a quarter is allowed.

Appeal of Charles Tejral, L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., to the G. E. B. from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Charles Tejral vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 2, Cincinnati, Ohio, from the ruling of the General President relative to members reported in arrears by the Financial Secretary of said Local Union. The ruling of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 367, Centralia, Ill., from decision of the G. P. in the case of G. P. Williams vs. L. U. 367. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 367, Centralia, Ill., from decision of the G. P. in the case of T. E. Dugan and C. E. Dugan vs. L. U. 367. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Westchester County D. C. from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Jos. M. Ross, et. al., vs. the Westchester County D. C. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 350, New Rochelle, N. Y., from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Timothy J. Conway vs. L. U. 350. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of William J. Daymond, L. U. 55, Denver, Colo., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. J. Daymond vs. the Denver District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of George H. Waldow, L. U. 9, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of George Sheppard vs. the Buffalo, D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Linton H. Foulkrod, L. U. 1855, Philadelphia, Pa., from the decision of the G. P. in not ruling in favor of appellant receiving pay for time claimed lost on account of alleged delay in acceptance of clearance card by L. U. 31, Trenton, N. J. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

April 26, 1932.

Appeal of L. U. 298, New York, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. 298 vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of the Troy, N. Y. District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John N. Forster vs. Troy District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Louis Montanari from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Louis Montanari vs., L. U. 137, Norwich, Conn., in not ruling in favor of appellant receiving pay for time claimed lost on account of alleged delay in acceptance of clearance card by Local 137, Norwich, Conn. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of F. O. Johnson, et. al., Cleveland, Ohio, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of F. O. Johnson et. al., vs. the Cuyahoga District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Carl Houston, L. U. 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Carl Houston vs. the Cuyahoga D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Inasmuch as we have heretofore claimed all work in connection with elevator doors and enclosures, over which some contention has recently arisen the G. E. B. reiterates its former decision on this matter, which is, that this work comes under our jurisdiction and our members are herewith directed to see to it that this work is installed by them.

The General President submitted the report of the special committee of the Board appointed by him by direction of the G. E. B. at last meeting of that body to investigate the charges made against Board Member Schwarzer of the Third District by Local 143, Canton, Ohio. The report shows that after a lengthy hearing of thirty-eight witnesses the evidence and facts presented did not warrant sustaining the charges and the Committee therefore recommended that the charges be dismissed.

The Committee further reported that factional differences existed in said Local Union and have existed for several years.

That charges and counter charges have been made against one another from time to time.

That in the transaction of business our laws have not been observed.

That rump meetings have been held to prefer charges against certain members.

That Local elections have not been properly and fairly conducted.

That communists caused much of the trouble and dissension.

That members three monthhs in arrears have not been reported to the General Office.

That members were kept on the books after time of suspension.

The Committee therefore further recommended;

(1) That the General President take full charge of the affairs of Local 143; appoint officers to conduct the business of said Local Union and have said officers report to the G. P. as often as the G. P. may decide.

(2) That factions and factional dissensions within the Union shall cease forthwith.

(3) That the laws of the U. B. must be strictly observed and obeyed by the officers and members of Local 143.

(4) That any member of Local 143 defying or disobeying the officers appointed by the G. P. be suspended for a period of six months and if he continues to defy or disobey the officers he shall be expelled.

(5) That the General President have an audit made of the books and accounts of Local 143.

(6) That if the membership of Local 143 refuses or fails to co-operate with the G. P. in putting these recommendations into force and effect, then the General President shall revoke the charter of Local 143 without further notice.

The report and recommendations of the Committee were adopted.

A petition was received signed by several members of the various Local Unions comprising the Seattle District Council asking that the General President take charge of the affairs of the District Council and Local 131 at the earliest possible date. If not the communist element will drive the Brotherhood into such depths that all confidence of the employing public and contact with employers through working agreements will be destroyed and the United Brotherhood so ostracized and estranged from the legitimate Labor Movement that it will be a difficult matter to recover therefrom.

The General President was authorized to take full charge of the affairs of the Seattle District Council and Local Union 131.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

April 28, 1932.

Audit of books and acounts continued.

Appeal of the Delaware County D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thomas A. Brown, L. U. 160 vs. the Delaware County D. C. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of John Morelly, L. U. 2090 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John Morelly vs. New York District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

April 29, 1932.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B. "April 27, 1932."

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board have made an audit of the United States Certificates of Deposit and Government Bonds held by General Treasurer Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1 Certificate Deposit $100,000 00 3%	$ 100,000 00
1 Certificate Deposit $50,000 00 3%	50,000 00
1 Certificate Deposit $50,000 00 3%	50,000 00
3 Fourth Liberty Bonds $500 00 Den. 4¼%	1,500 00
20 Fourth Liberty Bonds $10,000 00 Den. 4¼%	200,000 00
10 Fourth Liberty Bonds $10,000 00 Den. 4¼%	100,000 00
100 Canadian Bonds $1,000 00 Den. 4½%	100,000 00
Total	$ 601,500 00

Signed

J. W. WILLIAMS,
ARTHUR MARTEL,
W. T. ALLEN.

Inasmuch as the Bonding Companies have raised the premiums on the Bonds of Local Financial Officers the G. E. B. decided that all Financial Officers be bonded directly by the General Office.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were approved as read and it was decided that the next meeting of the G. E. B. would be held in September 1932.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Local Union 1312 Celebrates Thirtieth Anniversary

On April 3, 1932, Local Union No. 1312, New Orleans, La., celebrated its thirtieth anniversary as a labor organi-

zation, being formerly Local No. 5 of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, in connection with the twentieth anniversary of its acceptance into the United Brotherhood.

The celebration was held in the spacious lawn of Brother E. J. Blum, with practically all of the old time members present.

Reverence was paid to the departed brothers, especially the late Brother O. G. Fernandez, who as president of the union served so tirelessly and well. A tribute was also paid to Congressman J. O. Fernandez who is so ably carrying out the good work left unfinished by his father.

Intermingled with splendid music and lots of good things to eat and drink, the old members told their stories of what thirty years of good-fellowship and unionism mean and what Local Union 1312 has accomplished for its members.

Brother W. H. Sadler, secretary of the District Council, made the opening address and extended the welcome of the Local Union to the members and their guests.

Others speakers were: Brothers Z. D. Nichols, business agent of Local Union 1846; M. Glamann, secretary of Local Union 1846; M. M. Mandot, president of the Building Trades Council, and William L. Donnels.

Responses to the addresses were made by President J. H. Robertson of Local 1312, and Brothers Jos. J. Mercier and N. Fraiche former presidents of Local 1312.

At the conclusion of the celebration the hope was expressed that the younger members of the Local Union take up and continue the good work previously undertaken by their predecessors.

Dick Southwell's Golden Jubilee

Richard Southwell, familiary known as "Dick" to his many friends, will celebrate his Golden Jubilee anniversary as a member of the United Brotherhood, at the Home in Lakeland, Florida, this month, being admitted there as a guest in March, 1929. In the same month he will celebrate his 81st birthday.

Brother Southwell was admitted to membership in Local Union 27, Toronto, Ont., Canada, in 1882, and is the only surviving charter member of that Local Union. In his early years he served the Local as its Business Agent and points with pride to the many beneficial accomplishments of the Local Union in behalf of its membership and the organized labor movement of Toronto.

He was the one who agitated for a Building Trades Council and was successful after many months of hard work in getting the other building trades interested, until the building Trades Council of Toronto was formed.

Brother Southwell has served his organization faithfully and has given his best for the whole labor movement in Toronto. We join with his many friends in wishing him peace and contentment in the home he has chosen to spend the balance of his days.

DEATH ROLL

OTTO DEGENER—Local Union No. 1128, La Grange, Illinois.

PATRICK CAMPBELL—Local Union No. 2396, Seattle, Wash.

Labor Asks Canada Government To Lead In Shortening Hours

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, advised the Dominion Government that:

"The time has come to consider whether to deny the money-lenders their pound of flesh or the worker his bread and butter." The occasion was the presentation of the legislative program of the Congress to the Federal Cabinet.

The Government was urged to lead private industry in the adoption of the six-hour day and five-day week with an increase in real wages; also to take over control of radio broadcasting; nationalize banks and credits; increase income taxes on larger incomes; adopt a national system of unemployment insurance; protect free speech. Various other reforms were urged.

The reply of Premier Bennett rang the changes on the bankrupt ideas of the bankers. Government and people must practice rigid economy; ten million people could do little but wait till the rest of the world found a way out of the depression, he said.

Demand the Union Label

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Reminiscences of An Old Time Member

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Amid so many cares and trials of the past year or two, many have overlooked the helpful social advantages of other times. With this fact in mind a time was selected by the members of Local Union 830, Oil City, Pa., to assemble for the purpose of relating the experiences and difficulties encountered during the many years in the past while working at the trade. Therefore, at the close of a recent business meeting of the Local the older members had their opportunity for recounting their various experiences, and I feel that the members of our organization may be interested in the story of my 40 years at the trade.

I am not a master carpenter or builder, but in my humble way I try to follow the great "Master Builder," the Carpenter of Nazareth, in whose honor the great masters of art, music and human brotherhood have found expression. And to this source of influence and help, much of which is found in our labor organizations, I owe much.

My carpenter experience began more than 40 years ago when I was a school boy living in Rock Island, Ill., in 1888 We heard some union talk and scare, as though it were a plague, feared and shunned by those not knowing or afraid to learn anything about it. The cause had to win its way and demonstrated to some at least its usefulness. Personally, as a carpenter I have had a varied experience—I have been accused; I have been charged; I have been fired.

My first job during vacation in 1889 was helping rebuild the street car horse barn in Rock Island. While working on the roof with a big Swede, he accused me of being a Christian. I pleaded guilty to the charge and asked him on what grounds he based his suspicion. He said he hadn't heard me swear.

Early in 1891 I returned to the old home at Franklin, Pa., during my father's last illness. After his death I returned to Rock Island and again took up carpenter work in Moline, Ill.

On September 19, 1891, I was initiated in Local Union 762. Application fee was about $3.50 and dues 35c per month; wages 15 to 22 cents per hour.

The Union was small but we had some pleasant social evenings—carpenters and contractors' families together.

I was made Recording Secretary, the work of which office made me better acquainted with the union movement, as well as the annoyances of personal jealousies among members.

P. J. McGuire was General Secretary, with headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa.

Loyalty of members was very good when there was any work to do, but most all of us have our human weaknesses.

During the panic of 1893 I got work out of town. We were not again able to hold meetings in Moline, Ill., and I never knew how or when Local Union 762 ended.

We then had a Tri-City Building Trades Council. There was a part time Business Agent. The cities of Moline, Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Ia., cooperated in many ways and Labor Day celebrations were held in a fitting manner. That year, 1893, opened up with good prospects, plenty of work and more in sight; but late in May a spark of trouble soon became a flame, resulting in a long drawn out strike. The great panic of '93 was now in force all over the country and work not already started was held in abeyance until some years later. My brother and I took advantage of an opportunity to go to another part of the state on a church job. This job was near the scene of the first "Gold Cure"—not a gold rush. It was where the unfortunate victims of the drink habit, who wanted to break the fetters that bound them hand, head and foot, could go and take the new treatment furnished by Doctor Keeley. This

little place called "Dwight" during the nineties became a nationally known shrine to which many thousand drink victims journeyed for years.

After returning to our Rock Island homes we tried several times to hold Carpenters' meetings but without success. A year later my brother died and I returned to Venango County, Pa. While living in Franklin I rejoined the Carpenters' Union about 1901, transferring my membership to Local Union 830, about 1907, after moving back to Oil City.

While working in Sharon, Pa., nearly four years my membership was held in Local 268 of that place. I was Financial Secretary of this Local for a number of years, and held the same office in Central Labor Council at times. Was President there ten years ago.

I love and respect the noble, uplifting objects Organized Labor works and stands for, better, because I have worked for and known them so well. Surely, we who have helped to build so much for the country, the community, the business, the homes and the families, for the prosperity, the comfort and welfare of men and women and the happiness and protection of little children, should not be required to suffer so much in this depression through the lack of the opportunity to earn our living.

J. F. Leyda,
L. U. No. 830. Oil City, Pa.

We are Prone, Like Sheep, to Rush Onward to Encounter Exhaustion

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At the close of last year general business in the United States of America was below a year ago; both retail and wholesale trade were adversely affected. Holiday trade in New York fell off ten per cent. The volume of railway freight loading was below last year, and double that two years ago. With numerous workers unemployed, a huge budget deficit and an adverse trade balance the United States cannot much longer afford to retain an attitude of isolation from Europe. The vast volume of production from improved machinery during the present century has intensively increased. The world has solved the problem of production, and now it has to solve the problem to secure freedom in international trade which will thus enable the people to buy the goods they have produced.

This year opened with employers demanding wage reductions from workers engaged in all industries. The world is face to face with a grave and difficult situation which is not in the power of any one nation adequately to deal, however large, populous or powerful it may be. It is necessary to proceed by adopting an international consideration discussion and solution, and adjust activities to secure a majority of countries prepared to co-operate, so that the situation may be relieved and proceed to restore stability and sound methods in financial matters. It is doubtful if the ground-work is laid for a healthy stabilization of business near present levels with sustained advance. Even if the recovery persists a prolonged period may intervene before support—an essential condition of a permanent revival—will take place on any large scale. One of the immediate requirements is an opportunity for nations to improve their relations with each other, both in their interests, and that of their neighbors. Manifestly, the industrial and commercial world of Europe and the United States have been undergoing a profound and lasting readjustment due to the slowing up in the rate of the annual increase of coming consumers, which began early in the present century and is still at work.

Development has been carried out with a lack of necessary precautions to secure stable conditions, and are thereby proceeding on a basis of debt on credit used to excess. The ease with which nations, municipalities, industries, and commercial concerns have been able to obtain capital and credit is an outstanding cause of defaults and bankruptcies which have thrown the trade of the world out of gear. The banks would be doing a public service to refuse the clamour for credit, independent of the fact that they lend the property of the depositors and not the bank shareholders. The reduction in price levels was bound to work havoc, because it fell upon an economic world-structure which had been extended upon debt and deprived of strength by chronic borrowing.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

Remarkable Improvement on Saws

Editor, "The Carpenter":

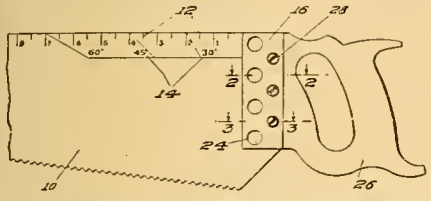
In the January issue there is an article entitled "A Good Saw Free" (by H. H. Siegele).

This article concerning the filing is known to be true, by every carpenter.

I have lately received a patent on a saw where this part of the blade has been taken away, and will never need to be filed down. Also there are several other important items concerning this particular Saw which is called, Five in One.

This saw can be used for five different purposes, sawing, squaring, measuring, degrees, and outside squaring.

The square is made in such a manner that it is impossible for it to change, as



it has two metal plates, one on each side of the blade, riveted together with the blade. These metal plates, at the same time give the saw extra strength, durability and good appearance.

The degrees, as indicated on the illustration, are of great help to the carpenter and can be used most of the time.

The metal plates on each side of the handle are going to be standard made, "all alike" to make it easier when changing handles.

This saw is not on the market yet, but the inventor is planning to get it ready for the public in a short time.

Any member interested in this saw, can write to the inventor Carl Danielson, 7713 S. Honore St., Chicago, Ill., Local Union No. 62. Chicago, Ill.

Plain John Smith, Hero

Editor, "The Carpenter":

One of the most remarkable incidents of the present depression is the behavior of one man—the one man, by the way, most acutely affected by it. In the opinion of the world, generally, he is a commonplace, rather ordinary man. His name is John Smith, and he is out of a job.

He is married and has a family dependent on him. Being a skillful and industrious mechanic, while employed he got fairly decent wages. He prudently saved a neat sum each week to tide him over the inevitable rainy day. But the rainy season was of such long duration, that his savings are now gone, and he and his dependents are beginning to feel the pinch of want and deprivation.

He walks the streets all day, listless and depressed, looking in vain for a job. At first he consoled himself with the reflection that an able-bodied man, of good habits, who is willing to work, and not too fastidious about the kind of a job, must in the end come to find a job, somewhere, somehow. But week after week, month after month of incessant pounding of the sidewalks, and no job in hand and nothing in the offing, has begun to tell on his spirits. He is discouraged.

John Smith is a man of intelligence, and he knows that there is something wrong and that he is the victim of that wrong. He is neither an economist nor a philosopher, but he is dimly aware that there is something fundamentally awry with a social system that creates and permits the inequalities that he sees about him. He is quite convinced that some one has blundered—that there must be egregious defects and faults in the social and economic machinery, when hunger prevails in a land of plenty, when superabundance means scarcity for himself and men of his kind.

With nothing in hand and nothing in the future life, it must be admitted, is a rather bleak promontory to John Smith. One wonders that he does not become utterly discouraged, and at last grow desperate. Notwithstanding all this, witness the patience and quiet resignation of John Smith.

He is rarely heard to complain. If he feels that society owes him a job, the failure of society to pay its debt to him, does not fill him with resentment, or drive him to desperate means to enforce the withheld obligation. He declines to follow the agitator, he does not adopt communism or become bolshevik.

John Smith's predicament has all the elements of tragedy in it, and John Smith's conduct through it all is rather noble and heroic.

John Smith and his kind, it might seem, have a greater claim on society than society has on them. For it must not be forgotten that it is the John Smiths who do the hard work of the world. It is the John Smiths that build our homes, operate our factories, work our mines, build our roads and produce the world's food and clothing. In truth, the world might well wag along without bankers or lawyers, or even politicians, but it could scarce wiggle at all without the John Smiths.

It would seem that the world owes John Smith considerably more than it realizes or appreciates.

Mankind builds monuments to its heroes and benefactors. Wouldnt' it be a remarkable thing, if society admiring the heroism of John Smith, his quiet, unostentatious majesty in adversity, would pay some fine lasting tribute to him, or make appropriate acknowledgment of the debt which it owes him and which it does not pay.

Wouldn't it be strange and unconventional if some one proposed a shaft or monument to John Smith in the market place! Wouldn't it be novel and bizarre, if some one wrote a paean in his praise, or carved a line to his glory!

Thomas D. McGee.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 198

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 198 of Bellingham, Wash., is now in its fifth year and while the membership is not large it nevertheless affords us many good times. We hold our meetings the second and fourth Tuesday of each month. The first meeting is a business one while the second is our social night at which time we entertain the Carpenters with cards and refreshments. We occasionally have fancy work which is raffled off at this time.

Just previous to the holidays we conducted a rummage sale, also a sale of fancy work. In this manner we raised money for our expenses. We hold an annual picnic during the summer time.

At our last meeting at the Labor Temple we served a pot-luck supper previous to the business session, which was relished by all.

We enjoy reading the letters from other Auxiliary Unions and glad to hear they are succeeding in spite of the depression.

Annie L. Francis, Rec. Sec.

An Architect Looks at 1932

In spite of the fact that the past twelve months have been a trying period for both the architectural profession and the construction industry, there has been a marked improvement in building design, Robert D. Kohn, president of the American Institute of Architects, points out. Architecture, he states, has been freeing itself more and more of retarding historical tendencies. That is not to imply that tradition in building design must be completely ignored. But the shackles of the past must not be allowed to interfere with the needs of the present or the future.

Parallel to this view, Mr. Kohn deplores the stupid "aping of pretended modernisms."

"Despite this fake modernism," he declares, "there have been distinct signs of progress in architectural design and even greater progress in public appreciation of the value of beauty in public places and buildings. It no longer is necessary to prove to informed citizens that the good-looking city or building is an asset, not only sentimental but practical. If only that principle were accepted generally there would be plenty of work to do in the transformation of our American cities."

"We have heard a great deal in the past year regarding governmental architecture, Mr. Kohn continues. "Architects have been urged to win for public works the skill, taste and technical methods which have distinguished the great private buildings of this country.

"They have urged that governmental architecture should be freed from the formalism of official bureaus.

"While architects in private practice undoubtedly are interested in getting this work for themselves, they urge a change from bureaucratic control primarily because of a conviction that better architecture will result; designs more consistent with local needs and climatic conditions will be produced.

"The building industry as a whole has supported the architects in this contention, believing that if a larger share of this work is in the hands of architects in private practice better contractors are likely to be employed, men who are familiar with their localities and men who will have better relations with labor and a more general knowledge of materials. The coming year ought to

show definite results from this agitation."

As far as general construction is concerned, Mr. Kohn leaves it to the prophets to say what 1932 will bring.

"I see no great upturn for that year even at present price levels," he states, "since new buildings only can be financed when they show the customary (or even an extraordinary) profit on investment.

"Something might have been accomplished for the upbuilding of the industry in 1932 had we been ready with a plan to raise special relief funds for secondary financing for low-cost housing, slum removal and reconstruction, and similar but now impossible ventures in betterment.

"As it is, architects are devoting themselves to keeping the wheels moving, and to make the building industry a unit actuated by a common purpose, despite the diversity of its functions. Professional men are, and must continue to be, the leaders in this movement."

Insurance Companies' Clinics for Injured Workers

Over a year ago Governor Roosevelt of New York appointed a Committee to Review Medical and Hospital Problems in Connection with Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

The Committee, which is headed by an expert on the subject, has filed with the Governor a preliminary report condemning the system under which insurance companies carrying workmen's compensation insurance maintain and operate private clinics for the treatment of injured workmen covered by their policies.

A sub-committee, made a detailed study of the company clinics and expressed general disapproval of them on many grounds. The disapproval is in effect a number of charges that the companies use the clinics to victimize the injured workers.

The report claims:

That the insurance companies "lift" cases from responsible hospitals and the care of responsible medical practitioners to clinics maintained by companies carrying the risks;

That the clinic system results in the medical records concerning controversial cases emanating from doctors employed by the insurance carriers;

That the remoteness and inaccessibility of the clinics caused annoyances to patients;

And, finally, that the system has given insurance companies a pretext for refusing to continue compensation payments unless the patient continues to attend the clinics.

The subcommittee's report included the statement that the private clinic system "has fostered the conviction among hospitals, physicians and those injured in labor that the prime object of the insurance companies is pecuniary gain and not the welfare of the patient, and in this respect is against the spirit in which the compensation law was enacted."

The committee recommended that the practice of "lifting" cases be prohibited by law and penalized by fines, and that a fundamental change be made in the law which would create a series of clinics under the supervision and direction of the State. It also declared it was very unsatisfactory for the medical records in a case to be supplied by the agents of the insurance companies and recommended that these records come from a disinterested party.

Governor Roosevelt announced that he heartily concurred with the findings of the Committee and would transmit the report to the State Legislature in the hope that the recommendations would be enacted into law.

It goes without saying that our workmen's compensation laws were designed to protect injured workers. It is regrettable that insurance companies, for their private profit, have developed methods of victimizing the injured to such an extent that legislation is necessary to stop the unjust practices.

Where workmen's compensation insurance is carried in funds owned and operated by the State, the abuses condemned by the committee do not develop.

Two Billion Works Program Sought

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York has introduced a resolution in the Senate for a vast public works program, to cost approximately $2,000,000,000, asserting that it is the "plain duty" of Uncle Sam to provide relief for the jobless—and that it should be given through work instead of charity.

It instructs the President, the Federal Employment Stabilization Board and

the Budget Director to submit a program for the spending of that sum in the "most advantageous manner—such as will contribute to the permanent wealth and progress of the nation."

The volume of construction in 1931 was less than half that of 1928, according to Wagner, and construction of public works and public utilities called for an outlay for the year 1931 of $400,000,000 less than last year—a drop of more than 30 per cent.

"There is no more grievous extravagance than to permit the time and labor of 6,000,000 unemployed to go irretrievably to waste," declared Senator Wagner.

"That policy is daily sapping morale and wrecking character and undermining the health of the community.

"The prompt and vigorous prosecution of an extensive public works program would not only provide useful employment to many hundreds of thousands of workers now unwillingly idle, but would bring new life to every branch of the economic efforts of the American people.

"It is sound and feasible to finance the program through long-term bonds without adding to the immediate tax burden."

Good News for Swimmers—It's Easy Not to Drown

All you have to do is play safe and follow a few simple rules.

The Red Cross has a warning—"Accidents don't happen. They are caused." Capt. Charles B. Scully, director of life-saving for the New York Chapter, quotes it in issuing a set of rules for safety at the beach or at the old swimmin' hole:

Learn to swim. This means every member of your family.

"If you get in water over your head don't become panic-stricken. Keep your hands under water, pushing down. This will keep your head out, making it possible for you to breathe.

Don't swim in unprotected places.

Don't dive into water unless you are sure of its depth.

Keep your small children near you at the beach.

Don't use automobile inner tubes as floats.

Don't duck children or grown-ups. It creates fear.

Don't swim alone, regardless of your ability.

Don't swim past the life-lines. It takes just as much ability to swim in water five feet deep as it does in water 500 feet deep.

Don't swim for at least an hour and a half after eating.

Learn the prone-pressure method of resuscitation.

This, we are assured, is very simple, and all you need is your two hands. Drowning is a form of suffocation, and the vital thing is to restart the breathing. This is how you do it:

Get the submerged person out of the water.

Lay him face down on the dock or beach.

Stretch both hands over the head, placing the head on the back of one hand with mouth toward the fingertips.

Kneel astride at the victim's thighs, place your hands over the lower ribs. Press down and forward for the count of one, two, three.

Snap your hands off, rest and count one, two.

Repeat from twelve to fifteen times a minute and keep working until the arrival of a doctor. Don't move the patient, go to work at once, and remember if you save the seconds you have a better chance of saving the life.

Water safety rules were made for your protection, and they are only common sense; if you obey them you will enjoy the most healthful and popular of all sports—swimming.

Industrial Accident Fatalities Decrease

According to W. H. Cameron, managing director of the National Safety Council, intensive industrial accident prevention effort during the past 20 years has made the American factory just about the safest place in which a man can be.

Reports on all accident fatalities from 20 large cities in November showed that only six per cent occurred in industrial establishments. Just 21 deaths out of a total fatality list of 368 were classed as industrial. This may be compared with 165 deaths in those cities attributed to automobiles and 106 fatalities which occurred in homes.

"Twenty years ago our factories were often rightly referred to as human slaughter houses," said Cameron. "Today a man may be more free from accident working in a powder plant than

taking his family out for a ride in his automobile."

Thirteen of the 20 cities had no industrial fatalities during the month of November. These included such industrial centers as Birmingham, Buffalo, Kansas City and Louisville. These same cities had 34 traffic fatalities, 23 accidental deaths in homes, and 21 deaths in public places.

Home fatalities in many cities equalled and even exceeded those caused by automobiles. Their ratio to industrial deaths was five to one. There were four home deaths in Birmingham to one autocide and in Boston there were 21 domestic fatalities to thirteen traffic deaths.

The figures tend to refute popular theories that the home is a haven of security while the hazards of industry are many.

Children Work While Elders Are Idle

American children are working for wages while their elders search for jobs.

While 27,000,000 children are building minds and bodies through study and play in the nation's schools, 3,326,152 others under 18 are habitually absent. Of those absent 2,120,000 are known to be at work in gainful occupations.

Of those in gainful occupations, at least 1,000,000, we learn from the National Child Labor committee, are "at work under conditions which, if not actually injurious, are depriving them of the fundamentals of education, which are becoming more and more indispensable to educational progress."

"The great mass of working children," says the White House conference committee, "enter occupations monotonous in the extreme, lacking all educative content other than a certain amount of training in habits of work."

Tens of thousands are under 13, thousands are not yet in their teens. One child of 4 was found recently working in a southern cannery. The beet fields of the west, the factories of New England, the sweat shops of New York and Chicago, the cotton fields and mills of the south, all have their child workers.

Next year forty-four legislatures meet. Only six states of the needed thirty-six have ratified the child labor amendment giving the government the right to regulate and prohibit child labor.

Should War Break Out Today

Boise (Idaho) "Capitol News"

Suppose, for some reason, war was declared today between our country and an enemy.

The government would at once take charge of the war. Industry would be told what to do and how to do it, with "Rush!" orders.

Appeals would be made for men to enter the army and the navy. Congress would appropriate billions for munitions. If recruiting lagged, conscription would go into effect overnight.

Government would start building ships, airplanes, guns, weapons of all sorts for defense against the enemy. No one would stop to count the cost.

Everyone would say: "It may be costly, but our national welfare demands sacrifices. Our liberty is at stake!"

* * *

As a matter of fact, we have a war in this country—a war between millions of our fellowmen and poverty.

Our enemy is Depression, Hard Times —whatever you want to call it.

If you imagine this enemy is not as dangerous as a "foreign foe" you are badly mistaken. It is a great deal more dangerous.

Against a foreign foe, we should be united. Against our internal foe we seem badly disunited.

Why is it that a government responds speedily and effectively with measures against an enemy from outside its borders, but does practically nothing to battle an enemy within its borders?

Why does our government insist on taking full charge of a shot-and-shell war, but refuse to do much, if anything, about a food-and-shelter war?

Why is a blood-and-bullets war a community undertaking, but a fear-and-famine war something to be fought by "individual initiative?"

How far would our nation get if it turned over a real knock-down-and-drag-out war to "private interests?"

* * *

The real reason government turns over our present war to "private enterprise" is that "private enterprise" wishes to make a profit out of suffering and distress.

Nothing—not even unemployment, hardship, the loss of homes, starvation itself—must be allowed to interfere with that sacred endeavor.

U. S. Government Is "Job Hoarder," Senator Charges

Senator Robert F. Wagner, in a recent radio address from New York City, charged that one million men are being deprived of the opportunity to work by the failure of the Federal Government to begin construction projects which have been authorized. He declared the Government had been "hoarding" employment opportunities for the last year and pleaded for balancing "the individual budget of the American family by restoring the bread-winner to a job."

"The Government has been withholding from the market necessary and useful projects which Congress has long ago investigated and authorized," Senator Wagner said.

"These fully authorized projects for which no money has been voted amount to over a billion dollars," he continued. "They are ready and available. The blueprints are prepared. If released now it would mean that 1,000,000 men would in a short time actually be working and earning their wages.

"Such a program means orders for steel, stone, brass, wood, tile, radiation supplies, electrical supplies, furniture and a thousand other commodities. It would open jobs in hundreds of thousands of other places having no connection with construction. There is not a branch of the national economy—whether it be agriculture, transportation, banking or trade, but would directly feel the life-giving impulse generated by such an undertaking.

"Look specifically at the situation in New York State. Under the so-called public building program, which Congress adopted in 1926, there are to be built in New York State 163 new Federal buildings consisting of post offices, custom houses, courthouses, border stations. The places have all been designated. In all but a few of these places, the Federal Government is today paying rent.

"The Government needs these new buildings and it can secure them today at bargain prices. Out of these 163 buildings only 9 are finished and 16 are under contract. On some 106 buildings nothing whatever has yet been done. A similar situation obtains in almost every State of the Union.

"During the session of Congress which began in 1927 I proposed that public works be planned in advance so as to have them ready to take up slack in private employment during periods of depression. After a long struggle that proposal finally became law.

"Now is the time to use that law to greatest advantage."

Rare Woods From All Over The World Put on Display at Cleveland Bureau

Located in the Builders' Exchange Building, in the Building Arts Exhibit the Lumber Products Bureau was exhibiting samples of rare woods from all over the world. This unusual exhibit was collected by Geo. W. Slaby of the Whitmer-Jackson Company who spent years of patient effort in getting the collection together.

At least twenty-five people daily made special trips to the Lumber Products Bureau for the purpose of seeing this exhibit and, according to Mr. Robert E. Crawford, manager of the Bureau, people were impressed with the beauty and romance connected with a display of this kind. Of course, this display had a practical value as well as educational for many of these people wanted to know where these woods can be obtained.

Each sample was identified as to its name, location of growth and its uses. Rare specimens such as Japanese Ash, Satinwood, Zebrawood, Sandalwood, Tigerwood, Lignum Vitae, and others could be seen. On the sample of French walnut this interesting comment was made, "So scarce was it in France that its exportation was prohibited in 1720. No wood equals it for the manufacture of gun stocks, so that the wars of the 18th century created a great dearth of timber and we read of France consuming 12,000 trees a year in 1806 and as much as 600 pounds being paid for a single tree."

There were several other comments just as interesting on other woods.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLVII

In lessons 45 and 46 we used formulas in expressing methods by which the strength of various kinds of timbers can be determined. Following the formulas we substituted the values of the various reference letters, in figures, and showed how the problems were solved. We are aware that some of our readers may not understand those problems, even after the values of the letters were expressed in figures and placed in fractional forms, and so we will explain them more fully:

What does $\frac{2\ K\ S}{3\ L}$ mean?

It means the same as, 2 K S divided by 3 L. If that is true in the formula, then it must be equally true in the problem after it has been written out in figures. Take the first problem of the last lesson:

$\frac{2 \times 24 \times 7{,}000}{3 \times 5}$ equals 22,400,

means the same as 2 x 24 x 7,000 divided by 3 x 5. By using cancellation, 3 will go into 24, 8 times, cancelling 3 and reducing 24 to 8. 5 will go into 7,000, 1,400 times, cancelling 5 and reducing 7,000 to 1,400. Now the problem would stand:

$\frac{2 \times 8 \times 1{,}400}{0 \times 0}$

which would be the same as 2 x 8 x 1,400, a simple problem in multiplication. Try it and see whether this will not bring the answer, 22,400. Those of my readers who have had trouble in understanding the process by which we solved the problems in the last two lessons, should study the first problem of the last lesson in connection with the above detailed explanations.

Thus far we have shown how to compute the strength of shores and of beams, but we have said nothing of joists. Joists, in fact, are small beams, and so the same rule for determining their strength will apply.

Here is an example:

What safe uniformly distributed load will a 2 x 8 Georgian yellow pine joist carry over a span of 8 feet, using a safety factor of 6?

Let us determine the sectional modulus:

b d squared divided by 6 equals 2 x 8 squared divided by 6 equals 21.

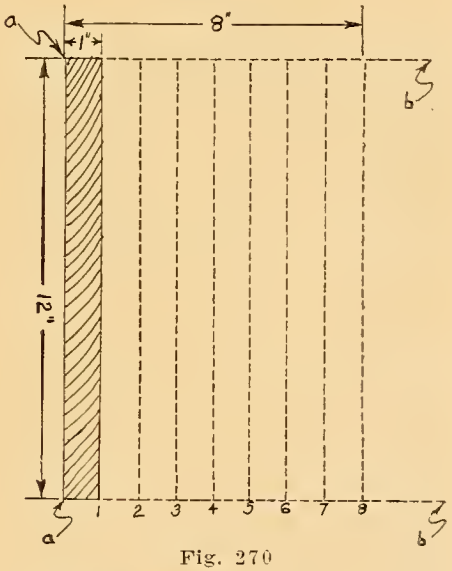


Fig. 270

In this problem:

The value of B, is what we want to know; the value of K is 21; the value of S, is 7,000, the modulus of rupture of Georgian yellow pine, according to the list given in the last lesson.

The value of L, as given in the problem, is 8.

Using the formula we used in the last lesson: B equals 2 K S divided by 3 L equals 2 x 21 x 7,000 divided by 3 x 8 equals 12,250, or the breaking load. Dividing 12,250 by 6, the factor of safety, we have 2,042, or the safe

uniformly distributed load a 2 x 8 Georgian yellow pine joist will carry. If the joists are spaced 2 feet on center, then the joist would carry the weight of a slab 2 feet wide and 8 feet long, or the equivalent of 16 square feet of slab. If the slab is 6 inches thick, it would represent 75 pounds for every square foot, or 1,200 pounds. Subtracting 1,200 from 2,042, we have 842 pounds left over to take care of the possible live load. Unless an extremely heavy

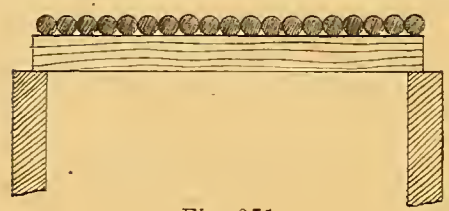


Fig. 271

live load comes onto this construction, the form builder will not have to worry; for we have used a safety factor of 6 in computing the strength of the joist, and have 842 pounds left over for that possible live load.

We have been dealing with problems relative to computing the strength of beams; now we will reverse the order, and determine what size beam is necessary to safely carry a known load. Here is an example:

How wide, in inches, will a Georgian yellow pine beam have to be, assuming its depth as being 12 inches, in order to support a uniformly distributed load, equal to 600 pounds per lineal foot, the span being 15 feet, and using a safety factor of 6?

In this problem we have assumed the depth of the beam, and it remains for us to determine the breadth. It is necessary in solving this problem that we find the maximum bending moment in inch-pounds. This formula will give us foot-pounds:

M′ equals W L divided by 8, in which,

M′ represents, maximum bending moment in foot-pounds;

W represents, load of beam;

L represents, length of beam, in feet.

The load per lineal foot, or 600 times 15, the number of feet in the span, equals 9,000, or the total load.

Now,

M′ equals W L divided by 8 equals 9,000 x 15 divided by 8 equals 16,875, or the maximum bending moment in foot-pounds. Multiplying 16,875 by 12, gives us 202,500, or the maximum bending moment in inch-pounds.

The depth of the beam, as we assumed in the problem, is 12 inches. By determining the sectional modulus of 1 inch by 12 inches, and multiplying it by the modulus of rupture, 7,000, divided by a safety factor of 6; or stating the problem in this way:

b d squared divided by 6 equals 1 x 12 squared divided by 6 x 7,000 divided by 6 equals 28,000, or the maximum bending moment in inch-pounds for 1 inch of the width of the beam. (The modulus of rupture is given in a list in lesson 46.)

There is a maximum bending moment of 202,500 inch-pounds to be provided for. The maximum bending moment for 1 inch of the breadth of the beam in question, is 28,000; so by dividing 202,500 by 28,000, we will have 7, plus, or the breadth of the beam, in inches. Therefore, an 8 inch by 12 inch Georgian yellow pine beam will safely carry 600 pounds per lineal foot.

Fig. 270 illustrates what we have been doing. We assumed the depth of the beam, 12 inches, which is shown in figures to the left of the diagram. The two indefinite dotted lines, one at the top and one at the bottom, from a to b, indicate an unestablished idea of a beam. We found that the maximum bending moment was 202,500 inch-pounds, that is what the whole beam must support. Then we found how many inch-pounds the 1 inch by 12 inches, shown to the left on the diagram and shaded,

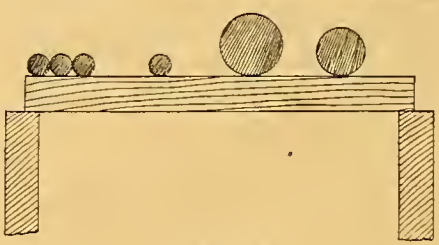


Fig. 272

would support, which is 28,000 inch-pounds. Now, if the total load in inch-pounds is 202,500, and a part of the beam equal to 1 inch by 12 inches will support 28,000 inch-pounds, then there will have to be as many inches in the breadth of the beams as 28,000 is contained in 202,500, or 7, plus; or say, to

be safe, 8 inches. So we will add to the 1 inch by 12 inches, 7 more 1 inch by 12 inches, as shown by the dotted lines, giving us a full-sized beam, 8 inches by 12 inches, which will safely carry a uniformly distributed load equal to 600 pounds per lineal foot.

Fig. 271 illustrates what is meant by a uniformly distributed load. The shaded disks represent weight, and the combined weight of all of the disks constitutes the load of the beam. This kind of load is what the form builder usually deals with. Fig. 272 shows a beam loaded with a non-uniform load. Such loads the form builder must provide for occasionally, but not as a general rule. Reinforcing the beams, either with extra shores, or by increasing the size of the beams, or by placing the beams closer together, will take care of such loads. The large disks could easily represent piles of sand or cement, and the smaller ones could mean other building material of lighter weight.

THE FRAMING SQUARE
PART FOUR
(By L. Perth)

The Subject of Roof Pitches

As it has been stated elsewhere in the beginning of these series this work is primarily intended for those who honestly are seeking correct information on the subject of Roof Framing and how it is being done by the aid of the Steel Square.

There is only one best, easiest and quickest way to do a thing, and when that way is found—it becomes a rule. Different individuals may do things in different ways, their own ways. Their methods may be good and they all accomplish the purpose, however, no matter how may ways may be devised to arrive at a certain result only the one is perfect which accomplishes the purpose, as it was said, "in the best, easiest and quickest way." This is the characteristic of the age we are living in. "Do it quick and do it right."

The subject of Roof Pitches has always been a kind of a controversy in the understanding among carpenters and this writer has heard numerous definitions of what was meant by the Pitch of a roof which not only utterly failed to give the remotest idea of what it is all about but in some instances these definitions were actually confusing.

To substantiate this statement we will refer to the fact that in the columns of our Journal quite frequently appear discussions on this subject and in the December issue of 1931, Brother B. H. Mason earnestly requests that the readers of "The Carpenter" help to establish a definite idea of what is really meant by this term and put an end to the controversies. He received a number of replies to his query, each one good in its own way but failing to give a concise, definite exposition of the matter whereby the average carpenter and the one who had the opportunity of some schooling may equally profit. A rule in itself, however, is not sufficient. In order to be of real consequence it should be explained why this rule is to

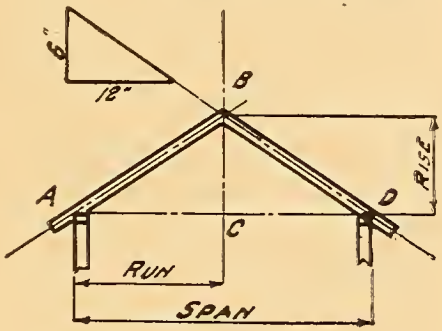


FIG. 1

be followed as the best, easiest and quickest way. You grasp the idea? First "why" and then "how." A man is an intelligent being and in order to do intelligent work it is not enough to know how but he must know why he is doing it in a certain way.

At this point the writer is tempted to mention those who now and then pop up in the columns of our paper with a statement that they had been doing a thing for many years and therefore they claim that theirs is the only right way to follow. We will not be disturbed with depositions of this nature. The fact that a man has been doing a certain thing for 20 years does not necessarily indicate that he has been doing it right. In the series of these lessons it is not our intention to combat anyone but rather it is our aim to reflect the subject at hand on the minds of the readers in a plain, concise, understandable, everyday language so that the young apprentice as well as the veteran carpen-

ter will both be enabled to apply this knowledge to their advantage in their daily work. We do not claim to have discovered anything new. It is rather stating an old truth in a new way.

What then is the Pitch of a roof?

If we draw a line through the center of a gable roof we obtain two triangles: ABC and DBC. Fig. 1.. The distance BC is the height of the roof and is usually referred to as the rise. It will be evident that upon the rise of the roof depends the length of the rafters as well as their various cuts. The greater the rise—the longer will the rafters be. The angles at A and D will also vary with the variation of the rise. The distance AD is regarded as the span or the total width of the building over the outside of the plates.

The Pitch of a roof is the slope or slant from the ridge to the plate and may be expressed in one of the following ways:

1. The Pitch may be described in terms of the ratio of the total rise of the roof to the total width of the building. Thus, the pitch of a roof having a 24 ft. span with an 8 ft .rise will be 8 divided by 24 equals one-third pitch. Fig. 2.

2. The Pitch of a roof may also be expressed as so many inches of vertical rise to each foot of horizontal run. A roof with a 24 ft. span and rising 8 inches to each foot of run will have a

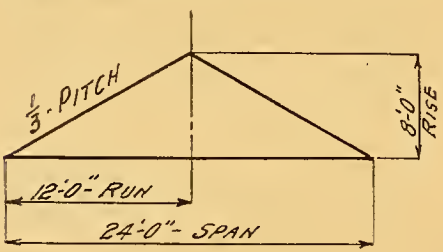


FIG. 2

total rise of 96 inches or 8 feet. 8 divided by 24 also equals one-third pitch.

3. The Pitch may also be described as the angle of inclination in degrees. Thus we may say that the angle formed by the plate and the rafter equals 30 degrees.

While all these definitions describe the pitch the first one is in general use. The span and the rise are necessary in order to establish the pitch. In using this method it should be remembered to avoid a common error in expressing the pitch as the ratio of the rise to the run or the "half span."

The diagram in Fig. 3 shows the principal roof pitches. They are called:

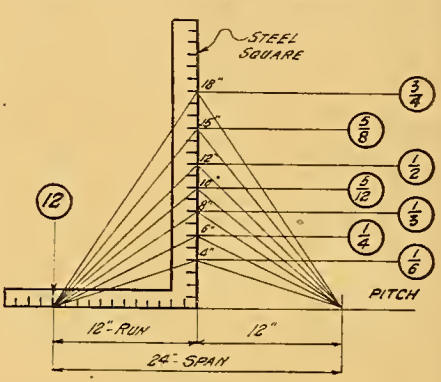


FIG. 3

one-half pitch, one third pitch as the case may be because the height from the level of the wall plate to the ridge of the roof is one-half, one-third or one-quarter of the total width of the building.

Peter and a New Floor Problem

(By David Webster)

Since his retirement from his profession as an architect, designer and incidentally expert craftsman in wood, Peter Brooks could be found during most of his working hours in his cosy home shop adjoining the garage. Neighboring professional craftsmen had discovered that he was a great help in designing and planning a home or any of its furnishings, and his shop was the center of a group of home crafters to whom it was evident that the kindly old gentleman was never so happy as when helping one of them to plan or execute some project. One evening while Peter was fitting the roof to a doll house he was making for his little grand niece, the door opened and John Spence and his wife Mildred entered with the informality of friends of long standing.

"Oh Mr. Brooks," began Mildred eagerly; "we are going to have a new floor in our dining room; what kind of wood should it be and how should it be finished? And Oh! say, can John and I lay it and how shall we go about it? She was obliged to stop for want of

breath while both men smiled amusedly at her characteristic manner of speech.

"Those questions can be more easily asked in one breath than answered in the same time," said Peter; "we had better break them into sections. Which shall be first?"

"I suppose we should know the kind of wood first," answered Mildred. "We thought of oak."

"Why oak rather than maple, birch or even a pine floor painted? They are all good in their places."

"I don't know, oak seems to be in style just now."

"Style!" ejaculated Peter in disgust. "Isn't there something more permanent than style to consider in laying a floor that is to last for years?"

"I, I don't know," faltered Mildred; "we hadn't thought of that." Her eyes sought her husband in bewilderment; he came to her rescue by asking, "What should be considered if not style?"

"Style should be considered, but not given undue importance, for good taste is the basic and permanent factor. Usually the degree of good taste shown applying any style depends upon its relation to its environment. Every room has its own personality and no style of furnishing will be good taste everywhere, any more than the same style or color of dress will suit every woman."

"Then why does style dominate everything from baby clothes to a coffin?" queried John.

"Largely because manufacturers proceed upon the fact that every change of style means a tremendous volume of new business, for so many people swallow the bait of new fads and fashions, hook line and sinker; it seems that the more ridiculous and extreme a new style may be in either clothing or furniture, the more ravenously is it taken. Few people realize that in the interest of good taste style should be modified to suit individual needs of line, form and color. Now about the floor. The decorative scheme of the entire room is supported and unified by the floor and the kind of wood to be walked on and its relation to the latest fad are secondary to its texture and tone relations to the walls and furnishings. Your dining room is furnished in mahogany, isn't it?"

"Yes. The dining table and six chairs belonged to great grandmother and the side table and buffet were bought to match them."

"If my memory serves me well, the standing finish is a pale cream and the walls about the same with a dash of light red."

"Yes, and the drapes are of light green with delicate tan figures."

"A very tasteful room as I remember it," said Peter. His eye twinkled as he continued, "I suppose that now the style has changed you will sell the mahogany and replace it with the modernistic type."

"Not on your life;" ejaculated John; "we are too proud of our dining room furniture to replace it with any I have seen as yet."

"Then you should realize that your furniture is permanent and gives you the note for the color scheme of the room. The new floor should be adapted to that instead of following any passing style which may or may not be in perfect harmony with the ensemble."

"Then what wood do you think will make a better floor than oak?"

"Considered as a floor only, no wood, but in this case, oak and mahogany are of such opposite natures that they should not be grouped. Oak is the wood of romance and the mind cannot separate it from its characteristics of strength and solidity. Its somber tone, its usually heavy design and details and the coarse figures of its grain are entirely foreign to the brilliant coloring, the fire and the fineness of the texture of mahogany; also the refinement of form and detail always associated with that beautiful wood, prevent perfect harmony between the two woods."

"Why not stain an oak floor to match mahogany?"

"Because the red of mahogany is not the red which appears in the warm browns of old oak. It would be permissible to stain or fill an already laid oak floor with medium to dark chrome green to provide the necessary tone contrast for the foundation of the color scheme of the room but at best the grain of oak would give a false note.

"Could a floor of some other wood be made more effective?"

"Suitable woods for floors are few. Often painted or stained pine, spruce or whitewood are used in connection with mahogany furniture in up stairs rooms, but unless it is desirable to carry out the colonial idea with floors of wide boards, hard wood floors, maple, birch or beech are preferable for living rooms.

While your house is colonial in type, its appointments are modern and a floor of wide boards would be more or less of an incongruity."

"How would a maple or birch floor do with our mahogany furniture?"

"Either would be all right if stained a somewhat deeper tone. Such a floor should be the darkest mass of the room and mats of either dark green or gray blue tone, perhaps with shots of light red or orange to tie them to the color scheme. The seats of the chairs may be of jade green with red or orange points, or should match the tone of the drapes to give life and interest to an otherwise rather somber ensemble."

"Why could not a maple floor be stained green as well as an oak floor?"

"Of course it could be but it would be an incongruity. Stains should give the wood about the tone the wood itself would take if it were aged a couple of centuries and had been well cared for meanwhile. Ususally oak ages to a warm brown which goes well enough with mahogany, but it will under certain atmospheric conditions take a greenish tone similar to certain pieces of early English and Flemish oak furniture. These tones have become so fixed in popular furniture consciousness that they are always associated with oak. Maple ages to a light reddish brown tone similar to mahogany, not a green in any case, hence a mahogany stain or a deep reddish brown seems the correct thing. Green stained maple or birch would be no more pleasing to one who knows than would a mahoganized oak floor. While the deep green or warm brown of an oak floor will suit the mahogany furniture, its coarse grain makes a discordant note."

"Well John," said Mildred, "perhaps we had better decide on maple stained a dark mahogany. Of course it will show the dust more than the natural finish of the oak floor we had in mind, but any dark floor will do the same. And say! Mr. Brooks, you know that both John and I work together with tools all the time and have made a lot of furniture for our house; why wouldn't it be glorious fun to lay the floor ourselves?"

"I am not at all sure of that," answered Peter laughingly. "As far as the work of cutting and nailing is concerned you would have no serious trouble, but if you should undertake it you might think again before working a great while. Laying floor is hard work and until one is well toughened to it, sore knees and sorer back, shoulder and leg muscles will combine in making life miserable. Also it will keep your home in confusion a long time, while if you hire a regular floor layer you will be surprised to see how rapidly and easily the floor goes down."

A Mouseless Mouse
(By H. H. Siegele)

Sash pulleys are usually threaded by means of a mouse fastened to a cord four or five feet long. This cord is fastened to the end of the sash cord, and the mouse is started through the pulley. The weight of the mouse pulls the cord through until it reaches the pocket of the window jamb. Then the

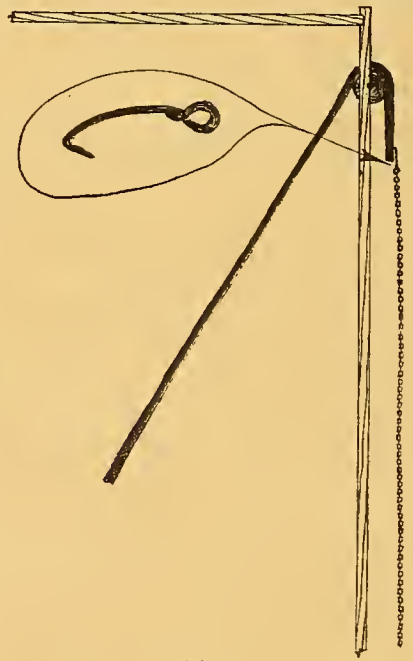


Fig. 1

mouse is taken out, and with the cord the sash cord is pulled through the pulley and down to the pocket and out through it. This done, the sash weight is fastened to it and placed into the pocket. The sash cord is then cut to the proper length and knotted, and the job of threading the pulley is done.

Now, the mouseless mouse is simply a chain from three to five feet long with a hook fastened to one end. This hook

is shaped something like what is shown in the loop of Fig. 1. The indicator points to the hook, but on a smaller scale, fastened to the chain and hooked into the cord, which is shown a few inches through the sash pulley. A detail of the hook, showing how it is hooked onto the end of the cord is given by Fig. 2. In this detail the hook is represented as being rather straight, which is all



Fig. 2

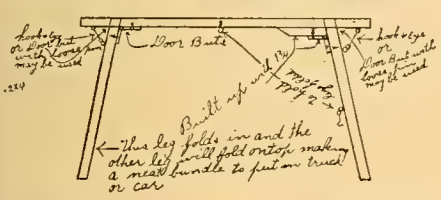
right for the larger pulleys. But for the smaller sized pulleys, the hook should be curved as shown in the loop of Fig. 1.

The weight of the chain is sufficient to pull itself through the pulley, and when it reaches the the pocket below, by pulling on it, the sash cord is drawn through the pulley. Because there is no weight fastened to the end of the chain, it is called, the mouseless mouse.

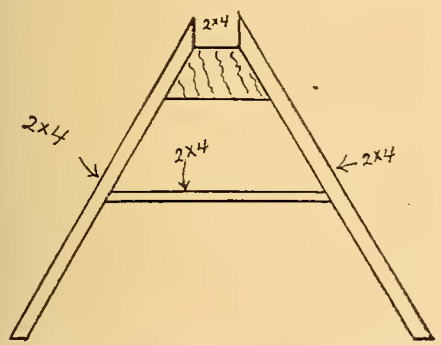
Pleased With Journal

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read the "The Carpenter" from cover to cover and get lots of good in-



formation from it, so am sending my sketch of an ideal horse for all round work. If nailed well or screwed to-



gether, it will make a good dependable horse and can be knocked down in thirty seconds.

Frank M. Mook, Lincoln, Nebr.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Referring to the simple rule I submitted in February issue of "The Carpenter anent getting lengths of valley rafters on roofs of different pitches, I regret to read in the April number that Brother H. Frank Lewis misconstrues wording of this rule, and evolves incorrect answers.

Also regret that W. I. takes considerable space in "The Carpenter" endeavoring to explain "The Causes of the lengths" given in my Table. This is unnecessary, as I have taken it for granted that the reader is intelligent, and can see by inspection of sketch, that an 8 ft. run on lower roof is 15 ft. and an 8 ft. run on higher roof (¼ Pitch) is 16 ft.

However, to make this simple rule foolproof, I will add another item, as follows:

RULE

For Getting Lengths of Valley Rafters on Roof of Unequal Pitches

To the Square of Height of Lower roof, add the square of Runs of each roof **Corresponding to Height of Lower roof**, then extract Square root of this sum, which gives length of Short Valley. Then by Simple-Proportion (Rule of 3) we multiply length of Short valley by Height of Higher roof, and divide by Height of Lower roof, which gives length of Long Rafter.

Note—Where a Hip-Roof of two different pitches comes to an apex, the above Rule for Valleys (with slight changes) would also apply to getting lengths of Hip Rafters.

RULE

To the Square of Height of roof, add the squares of Runs of each Side of roof, and extract Square root of this sum, which gives Length of Hip Rafter.

L. U. No. 22. Frank De Guerre

* * *

Congratulations Brother De Guerre

Editor, "The Carpenter":

After one year's labor by the various Brothers I notice that Brother De Mar has finally had his rafters framed O. K.

Now that Brother Brock has started to congratulate the candidate who submitted the most correct solution, and has cast his all for Brother Walter, and as I wish to be a good sport also, I likewise would like to cast mine.

As you will note Brother De Guerre's .3452′ equals 4 5-32″ and his .1815′ equals 2 3-16″, I will pronounce them correct. Therefore, I wish to cast one ballot for Brother De Guerre of No. 22, San Francisco, Cal.

M. Shanahan,
L. U. 804.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On page 53 of the April, 1931 "Carpenter," there appeared a simple problem in roof framing by Brother De Mar that has called forth solutions of varying degrees of accuracy.

On page 38 of the April 1932 "Carpenter," H. H. Siegele says, in part: "It is unfortunate that our apprentices so seldom get to make sash, doors, etc. They become journeymen, not knowing how to do these things, and perhaps never will. Who, or what, is going to salvage this mental equipment that is going to waste."

Any apprentice knows that the square root of any number, squared, is equal to the original number. Yet a member in solving Brother De Mar's problem takes the square root of 625 and squares it to get a result of 481.0126, an error of 144, or 23 per cent. Many other brothers (all presumably journeymen) have sent in erroneous solutions to this and similar problems, which most apprentices could solve correctly in short order.

So, Mr. Editor, I think Brother Siegele might also extend his sympathy to the mental equipment of some of our journeymen.

C. C. Melville, Apprentice,
L. U. 185. St. Louis, Mo.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

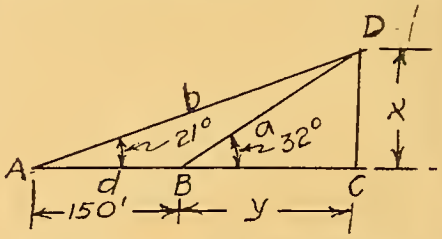
Under the heading of Craft Problems in the April issue of "The Carpenter," I note with interest the three solutions submitted to Brother De Mar's rafter problem, and I am desirous of commenting briefly upon these.

In the first, which was submitted by "W. I.," an attempt is made to assume the amount to be subtracted from the total length, to compensate for the ridge, etc., at the intersection of the top cut support. In view of the fact that data relative to the thickness of the material about these supports were not given in the problem, I believe it well to refrain from giving probable results. But disregarding all this and considering only the length from the plate to the center of each ridge, the problem has been solved correctly for both the long and the short valleys.

Referring to the next solution to this same problem, Brother Brock has given us the lengths of these valley rafters sufficiently correct for all practical purposes, but he is in error when he extracts the square root of 15 square plus 16 square, then squares this root to acquire that which he already had; namely, 15 square plus 16 square, which equals 481, and not 480.925.

In the third solution Brother Lewis is to be congratulated upon the clear and simplified manner in which he presents his solution, but unfortunately he has used an incorrect dimension in his "Run No. 2." This should be 16 x 16 instead of 20 x 20. If this correction is made, the results would be the same as found in W. I.'s solution.

With reference to the problem submitted by Brother Lewis, my opinion is the same as his, that it can be solved only by trigonometry. It is a simple problem in trianglation, and can be



computed in several ways. I believe the simplest would be by simultaneous equations. By this method the results would be found direct, whereas by solving oblique triangles, the distance A D, or B D, would have to be computed, then the required distances could be found by solving for a right angle triangle. I will endeavor to simplify this description, by submitting the solution to this problem by both methods, as follows:

Given:

A equals 21 degrees.

B equals 32 degrees.

A B, equals d equals 150′.

Find C D, equals x and B C, equals Y.

By Simultaneous equations,

Tan. 32 degrees equals X over Y, Y equals X over 0.625

Tan. 21 degrees equals X over Y plus 150, Y equals X — 57.6 over 0.384

Comparing,

X over 0.625 equals X — 57.6 over 0.384, 0.384x equals 0.625x—36

0.625x—0.384x equals 36, x equals 149.3 feet.

Y equals X over 0.625, equals 149.3 over 0.625 equals 238.9 feet.

By oblique triangle,

Angle A D B equals 180 degrees—(21 degrees plus 148 degrees) equals 11 degrees.

Then b over d equals Sin B over Sin D, b equals d Sin. B over Sin. D

log. d equals 2.176091
log. Sin. B equals 9.724210

1.900301
log. Sin. D equals 9.280599
log. b equals 2.619702
b equals 416.5 feet

By Right angle triangle, solve for X, Sin A equals X over b, X equals b Sin A

log b eqnals 2.619702
log sin A eqnals 9.554329

log X equals 2.174031, X equals 149.3

Solve for y, Cos. A equals d plus y over b, d plus y equals b Cos. A

log. b equals 2.619702
log Cos. A equals 9.970152

log d plus y equals 2.589854, d plus y equals 388.9

y equals 388. 9—150 equals 238.9

I have endeavored to cover this problem as clearly as possible, and I feel that those who have a knowledge of trigonometry will have no difficulty in following out these solutions. And I would appreciate receiving the criticism of the Brothers relative to this problem.

S. J. O'Brien,
L. U. No. 301. Newburgh, N. Y.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In regard to Brother H. Frank Lewis' problem, in the April issue, I believe I have arrived at a solution that will eliminate the use of oblique trigonometrical functions, and involve only elementary mathematics.

Thus:

tan L A equals D C over A B plus B C

tan L B equals D C over B C

Simplyfying—D C equals tan L A (A B plus B C).

D C equals tan L B (B C)

and with above simultaneous equations it naturally follows:

tan L A (A B plus B C) equals tan L B (B C)

tan L A (B C)—tan L B (B C) equals—tan L A (A B)

B C (tan L A—tan L B) equals—L A (A B)

B C equals—tan L A (A B) over tan L A —tan L B equals —.3839 (A B) over .3839—.625 equals 238.7′ Ans.

Solving for height of oil rigger:

tan L B equals D C over B C

D C equals tan L B (B C)

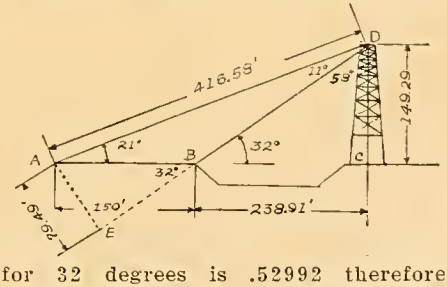
D C equals .625 (B C) equals 149.2′ Ans.

Howard Bob Hill,
L. U. No. 115. Bridgeport, Conn.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am sending my solution of H. Frank Lewis's problem in the April issue. In solving this problem I used a table of natural Trigonometrical Functions and made a sketch similar to Mr. Lewis's to explain it. Supposing line D B is extended and a line A E is drawn perpendicular to E D this line A E is the sine of angle A B E and A B (150 ft.) is the secant or radius. In the table the sine



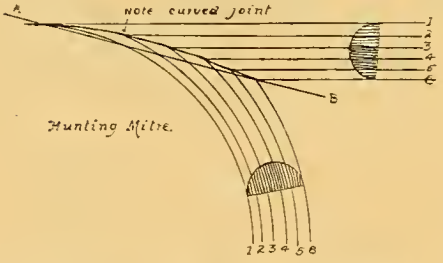
for 32 degrees is .52992 therefore, .52992 x 150 equals 79.488 equals sine of angle A B E. Now as A E is perpendicular to E D then A E is also the sine of angle A D E (11 degrees). To find length of line A D which is the secant of A D E we find in the table .19081 which is value of sine for 11 degrees. Therefore A E over .19081 equals 79.488

divided by .19081 equals 416.58 length of A D. Now we find the line D C is the sine of angle D A C (21 degrees). From the table we find .35837 value of sine for 21 degrees. Therefore .35837 x 416.58 equals 149.29 equals length of D C. Now the width of the river B C is the tangent of angle B D C which is 58 degrees. From the table we find tangent value for 58 degrees which is 1.60033. Therefore 1.60033 x 149.29 equals 238.91. These answers may be checked by square root as follows:

A D equals the square root of (A B plus B C) squared plus D C squared equals 416.58 equals line A D.

This is a very good problem but I think that before Mr. Lewis starts to criticise the work of Frank De Guerre he should check his own figures and get the right answer to the De Mar problem. That long valley is 29.1815' or 29' 2 3-16" and the short valley is 23.3452 or 23' 4⅛". If you don't believe it, make a model of it.

In answer to J. B's inquiry on moldings, this mitre is what is known as a hunting mitre. If the moldings are of the same size and shape it will be absolutely impossible to mitre them with a straight cut such as A B in the sketch. This joint must be curved. In order to use a straight cut the curved molding would have to be wider than the straight



molding. In order to better understand this problem, if J. B. would make a sketch as I have done, drawing parallel lines on the straight molding so that they will intersect with similar lines on the curved molding and drawing a line through these points of intersection, he will have the correct curve for the hunting mitre.

J. T. Robson.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A reply to question of Brother John Christensen, Local Union No. 804 in the April issue of "The Carpenter."

Rise of large gable is 8" x 15' 6" equals 10' 4"

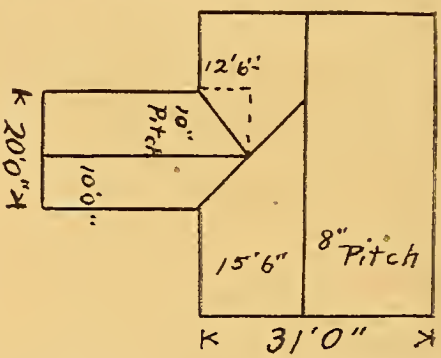
Rise of small gable is 10" x 10' 0" equals 8' 4"

Rise of small gable divided by the rise per foot of large gable will give 12' 6"; 8' 4" divided by 8" equals 12' 6".

12' 6" on the Plan is where the small gable intersects with the large gable. The square root of 12' 6" and 10' 0", gives the run of the short valley.

The square root of (12' 6") squared plus (10' 0") squared equals 16' 0" Run of short valley.

The square root of 16' 0" and 8' 4" gives the length of short valley.



The square root of (16' 0") squared plus (8' 4") squared equals 18.03 feet equals 18' 5-16" length of short valley.

Length of long valley is in proportion to short valley.

(8' 4") : (10' 4") : : (18' 5-16" : x x equals 22.35 ft. equals 22' 4 3-16" length of long valley.

Steel Square Method

Take a board one edge straight, and hold the square on 12" on blade and 8" on the tongue and mark both edges of the square. Slide the blade on the mark until 15½" intersect the edge of board. The tongue will then intersect the board at 10 4-12" height of main roof.

Hold the square on 12" on the blade and 10" on the tongue and mark both edges of the square. Slide the blade on the mark until 10" intersect the edge of board. The tongue will then intersect the board at 8 4-12". Height of small roof.

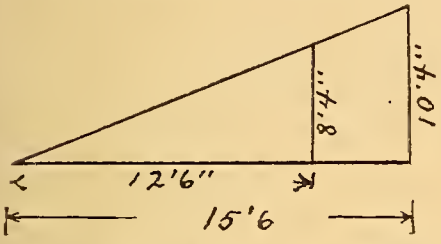
Hold the square on 15½" on the blade, 10 4-12" on the tongue and mark, total Run and rise of main roof. Slide tongue and mark until 8 4-12" intersect edge of board, the blade will then intersect the board at 12½" or 12' 6" on

the Plan is where the small roof intersects with the large roof.

Hold 12½" and 10" on board and mark or measure across the square from 12½" to 10" which is 16" or 16' 0" run of short valley.

Run of short valley 16" on the blade, and rise of short valley on the tongue 8' 4" or 8 4-12". Stepped off 12 times gives the length of short valley (and also the cuts). The length of short valley being 18.03 ft. or 18'05-16.

Length of Long Valley (The same as short valley plus 24" more rise). Take a straight edged board hold the blade on



16" and the tongue on 8 4-12" and mark both edges, now slide the blade on the mark until 8" on the tongue intersects the edge of the board. The blade will now read 15 5-16".

Step off rafter 12 times using 16" on the blade and 8 4-12" on the tongue and an additional three times using 15 5-16" on the blade and 8" on the tongue. The total length being 22' 4 3-16".

Henry Mueth,
L. U. No. 5. St. Louis, Mo.

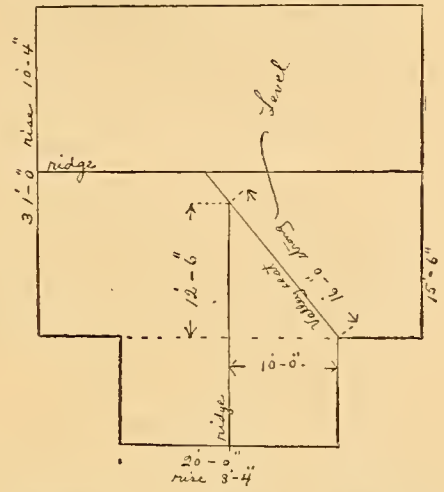
* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother Christensen's question: "What figures on the steel square per foot run shall I use to get the length of the long and short valley rafters of a roof of unequal pitch as shown in accompanying sketch? (page 41 of April issue), I would say 6¼" per foot run; but I think an easier way to get that length by stepping is to use 16" run to 8 4-12" rise.

Since foot-run for short valley is 16' and rise for same is 8' 4", take twelve steps 16" run to 8 4-12" rise for short valley, and for long valley take two more steps 16" run to 8 4-12" rise and one step 14 1-12" run to 7 4-12" rise.

Another way of making or stepping the difference in length of valleys is to take three full steps instead of two and a shorter one, and on the last step measure down 1" on the plumb cut and square out to edge of valley. Then make another plumb cut mark which will be about 2" shorter, which should give correct length not taking off half thickness of ridge. The reason is that



since main roof ridge is 2' higher than lower ridge and three steps of 8 4-12" would rise 25", it is necessary to make last step shorter.

The accompanying drawing may help to make my ideas clearer.

Ernest Douglas,
L. U. No. 55. Denver, Colo.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a solution to prove that J. B. is correct in that the radius cut is the proper one to use on both the two center cuts, and bottom cuts, on the sketch which he submitted in the April issue.

To prove this I believe the best method is in a drawing lesson. In A we have a cross-section of the molding used. B represents the plan of this same molding with lines 4, 5, and 6 added on face of curve.

By the simple method of the intersection of lines it may easily be seen how we now get our 45 cut in a right angle by intersecting lines 1, 2, 3, etc., at points 1, 2, 3, etc. By joining these points we get a straight line in Fig. C.

Let us carry out this same principle in J. B's. problem as I have in figure D.

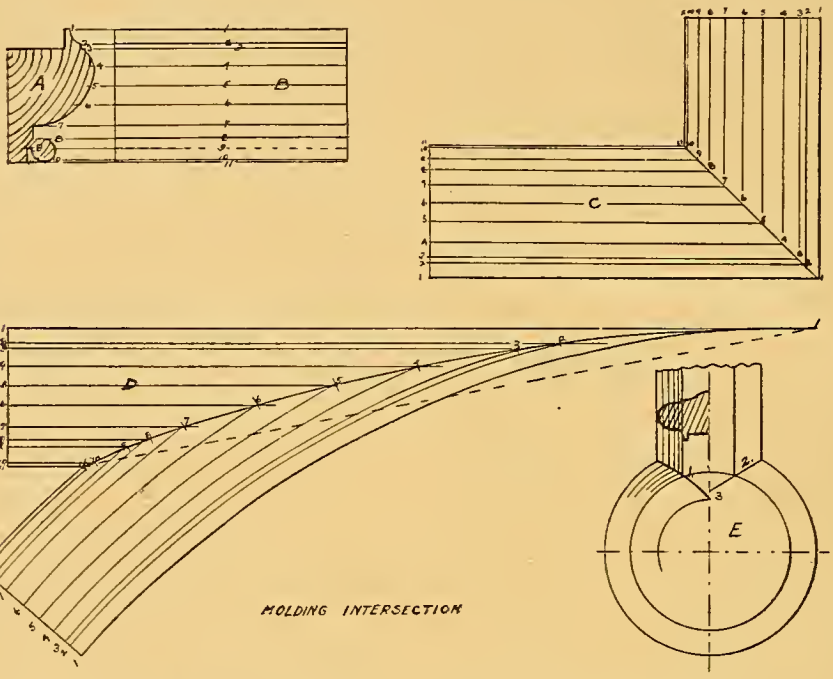
Although the radius used is not the same as his, the principle is the same. By the intersection of our lines marked 1, 2, 3, etc., our points marked 1, 2, 3, etc. are produced. By a gradual curve these points are connected which gives us the correct cut to be used. I have joined points 1 to 11 with a dash line to show where a straight cut would come were the moldings cut in this manner.

A little study along this same course on acute and other obtuse angles, straight and curved moldings, moldings intersecting where the same radius is used on both circles, and where the curves may be of unequal radii. As a matter of fact there is no limit to which this principle may be used.

One error which I have seen made many times is shown in figure E. The intersection of a straight handrail into a turned cap. One-half section shown cross-hatched. The proper cut is shown by 1. The one commonly used is cut 2 and by considerable doctoring around point 3 they are able to get away with it.

I hope this settles this question for many of our members as I have found this same point come up many times myself.

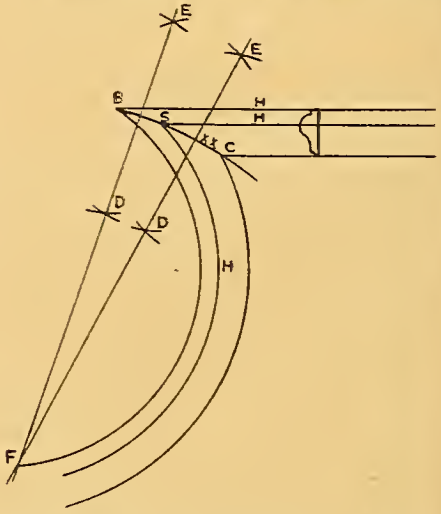
Harry J. Belanger,
L. U. No. 96. Springfield, Mass.



* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to J. B.'s request in the April issue of our journal, I am submitting a sketch of a method I have



used for many years in mitering circular and straight moldings, which may help J. B. out of his trouble.

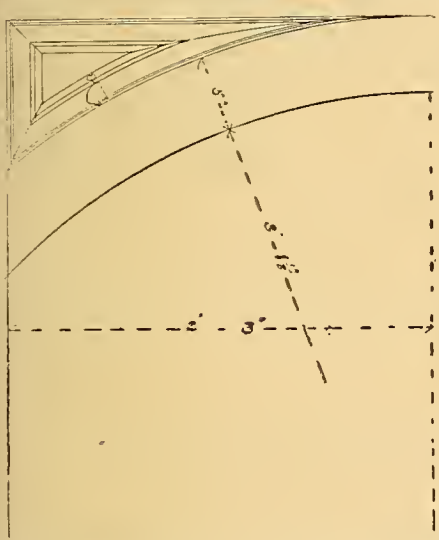
Through the straight and circular molding draw the center lines H H. With B S and C as centers and equal radii, describe the intersecting arcs E E and D D. Draw line E F and line E F. With F as center describe the curve X X. This is the miter line required. This kind of miter is known as a hunting miter.

C. J. C.,
L. U. No. 306. Newark, N. J.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to brother J. B. in the April issue of "The Carpenter." The



right idea is to lay out the job paneled molding full size on a board connecting the intersections of members as per scale of 3" equals 1 foot. It will prove beyond argument that a radial cut is necessary or a badly faked-up job is in prospect, to say nothing of spoiling the circular molding.

J. J. C.,
L. U. No. 550. Berkeley, Calif.

Workers Help Each Other

In the section "Trade Unions Report" are typical records of how organized workers are meeting the problems of depression. The methods vary according to the permanence, the resourcefulness of the union, and the incomes of its membership. But practically every union is making its contribution. It is the understanding help of craftsmen for fellow craftsmen. Unions pay the dues of unemployed members; that is, they make the regular payments on what is a business investment for these workers. They share their work or give the equivalent in money. They lend or give money. They underwrite credit. They build up unemployment funds.

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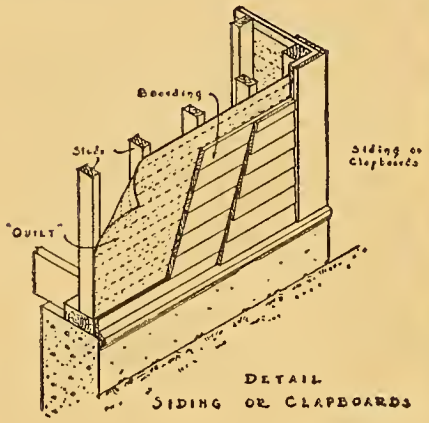


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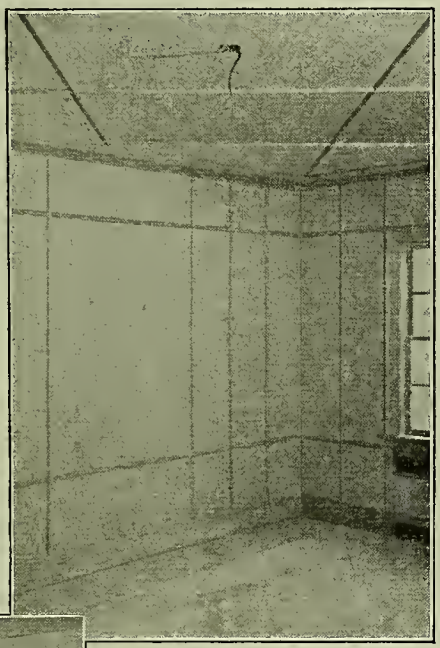
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Any dealer who is proud of his store because he handles good tools sells Atkins SILVER STEEL Saws, and that is the reason this dealer says—"Sure, it's an Atkins," when he shows an Atkins SILVER STEEL No. 401.

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We want you to know that Atkins makes the finest saws, and that you can get more service per dollar invested. They will last longer, cut easier and faster than just "ordinary" saws because of the material—SILVER STEEL, designed, balanced, workmanship and beauty.

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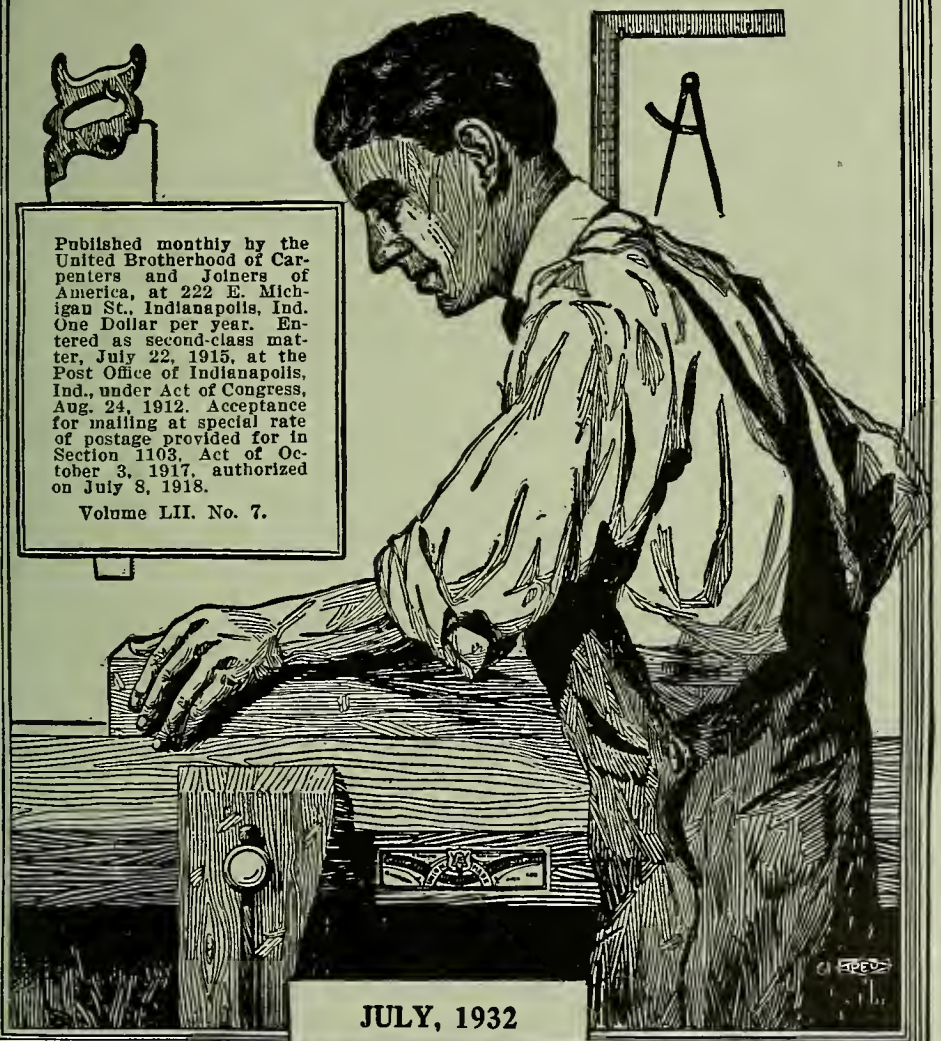
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The Carpenter



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Volume LII. No. 7.

JULY, 1932

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A GREAT stone for such edge tools as chisels, plane bits, etc.

Clean, fast cutting, uniform in grit, it gives a better edge quicker—a keen, smooth edge.

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VOL. 9 JULY, 1932 No. 6

U S Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

New Prize Contest for Carpenters
$5 Will be Paid for Best Letter

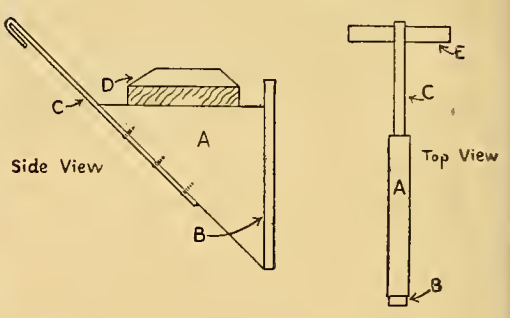
FOR one month, and one month only, USG will change its prize offer as follows: For the best 100- to 200-word letter written us by a subscriber to *The Carpenter* on the subject, "How I Get Repair and Remodel Jobs," and received *on or before August 15th,* a $5 prize will be awarded.

This offer is made because USG believes many carpenters have hit on successful ideas for getting repair and remodel jobs, which, if known to others of the trade, would be of great assistance to them. The prize-winning letter will be published in the *September Number* of U. S. GYPSUM BOARD. USG reserves the right to publish from time to time any letters besides the prize winner which are believed to contain helpful information for carpenters. Write your letter NOW; it may win the prize and, in any event, it may help a brother to get work.

Mr. C. L. Snyder Is $5 Prize Winner

This roof bracket, for use in laying any pliable asphalt shingle roofing, was submitted by Mr. C. L. Snyder of Peru, Ind. The bracket is strong, easily applied and quickly removed.

A. Cut from 2" x 10" stock, 45-degree angle.
B. ⅞" x 1⅝" securely nailed to "A".
C. ⅛" x ⅞" strap iron, fastened to "A" with three 1½" No. 12 screws, heads countersunk. Hook should be just large enough to engage easily over strip of 26 ga. sheet metal. Should project about 8" beyond "A".
D. Foot plank.
E. Strip of sheet metal about 1½" x 6" securely nailed to sheeting and to be left in place when cleaning off the roof.



Great Interest Being Shown in Nail-Hyde

BUT few of the new products USG has announced have brought more enthusiastic response than Red Top Nail-Hyde, the new cement for covering nail holes and filling dents and gouges in Red Top Insulating Board and Red Top Insulating Tile Board. These boards have a hard, decorative surface, and, as Nail-Hyde is of the same color and texture, painting may be dispensed with. To apply Nail-Hyde, mix with clean water to a stiff putty, and apply with a putty knife. Ask your USG dealer for it.

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GYPLAP SHEATHING
RED TOP INSULATING BOARD
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RED TOP INSULATING TILE BOARD

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Ten Cents a Copy

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HOW BIG IS A MAN?

A man's no bigger than the way
He treats his fellow man!
This standard has his measure been
Since time itself began!
He's measured not by social rank,
When character's the test;
Nor by his early pomp or show,
Displaying wealth possessed!
He's measured by his justice, right,
His fairness at his play,
His squareness in all dealings made,
His honest, upright way.
These are his measures, ever near
To serve him when they can;
For man's no bigger than the way
He treats his fellow man.

THE RELATION OF WAGE CUTTING TO UNEMPLOYMENT

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IN the existing national emergency all groups have suffered and all classes of people have been forced to face grave, difficult problems. Values have been destroyed, many fortunes have vanished, a large number of people who were considered wealthy have been made comparatively poor while millions of working people have been forced into idleness which necessitated the depletion of their meager savings. It seems inconceivable that such a distressing economic change could have taken place within the borders of such a favored land as our own within the short space of three years.

The forces of depression have been waging war against the economic, financial and industrial agencies of the nation. They have been relentless in their attacks. The people have been their victims. No one has escaped. All have felt, perhaps in varying degrees, the destructive effect of the effective assaults which these invisible forces have delivered upon our social and economic order. When economic suffering is universal, applying to the nation in a general way, comprehending all classes of people, kinship becomes a more vital reality and complete recovery becomes a matter of common concern to all.

The seriousness of the situation has inspired the representatives of the Government and of all organized social groups to resist actively these forces which have imposed such wide-spread suffering and distress upon society. It is commonly understood that if the people are to conquer and normal conditions are to be restored practical and constructive methods must be employed. We must demonstrate that human resourcefulness, genius and courage are able to overcome, control and master economic conditions which prevail.

There is a distinguishing difference in the tragic effect of the long-continued depression upon those who have suffered because of impairment in financial values and those who have been forced, because of unemployment, to exist upon a mere subsistence level. It is bad enough to sustain financial losses but it is infinitely worse to be deprived of food and to suffer from the experience of hunger and want. Dwindling bank accounts may arouse feelings of disappointment and regret but the sight of his children starving will drive a man to desperation.

We must prepare to meet the social consequences of such a tragic situation if we permit it to continue indefinitely. For this reason we must face the situation heroically. If we have been engaging in wrong practices we must stop them. The structure of our Government, built as it is upon the ideals of democracy, will not permanently withstand the assaults made upon it by an unsound economic system. The perpetuation of our form of goverument and the preservation of our governmental institutions depend very largely upon the social contentment and well-being of the masses of the people. In the light of these facts it is incomprehensible that the legislative bodies of the nation would contribute to the state of social unrest either through failure to do their duty or through the enactment of unsound and unwise legislation.

The immediate problem is to place men and women now idle at work in the industrial establishments and business enterprises of the nation thus restoring to them their buying power and reviving markets which have been dormant for the past three years. Any avoidable increase in unemployment, at this time, would be most deplorable. This policy should be supplemented by a fixed and determined effort to maintain the existing diminished purchasing power of those who are employed, using that as a basis upon which to rebuild our shattered economic structure. There can be no resumption of industrial activity in any section of the country until a demand has been created for manufactured goods. This demand must be predicated upon human needs and buying power. There must be a market before goods can be manufactured or sold. We know that the basis of our economic distress is found in the fact that buying and consuming power has been very largely destroyed. The mechanical equipment of industry, approximating the

point of perfection, means nothing if there is no market for manufactured goods. The wheels of industry will remain silent and invested capital will have no earning power so long as the men and women who labor are idle and unable to buy.

Labor has long understood that if the buying power of the masses of the people were constantly reduced through the imposition of wage reductions unemployment would increase, social distress would prevail and industry would suffer.

Labor firmly believes that wage-cutting means the under-writing of the depression. Wage-cutting is like blood-letting. It leaves the patient weakened and exhausted. It is amazing that many industrial leaders adhere to the primitive policy of wage-cutting as a remedy for industrial ills. They persist in the application of this policy notwithstanding the facts and the records show that each succeeding wage reduction places the living standards and the consuming power of the masses of the people upon a lower level.

In the pursuit of this unsound policy they do not seem to take into account the fact that the volume of goods produced and sold must shrink in an amount exceeding the size of the wage reduction imposed. This is understood when the psychological effect which follows the imposition of reductions in wages is appreciated. Fear of another wage reduction and the creation of a lack of confidence causes people to husband their resources, to economize and to hoard savings. Buying power is frozen when wages go down and consuming power increases when wages go up and commodity prices increase. The excuse offered by some economists who support industrial leaders in the pursuit of a wage-cutting policy is that a reduction in commodity prices, with a corresponding increase in the purchasing power of the dollar, justifies such action. They advance the theory that cheap prices, cheap labor, with lowered standards of living, make for prosperity. Furthermore, they indicate their belief that the American standard of living, which must be commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship, should be based upon the shifting and changing value of the purchasing power of the dollar.

Labor refuses to accept this principle of economic philosophy. It knows from experience that it is unsound and, in application, most demoralizing.

The sale of manufactured goods and the volume of business has always followed the declining value of the contents of the pay envelope.

During the two and one-half year period following the stock market collapse of 1929 the incomes of the workers have been reduced fifty per cent. In February, 1932, wage payments to workers in factories and on railroads were just one-half of the 1929 average. The cost of living has decreased to some extent but not sufficient to compensate for this loss. While workers have suffered a loss amounting to fifty cents out of each dollar the decline in prices has saved them only eighteen cents. Workers need eighty-two cents today to buy one dollar's worth of living costs but they only have fifty cents with which to buy it. Accounting for both the decline in prices and wage losses, workers' incomes now, in the terms of the goods bought, are thirty-nine per cent below the 1929 level. During February, 1932, sales to consumers were thirty per cent below the 1929 average. These facts are the best answer that can be given to the theory advanced by some economists that the increasing purchasing power of the dollar offsets the forced reductions imposed upon wage earners.

BIG NEW YORK BANK ENDORSES SHORTER WORK DAY AND WEEK

THE April issue of "The Index," published by the New York Trust Company contains the following interesting article under the heading "Decreasing Hours of Labor; a Growing Movement Here and Abroad":

Submission to the Congress of a bill calling for adoption of a general five-day week in industry is in line with a movement which has grown steadily with the continuance of the present depression. Broadly, this movement aims at reducing the number of totally unemployed by shortening working time

and distributing available work evenly among the greatest possible number of workers.

The general principle of spreading work as widely as possible, as an alternative to retaining a limited number of workers on full time, during the period of abnormally reduced industrial operations, is supported by many industrial leaders, here and abroad, as well as by labor organizations and, in some instances, governmental authorities.

This principle was expressed last year by Mr. Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Steel Corporation, when he urged, in a public address, that: "Until we resume a normal basis of operation, it should be the first duty of every individual concerned with the employment of others to see, during this dull period, that the work . . . is divided equitably among those who are able and willing to work."

The subject was discussed in a recent article by Mr. E. J. Kulas, president of the Otis Steel Company, who writes: "What industry can do, and what it should do as an important step in its readjustments, is to embark on a settled policy of staggering employment to the last possible degree consistent with efficient operation. Shorter days or weeks and, in the case of industries which require continuous operation, more shifts, would divide the work among more workers. We may be coming to a time in this country where a six-hour day and a five-day week will produce all the goods which the market will consume." Mr. Kulas adds that, although such a situation could not be created overnight, "the entire trend of industry in this country for many years has been toward shorter hours and a higher pay."

The principle of distributing available work, during the depression, has also been adopted in other major industries. Thus, the Manufacturing Chemists' Association has urged its members, who include all the larger chemical producers, employing some 600,000 workers, to adopt the six-hour day, "in order to spread available work among the greatest number of workers." The recommendation has been supported by the industry, several leading producers reporting that the plan is already in effect. Since many chemical operations are carried on continuously twenty-four hours a day, the change generally requires the substitution of four shifts of six hours each for three of eight hours and, as a consequence, a substantial addition to the numbers of workers engaged.

Different methods adopted by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to deal with problems of reduced operations during the present depression have been summarized by its president, Mr. Walter C. Teagle, as follows: "We ordered elimination of overtime so as to spread the available work over the largest part of the personnel. Employes have been transferred from slack to busy departments and from one plant to another. To increase the amount of employment, it was suggested that managers begin work of dismantling, maintenance and repair which has been postponed from busier times. . . . In two or three centers where there has not been work for the entire force, employes cheerfully accepted part time in order that no member of the group should be thrown out of work."

Other industries in this country in which large corporations have adopted the six-hour day, the five-day week, or a similar plan, include the automobile, electrical manufacturing, oil, telegraph and telephone, construction, publishing and food industries. In a recent survey of this movement, the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University obtained definite information concerning 211 companies—which normally employ over two million workers—indicating that they have been spreading work during the depression by various methods. In some instances, reduced weekly schedules were adopted, in others, daily schedules were reduced, while other methods included rotation of days off, alternating shifts on the same job and shorter shifts in continuous operation.

President Hoover's Emergency Committee for Employment, the United States Chamber of Commerce and the American Federation of Labor are among public organizations which, in one form or another, have endorsed the general principle upon which such plans are based.

The movement has also assumed considerable proportions in Europe. Its advocates include most of the principal European trade union organizations as

well as many leading industrialists. Various plans in harmony with it have been put into effect voluntarily in a number of industries and, in some countries, legislation or governmental decrees have made shorter working time compulsory.

The international scope of the movement was apparent at the meeting, held in Geneva, in December, of the Unemployment Committee of the Governing Body of the International Labor Office, League of Nations. After considering numerous representations from different countries, the committee recommended that "overtime should be abolished" and that "whenever the technological conditions and the composition of the staff allow, the hours of work of each worker should be diminished in preference to discharging workers."

Similar recommendations have also been made by the General Congress of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, the German Trade Union Congress, the British Trade Union Congress, the National Committee of Belgian Trade Union Commission and the International Federation of Trade Unions.

The automobile, iron and steel, shipbuilding, engineering, textile and chemical industries are among a number represented by European corporations, which, by voluntary agreement with their employes, have distributed available work by one or other of the methods in question. In Germany, Poland and Italy similar methods have been introduced or enforced more widely by governmental action.

The policy of spreading work is not, of course, new, nor is its application unattended by difficulties. In some instances, objections have been advanced by both employes and employers. Some older and more competent workers have contended that it unjustly penalizes them inasmuch as, because of their length of service or special competence, they look for preferential treatment in "bad" times. On the other hand, employers who object to the policy contend that it tends to increase overhead costs for supervision, timekeeping, insurance and other services and prevents rigorous elimination of less competent workers. It is manifest, too, that the methods of spreading work are not applicable with equal facility to all bnsinesses and indurial activities. Moreover, as a survey prepared for the President's Emergency Committee pointed out, "good management is required" whenever specific methods are applied, and careful planning is essential both "to prevent an undue increase in costs on the one hand or too great a reduction in the income of the employed on the other."

But, undoubtedly, the opinion grows that the advantages of distributing available work more evenly during the present abnormal emergency, at any rate, far outweigh such disadvantages as have been indicated. This opinion is reinforced by the experience of those who have applied the principle to many different forms of indnstrial and business activity during the last two years. Support for it is based upon increasing acceptance of the view that at the root of the present world-wide problem of unemployment is the problem of overproduction and excess productive capacity. Until that problem is solved, it is pointed out, reduced industrial operations and, consequently, curtailed employment are inevitable and the problem of unemployment must be regarded as having passed beyond the scope of such ameliorative relief as either private charity or existing unemployment insurance schemes can provide.

In this country, with its traditional and powerful objection to forms of direct governmental aid, the experience and the logic of the present situation are inducing, as the distinguished subcommittee of the American Section of the International Chamber of Commerce has observed, wider concurrence in the view that unemployment is "a primary responsibility of bnsiness men." This view is also finding corresponding acceptance abroad. Both here and abroad it is accompanied by growing belief that the widespread, systematic, and more even distribution of available work is the one practicable method whereby industry, in general, and individual employers, in particular, faced with curtailed business demand, can reduce operations and, at the same time, avoid the manifest dangers of adding unduly to the ranks of the totally unemployed.

If you can't push, pull; if you can't pull—please get out of the way.

* * *

Education is for life and improves with age. There is no depreciation, therefore, a good investment.

HOW THE BRITISH "DOLE" WORKS

WHAT is the British "dole" and how does it work?

This system, officially designated in Great Britain as "unemployment insurance," has developed there, we are told, because large-scale unemployment has become a continuous feature of economic life in that country since the World War.

Frequent reference to the dole in relation to our own unemployment problem impels the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., to describe how it works. "It might be properly described, unofficially," says the board, as an insurance system gone to seed." Then:

Practically all who work for hire are included under the provision of the act, except those employed in agriculture and in household domestic service, together with non-manual workers in receipt of more than $1,217 per annum.

Each employed person must make a weekly contribution to the funds from which the benefits are paid. These contributions vary according to age and sex. To the contributions of the workers are added slightly higher contributions by the employers for each person employed and also by the public treasury.

Thus, a male between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five contributes weekly, in terms of our currency, 14.2 cents; his employer contributes 16.2 cents, and the public treasury or exchequer contributes 15.2 cents, making a total of 45.6 cents. From these rates the contributions scale down to a total of 19.8 cents in the case of females of sixteen and seventeen years.

Under the act any person may claim an out-of-work benefit any time after six days have elapsed since he or she became unemployed, provided that in the two years preceding the application the applicant had made thirty contributions to the insurance fund. In the case of a man between the ages of twenty-one and sixty-five years the weekly benefit amounts to $4.14.

The benefits are scaled down according to age and sex, a sixteen-year-old female receiving $1.22.

A man with dependents is allowed certain increases; thus a man with a wife and three children would draw $7.30 per week. To secure these benefits the unemployed worker must register at an official employment exchange, and report there every day until he finds work or work is found for him.

If offered suitable work, he must accept it or forfeit the benefits.

Now why has this contributory unemployment insurance plan come to be called a dole? Because the contributions are no longer equal to the demands on the fund, and it must borrow from the public treasury.

At one time the fund had a surplus of $107,000,000.

On September 27, 1930, the treasury advances to the fund amounted to $242,692,355, according to the Labor Gazette.

In 1929, the average weekly number of claimants to whom payments were made was 964,000. To them was paid an average weekly benefit of $4.32 per head with a total of $215,872,715 for the year. The regular receipts of the fund for that year were $219,102,906, but costs of administration, interest on advances, and other expenses brought the total expenditure to $249,031,346. It has been found necessary to borrow many millions from the public treasury.

A. F. OF L. BLOCKED FEDERAL PAY SLASHES

ACCORDING to Harold Brayman, staff correspondent in Washington of the New York Evening Post, the American Federation of Labor was the influential factor that protected Federal employes against the wholesale pay cuts and abolition of the Saturday half holiday which the Economy Committee urged the House of Representatives to enact.

Mr. Brayman wrote a series of articles on the activities of lobbyists in the national capital against measures for "economy" emanating from various sources.

Here is what he said about the work performed by the American Federation of Labor:

"But the heaviest lobby of all against economy was that against the proposal to cut Government salaries, to abandon the Saturday half holiday, and to put into effect the President's furlough plan.

"The American Federation of Labor was the leader of the fight against this form of economy. Not only did it have a sympathetic interest with the Federal Government employes' associations in Washington—the Federal Employes Association, the Federal Employes Union and others—but it felt that Government salary cuts would encourage industry to make further reductions in wage scales.

"It poured its full force into the fight. Edward F. McGrady of its legislative committee conducted a canvass of every member of the House, demanding of each that he state his position in definite terms.

"The effect of this was devastating. Members had visions of the reports that would go out next fall to be acted upon by the 'consciences' of the labor unions in their districts, if they did not support the Federation. They also feared that primary opponents would spring up. Mr. McGrady pledged 183 of them to vote against salary cuts.

"Without making a threat to any one, the mere fact that the Federation was so thoroughly interested as to canvass the House, operated to scare numerous members out of their previous intentions to vote for the furlough plan or the $1,000 exemption on the salary cuts, instead of the $2,500 exemption which was adopted. It drove others to a discreet absence. The victory may not be permanent, but there was no doubt that it was a victory for the lobby.

"One prominent Republican leader said 'There is no doubt that it was the labor lobby that beat the low exception where the major savings lay in the salary cut plan, and that beat the furlough plan. Members can't stand up against it, particularly in an election year. It is the most powerful lobby in Washington. The veteran's lobby is nothing compared to it.' "

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR ENDORSES RELIEF PLAN

COMPLETE endorsement of the $2,309,084,337 unemployment relief bill introduced by John N. Garner, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was given by the A. F. of L.

The Federation's approval was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee by W. C. Hushing, its legislative representative.

The bill calls for an outlay of $100,000,000 in direct relief, the remaining $2,000,000,000 being devoted to public works of various sorts.

Mr. Hushing told the committee that the American Federation of Labor has consistently supported unemployment relief measures before Congress. He stated the bill was a national necessity, but expressed the belief that $100,000,000 for direct relief is insufficient to supply the needs of the destitute and recommended that the amount be increased to $600,000,000.

He said there are at least 8,000,000 people entirely without employment, exclusive of the so-called white collar class, and that on the basis of two dependents to each unemployed person the total of the jobless and their dependents reaches 24,000,000. He said the A. F. of L. believes that about 15,000,000 or 16,000,000 of these people are in need of direct relief.

He pointed out that President Green of the American Federation of Labor has estimated that if work were limited to 35 hours a week there would be no unemployment.

Stressing that organized labor has been trying to impress upon Congress for months the fact that the earnings of working people have been reduced $11,000,000,000 a year, and that Federal relief for the unemployed was absolutely necessary, he added:

"The only relief has been to big business and the banks.

"The Garner bill now gives some hope. It is absolutely necessary that it be passed. It should have been done long ago."

He also recommended that safeguards be placed in the bill so as to assure that the prevailing rate of wages be paid on all Government contract jobs and to limit the number of hours of work persons on Government contract jobs can do per week.

JOBLESS PROBLEM IN CANADA COMPELS GOVERNMENT RELIEF

AN emphatic defense of the right to work and the duty of governments to provide adequate relief for the unemployed characterized a radio address on the Canadian unemployment problem by Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

He said that the present famine in the midst of plenty is caused by an unjust distribution of the products of industry, asserted that wage reductions have not and will not bring about the return of prosperity, and insisted that the hours of labor be reduced to provide work for those now idle and to prevent the discharge of others when labor-saving machinery is introduced.

"Labor has never claimed," President Moore said, "that it is the duty of governments to paternalistically provide every man and woman with the necessities of life, but it does contend that for every normally fit man and woman there should be opportunity for employment at wages which will enable them to maintain a proper standard of living. If private enterprise fails in this respect, then it becomes the duty of governments to see that none are compelled either to starve or become paupers.

"The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada seeks to secure action in three ways:

(1) By provision of work to eliminate unemployment.

(2) Provision of the necessities of life for the destitute, and

(3) Measures to cope with future unemployment in an organized manner and prevent its recurrence in the greatest possible degree.

"It is recognized that to give effect to this would necessitate raising larger sums by taxation. Labor is not impressed by the cry of ruin which is sometimes raised when this is mentioned, as the burden of the taxpayers of Canada, especially the wealthier classes, are as yet comparatively insignificant compared to those of Great Britain, which country is still leading the world in the manner in which it meets its obligations to its citizens as well as to the money lenders.

"Let me emphasize Labors' demand is not for charity, but for the right to work, and it is this demand that must be met before real prosperity can be restored.

"Reduction of wages will bring no solution as it only results in decreasing consuming power of the masses.

"With the continued and rapid improvements in labor saving devices, coupled with the so-called rationalization and insistence of efficiency methods which almost always result in the discharge of additional number of workers, the numbers of hours worked per day and week must be progressively reduced. It is only in this way that opportunities for employment can be made available to all.

"In this governments should lead the way and by the maintenance of proper standards of wages and the reduction of hours take men from the bread lines and put them back into productive employment.

"In olden times want and famine occurred because of the inability of people to produce sufficient of the things they needed. Today a state of famine exists in the midst of plenty largely because our methods of properly distributing the products of labor have been deficient. Too much wealth has been transferred to new investments until in all countries there has accumulated a surplus of productive machinery.

"The need of today is to spend less on machinery and more on men.

"With its wealth of natural resources, its splendid and up-to-date mechanical equipment, coupled with the virility and intelligence of its man power, Canada is in a much more favored position than most other countries to cope with the problem of unemployment."

Be courteous. For here is the very essence of friendship and respect—a mark of character that is hard to erase. Courtesy is the key to pleasant work-a-day relationships without which it is rather difficult for any business to succeed.

HOME CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZING OF BUILDINGS BEST UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF

CONGRESS and the President have opened the 1932-33 unemployment relief discussion with proposals to loan federal funds in huge amounts to the States for charitable relief, and to corporations for use in projects that will employ much labor and will be "income producing."

Repairs and improvements on homes, farm buildings, retail stores, hotels and apartments, together with needed new construction, offer the greatest available field for a general increase of business activity and employment at this time.

There is a real need today for building improvements, very little having been done for three years by home owners and business property owners to maintain their structures or to put them in line with changing styles and with present-day exacting standards. We estimate that building activity totaling fully eight billion dollars per year can be achieved, provided the credit problem can be solved. This amount of construction activity would put about five million men back to work. It would apply the unemployment relief right at the root of unemployment, namely, the building trades; and from that center, on the construction job, employment would spread back through all the fabric of American industry.

Just two things are needed to bring about this surge of building in the small construction field—credit and salesmanship.

Funds are almost totally lacking today for home building or for extensive home modernizing. No financial relief is in sight for the home owner and the builder except through the establishment of the system of Federal Home Loan Discount Banks as proposed by President Hoover last fall. Congress has been dilly-dallying with this urgently needed legislation for six months. All the other features of the Administration's program have been enacted into law. But this Home Loan Bill to give the rank and file of home owners a fair deal has dragged along and, according to the present outlook in Congress, will be allowed to die. Everyone favors it except the mortgage bankers; and their selfish interest in maintaining the old expensive system of mortgage lending with its fat fees, commissions and bonuses, is so evident that their objection ought to be the final prod to stir Congress to action in behalf of this measure, which assures lower financing costs and a better organized mortgage loan market for home owners and builders.

If Congress should pass the Home Loan Bill without further delay. It would do more to stimulate repairs, remodeling and new building, and to remove the need for unemployment relief, than any of the emergency relief projects proposed.

Aggressive salesmanship on the part of builders, dealers, and the entire building industry, is also needed if home and other building repairs and new construction are to lead the nation back into productive employment. In spite of financing difficulties, some very gratifying results have been secured in certain cities and towns. The men of the building industry have taken a leading part in these campaigns, and the best results have been secured by those community drives which have centered around the upkeep, repairs and modernizing of homes and other buildings.

The home owners and building owners of America would rather give jobs than doles; and it is sounder economics to put millions of tradesmen back to work for individuals who will derive personal benefit from their labor, than it is for federal, state or local governments to create public works jobs to be paid for out of tax money.

If Congress will set up promptly the Home Loan Banks, so that reasonable credit can be secured for home improvements and for needed home building; and if the entire country can be so organized that the men of the building industry will go out and, in an energetic, thorough-going way, tackle this job of selling better buildings to the public and of getting the men back to work, it is certain that we will have at last found a cure for unemployment—productive work that needs to be done and that is paid for directly by those who benefit from it.—Wood Construction.

EMPLOYERS RESPONSIBLE FOR MANY INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS

FRANK MORRISON, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in an address on the "Workers' Interest and Safety Problems" at the Fifth All-Ohio Safety Congress and Exhibit at Columbus declared that "Employers are in great part responsible for industrial accidents and that the workers will never be adequately protected until they use their organized power for this purpose.

"Whether an accident results in a temporary or permanent disability, it is the worker who suffers, and suffers to a degree for which the benefits of the workmen's compensation laws do not at all compensate.

"In tens of thousands of cases where the worker's earning capacity is decreased or destroyed, not only does his family suffer a lowered standard of living, but their aspirations and rights along educational lines are destroyed because of the permanent decreased income from the father's earning capacity. And in the case of fatal accidents it is again the worker and his family dependents who pay for the great loss."

Stressing the statistical horror of industrial accidents, Secretary Morrison said:

"A conservative estimate indicates that the number of industrial fatalities in the United States is 25,000 per year, and that non-fatal injuries total 3,000,000 per year. Reduced to a picture which the average mind can visualize, this means that during every one of the 300 working days in a year 83 workers are killed and 1,000 injured in the warfare they are compelled to wage against machine production.

"Ghastly as is this picture of the mortality and casualty rate in industry, it is not by any means the most shocking aspect of the question. Reliable authorities agree that fully 75 per cent of these accidents are preventable. This means that every year 18,750 workers are needlessly killed and 2,225,000 needlessly injured in industrial accidents. Or, expressing the facts in the form of daily mortality and casualty figures, 62 workers are needlessly killed in industry during every one of the 300 working days of the year and 7,416 needlessly injured."

To illustrate his claim that employers and the State governments which they control are largely responsible for industrial accidents, he cited the coal industry in which 3,000 miners have been killed in explosions during the last ten years.

He said that although rock dusting is a well-known and thoroughly reliable method of preventing coal-dust explosions whose universal application by coal-mining companies has many times been urged by the United States Bureau of Mines, there are large numbers of miners still subject to the dangers of explosions because mining companies refuse to install the rock dusting system.

He pointed out that State laws are required to make rock dusting compulsory, and that therefore "the responsibility for mine accidents due to explosions rests on the private corporations who own the mines and refuse to install rock dusting and on the State legislatures that refuse to enact compulsory legislation."

He claimed that the scant regard for the safety of the workers' bodies shown by the coal mining companies also characterizes large numbers of employers in other industries.

"The major responsibility rests with the employers and the States," he said. "When these delinquencies are remedied, then we may emphasize the alleged delinquencies of the workers, many of whom, it is often claimed, deliberately court both injury and death by carelessness.

"In the light of the terrible toll in both fatal and non-fatal accidents which the workers now suffer after so many years of accident-prevention policies conceived and applied by the employers and accident-prevention movements of many kinds, it is apparent that the workers will never be adequately protected until they protect themselves by strong trade unions. Experience shows that the workers cannot rely either on legislatures, politically-appointed en-

forcement officers or the employers to safeguard their lives and limbs in industry."

Secretary Morrison also emphasized the desirability of awakening public opinion to the tremendous human wastage caused by industrial accidents. "The value of human life must be emphasized," he concluded, "and the social waste that results in the unnecessary loss of one human being must be continuously pointed out."

TWO TRADE UNION LESSONS; BOTH DEAL WITH PRACTICAL IDEALISM

(By John P. Frey, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

THE trade union movement which has always stood for constructive progress, cannot, without becoming inconsistent and impractical, oppose the introduction of improved methods of production, new types of machinery and the increased use of power in industrial plants. Our deliberate, well-considered purpose must be to give thoroughgoing co-operation to employers in connection with the development of improved processes in industry, whenever employers make such co-operation possible.

This is a responsibility we cannot avoid if trade unionism is to continue to be of practical benefit to wage earners and the nation. We must co-operate with improved methods in industry when these are sound and practical, and do not involve the worker's health or risk of life and limb.

But there is another responsibility of equally great importance to the wage earners and the nation which we must assume.

It is our unquestioned duty to make use of our trade unions so that the purchasing power of wages will keep pace with industry's increasing capacity to produce. We must vigorously apply our activities so that there will follow a shortening of the daily hours of labor per week.

Where improved methods of production result in reducing the number of employes, it is our responsibility to see that they are provided for, either by the employer who lays them off, or through other methods, for assuredly it is not real progress when a change in industrial methods forces men into idleness and frequently throws them upon the industrial scrap heap.

Co-operation with management in connection with changed methods of production, must be real co-operation, not a onesided condition where the employer arbitrarily determines how the co-operation shall be carried out, and arbitrarily determines in advance just what labor must do.

Much of the so-called co-operation with labor which some employers have advocated, is something akin to dictatorship, the employer arbitrarily dictating the terms of employment and conditions of labor.

In the Army, troops are expected to co-operate with the commander-in-chief by immediately and unquestionably obeying all orders issued. With such a type of "co-operation" in private industry the trade union movement is in open opposition.

* * *

Our trade union movement did not originate in some one's mind in the same manner that the outlines of a building developed in the architect's brain, and are afterwards turned over in the form of blue prints which govern the contractors and the building tradesmen. It was no theoretical scheme for the wage earners' welfare, handed to them by intellectuals, well-wishers and friends. Our trade union movement was born as the result of bitter injustices and oppression.

Its first purpose was to establish liberty of action for wage earners, and equality of rights and opportunities. This was the principal purpose which brought all trade unions into existence as well as those which developed in our country. It is the principal trade union purpose today.

The trade unions of ancient Egypt, of republican and imperial Rome, the craft guilds of the Middle Ages, the primitive unions of England which laid the foundation of the modern trade union movement in Europe, all had as their principal purpose, protection of the wage

earners' rights and securing a larger measure of freedom.

* * *

One of our trade union ideals has been the establishing of human liberty so that, through collective action, wage earners could safeguard themselves from injustice, and enjoy all of the rights and opportunities to which free men are entitled.

If it were not for this ideal of human liberty, this constant resistance to every form of industrial injustice, this determination to safeguard every workman from exploitation, our movement would have lacked the vital principle which has enabled it to weather every storm which labor has encountered. A trade union movement without ideals would be a movement built up on shifting sands, a movement without a dependable foundation.

But a movement based solely upon ideals would be of little practical value. If it were not for the practical policies we have adopted to deal with our problems, our ideals would not have been sufficient to save us. We must have the practical understanding of our problems, and practical methods of dealing with them, if we are to fully accomplish our purpose.

We must understand the practical policies required, so necessary to accomplish beneficial results in the same manner that the business man must understand the practical features of his business if he is to be successful.

PANELED INTERIORS GROW IN POPULARITY

THESE are days when industries fight their competitive battles on the front line of public taste.

Style changes have wrecked clothing manufacturers, automobile manufacturers and the manufacturers of various household utilities and at the same time made fortunes for their competitors who employ designers better able to guess or to influence the trend of the taste standards of the buying public.

Now, when the invasion of the home building field by manufacturers of substitute materials seems imminent, the industry shows signs of meeting the issue by acquainting the public with the beauty and utility and permanence of the wood paneled wall.

It is only in recent years that lumber manufacturers have concerned themselves with the factor of style and design in the defense of their market. Even today it is more a casual and adventitious development in the industry than a program that has been deliberately planned with a conscious purpose.

Certain architectural styles lend themselves much better to the utilization of lumber products than others.

The Early American Colonial type of architecture, Southern New England and Pennsylvania Dutch Colonial, all find their most authentic and happiest expression with a generous use of forest products.

While architectural style trends come and go, the true American Colonial goes on forever, but its expression has heretofore been confined more largely to exterior treatment.

The wood paneled interior, however, is more typically a feature of Early American Colonial design than those details of exterior treatment, which are brought to mind by the word Colonial.

The engineers are now making it possible for the average modest home builder to have wood paneled rooms. Manufacturing genius has perfected the production of paneled stock, both plywoods and unlaminated woods, that are not adaptable to construction purposes in which strength is the chief factor, by such inexpensive processes that they are now within the means of all.

While the pioneers in this movement were a few outstanding manufacturers of knotty white pine, the opportunity was quickly grasped by West Coast manufacturers of plywood and paneled stock and more recently by the Arkansas Soft Pine Bureau.

In the earliest American homes, of course, the walls were finished in the natural woods, but with the passing years the refining influence of color treatment became marked as life became gentler and more gracious for the children and grandchildren of the pioneers.

In that period when America produced its best and most enduring domes-

tic architecture, white and ivory enamel for woodwork was the unvarying background for the mahogany and walnut furniture of the period.

Though the Early American homes were finished in Northern White Pine, it now finds an almost identical prototype and successor in the satin like texture of Soft Pine. Smooth as porcelain, immaculate in its unblemished surfaces, this species is indeed an ideal wood for the trend in "style appeal."

Soft Pine is an ideal wood for finishing, owing to its well defined grain. So pronounced is this grain that many successful reproductions of oak, mahogany and other effects can be obtained with it. It is also well adapted to white enamel finishing, as, unlike some species of pine, it absorbs the undercoating and enamel evenly, giving a finish of mirror-like smoothness. Moreover, the wood positively will not discolor the enamel from underneath. For this purpose, it is an unnecessary expenditure of money to use any more costly wood, as white enamel hides the surface over which it is applied. As in the finishing of all woods. best results are secured only by using the right stain, varnish or enamel. When quality materials are selected and carefully applied, the result leaves little to be desired in beauty or permanency.

Several different effects can be obtained—Natural Finish, Stained Finish with gloss varnish, dull varnish effect, silver gray effect and enamel finish.

—(Wood Construction)

INDUSTRY CAN, BUT WON'T, PREVENT MOST EYE INJURIES

(By Lewis H. Carris)

WHILE no extensive, authentic statistics on the subject are available, there is reason to believe, from the voluminous data in the hands of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, that accidental injuries of the eye now constitute the greatest single cause of blindness. Tremendous progress has been made toward eradication of ophthalmia neontorum—long the leading cause of blindness; the incidence of eye diseases generally has been greatly reduced through preventive and curative medicine and surgery; and, of course, great strides have been made in the correction of visual defects, in the elimination of excessive eye fatigue, and in the promotion of general hygiene. But it seems that simultaneous with all this progress there has proceeded a more or less steady increase in the frequency and severity of accidental eye injuries, particularly as the result of occupational hazards.

Part of this increase is undoubtedly due to the greater mechanization of industry, part to the general speeding up of the work of the individual man or woman in factories, part of the tremendous increase of our industrial life—that is, up to recent years. But a very large part of the increase in industrial blindness is due to the fact that while a comparatively few large corporations have given serious attention to accident prevention and so have brought about extraordinary reduction in all accidents, including those causing eye injuries, the vast majority of industrial properties are still paying little attention to the actual prevention of accidents.

The records speak for themselves. The employers of New York State are, on the whole, as progressive as any in America in the matter of accident prevention. Nevertheless, an analysis of eye injuries during the last six years prepared for the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness by Dr. E. E. Patten of the New York State Department of Labor shows a more or less steady increase in the number of permanent total disability and permanent partial disability cases, from 2,247 in 1925 to 3,200 in 1930. The compensation paid for these eye injuries shows a slight reduction, from $1,902,000 in 1925 to $1,792,000 in 1930. And 1930 was not a particularly busy year for New York's industries. A similar situation is revealed in Pennsylvania—another industrial State in which the employers are probably as much interested in accident prevention as any large group of employers in America. There are numerous other evidences justifying

the statement that, nothwithstanding all the splendid accomplishments of the industrial safety movement, the problem of protecting the eyes of industrial workers is today as serious as, if not more serious than, five or ten years ago.

So much for the problem. Now let us see what is being done about it. The sight of men and women in industry can be safeguarded by three means, and all three are vital: through mechanical devices; through training and education of workers, superivisors and managers in safe practices; and through proper administration and supervision. Let us consider the situation with respect to each of these means, briefly.

Goggles and head masks are the most common, and from many points of view, the most effective means of eye protection in industry. Tremendous progress has been made in the design and construction of goggles; they are far more comfortable, and more substantially made, though lighter in weight; lenses withstand much greater stress, and the glass when shattered is much more likely to remain in the goggle frame. The strides that have been made in the provision of goggles to workers in hazardous occupations are best illustrated by two sets of figures: a large electrical products concern reports that ten years ago it spent little more than $100 a year for goggles; today this company spends in the neighborhood of $100,000 a year for this and other forms of mechanical eye protection; a large optical goods company reports that 15 years ago its sales of goggles and headmasks totaled $50,000 a year; last year this same company sold $1,300,000 worth of goggles and masks.

Practically all of this progress, however, occurred in several score big industrial concerns. In the opinion of many men who are continuously in touch with this problem at first hand, the small plant is today no farther ahead than it was ten or fifteen years ago in the matter of providing mechanical safeguards for the eyes of their employes. And in the aggregate, the small plant constitutes the bulk of American industry. Much the same is true with respect to the other mechanical safeguards, glass and metal shields at the point of operation on machine, engineering revision of process and equipment, and general plant arrangement and maintenance.

In the training and education of workmen, foremen, safety committeemen, safety inspectors and safety engineers, important contributions have been made by the several safety associations, by a few outstanding corporations, by some State industrial commissions, and by a few casualty insurance companies. The fact remains, however, that up to a year or two ago there was not a single engineering school or college in America offering a course for the training of safety engineers, excepting New York University, which gave such a course in its extension department. Today, 20 years since the beginning of the safety movement, facilities for the training of the men who are to be in charge of accident prevention in industry are woefully inadequate. And within the individual shop—excepting in the case of a few of the larger and more progressive corporations—the training and education of workmen and foremen in safe practices is either completely ignored or subordinated to the very intensive education, training and supervision given in methods of production.

Recognize Architects

More than 200 national and local organizations, representing all factors of the building industry as well as engineering, industrial, labor, civic and other groups, have joined the American Institute of Architects in urging the enactment by Congress of legislation to decentralize the function of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury which relates to the design of public buildings.

In a statement prepared for the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, Louis La Beaume, chairman of the institute's committee on public works, asserts that the changes sought will result in a finer public architecture of greater local expression, will place at the disposal of the Government the nation's best architectural ability and will check the growth of Federal bureaucracy.

The man who rises without pulling others down usually pulls others up with him.

THE UNEMPLOYED

(By H. H. Siegele)

INVOLUNTARY unemployment is the biggest crime that civilization is committing against mankind. It is even worse than modern warfare. In figurative language, unemployment is the "big brother" of war and all of its gruesome consequences. Both of these crimes, and many others must be charged against our present civilization.

Unemployment brings more than idle men. Idle men are, perhaps, the first visible results but an analysis will reveal many others. When unemployment threatens a working man, even before it has actually arrived, he begins to worry; and when it does arrive, his worrying is increased and his wife worries. Then his children realize the situation and they worry, making the nerve-wrecking atmosphere complete; for worrying is one of the greatest nerve-wrecking elements in existence. And when it does not completely wreck the nervous system, it tears it down enough to keep it from functioning properly. With the nervous system impaired, disease is almost sure to follow. The weakest point is invariably the first to suffer, and, slowly, but surely, other points are affected, until the man or the woman is flat on the back, sick and in poverty. This, of course, increases worrying, and in many instances, to such an extent that medical aid can do little if anything for the patient. Every community has yearly examples of this and so it is not necessary to go any farther into detail.

It is true that many men and many women do not worry when unemployment threatens to come, or when it comes. This class is smaller in number than one would at first think. The percentage would probably be below twenty-five. It should be remembered here that there are different degrees of worrying, and consequently the results are not always the same. Twenty-five per cent strikes an approximate line of demarcation. But what becomes of this non-worrying percentage of the unemployed? How do they suffer? Well, usually in jail or in the penitentiary. That is to say, that unemployment is to a great extent responsible for many of the crimes that are committed daily. It would be unfair, though, to say that all who do not worry over unemployment when it comes, become criminals. They do not; nor are those who worry altogether exempt from crime. Some of them are driven into crime by desperation. Moreover, we believe that many of the professional criminals are either directly or indirectly what they are because of some past or some present unemployment situation.

If we disregard everything that we have thus far charged against unemployment, there remains an indictment that can not be escaped, and that is the loss of mental and physical energies. The mental energies that are lost during a period of unemployment can not be estimated; not only can they not be estimated, but they can never be salvaged. They represent a total loss to the individuals first, and next to the community in which such individuals live. These energies represent such abstract qualities as, ambition, ingenuity, faith, hope, love and a sense of beauty. And having been deprived of these qualities a man or a woman is poor indeed.

The physical energies that are lost because of unemployment can more nearly be estimated; but the loss is, nevertheless, just as certain. These energies represent the various things the unemployed might have accomplished. had they been employed, and the things that could have been done with such products. Besides that, they represent the wages of the unemployed and what might have been done with them, both for themselves and for the communities in which they chanced to live. These losses are losses that never can be redeemed, and the world is poorer, unhappier and less efficient because of them.

But the consequences of unemployment do not stop with the unemployed and those who are otherwise directly concerned; they reach much farther. Uncertain financial conditions always present themselves when unemployment is in the land. This is inevitable. The wage-earners constitute the greater part of the common people, who are the consumers, and when they are out of employment, consumption is reduced, because, without wages, many of them are

unable to meet their financial obligations. Consequently, financial conditions become more uncertain which immediately increase unemployment; and that, in turn, makes financial conditions still more depressing. This is repeated until, as it were, the very bottom drops out. A complete recovery is impossible so long as the consumers are kept in a state of unemployment.

America is full of "isms," and unemployment makes her the garden spot of communists, anarchists and other radical elements. These elements breed and interbreed political unrests, that no system of deportation will ever remedy. In fact, deportation is the very whip that drives such elements into definite action. If our lawmakers want to check the progress of the communists, anarchists and other radicals, they need only to bring about a condition that will give those who want to work, employment, at wages that will guarantee them an American standard of living. There is no other remedy. Men lose the sense of reason, when, through involuntary unemployment, they are deprived of home, loved ones and the pursuit of happiness. Charity can not do it, and vague, insincere platitudes will never deceive a hungry man.

Trade Union Mission

The trade union movement is limitless in scope. Its field is the whole wide world. It has no place for national or radical prejudice. Its principles are broad enough to afford a place, in its plan of uplifting humanity, for all workers. It aims to make men, women and children better, brighter and happier by improving the social, moral and economic conditions which surround the homes of the toiling masses. It widens their intelligence, broadens their sympathies, confirms their morals, and builds up the spiritual in their lives. It has become the most practical exponent of the teaching of the great founder of Christianity; it practices them by feeding the hungry, caring for the sick, burying the dead and scattering seeds of kindness, which, taking root, have grown into institutions sheltering the weary and giving rest to the heavy laden. Its aims are benevolent; its principles are grounded in sympathy; its ideals are illuminated by the "Halo," of eternal justice; and if the means employed to ameliorate the working and living conditions of the masses appear drastic, it should be remembered there are no others to effectively do so and that "Charity, that thinketh no evil" should shield it from bitter criticism and vindictive denunciation.

In view of the great benefits that trades unions have conferred upon millions of homes in America, the fact is astounding that there should be any need of urging upon the workers the necessity of being true to a movement which has brought them out of the industrial working condition of "arbitrary command" on the part of employers and "servile obedience" on the part of the workers, so universal a few generations ago. Such a condition can only be accounted for by the reason that the generation which fought and won industrial emancipation for the workers of America has passed away and their descendants do not appreciate the heritage their forbears handed down to them. The duty of every member of the trades union movement is to preach, in season and out of season, "what great things" the movement has done for the workers and with their help still greater things is waiting to do for them; and to teach workers everywhere to be grateful to it, to be faithful to it, and to do all in their power to urge workers the world over to stick to the one and only institution that brought them industrial freedom; and that is the only factor capable of maintaining it in the face of the open shop warfare being waged against organized labor.

Need This?

"If your nose is close to the grindstone rough,
And you hold it down there long enough,
In time you'll say there's no such thing
As brooks that babble and birds that sing;
These three will all your world compose—
Just you, the stone and your darned old nose."

The work of organization is hard, but the results make it worth the time and effort—bring in a new member.

THE CARPENTER

Long live the nail and hammer man!
The mighty craftsman, who has ran
The gamut of his skill and trade,
O'er every hill and every glade,
In all this fair and homing land;
With skill and beauty to withstand
The craftsmanship of any age;
In Gothic, Greek, with esplanade.
Such sturdy hand not made to err,
But strength and beauty to concur.

O, I have listened to the round
Of buzz of saw and hammer sound,
Till I was filled with longing glee,
And wished that I were such as he,
A carpenter by trade and name,
And building homes with pride the same.
The tip-a-tap heard all day long,
And tick-a-tack both loud and strong;
The fresh hewn boards with odors sweet,
All builded in with care replete.

Nor will the day from hence e'er come,
Such craftsmanship its tide to run.
For ages back in Nazareth,
'Twas left a heritage for us.
Nor Time nor Man can e'er outlaw
The hammer, nail, or buzz of saw.
The Carpenter who builded then,
Was guiding us, our kindest friend.
Then worry not o'er rusting nails,
Tho hammer beat no more prevails.

The science of our lives proclaim,
Material things are cast in twain.
Both good and bad will e'er prevail,
Tho force of life will never fail.
Then keep your tools all shining bright,
And keep your faces smiling quite.
As tides return from oceans swell,
Prosperity, I do foretell
To you, most noble ancient clan
Long live the nail and hammer man.

—Wallace Wilson

Editorial

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1932

Why Union Men Object To Non-Unionists

IT is often said by the thoughtless: Why should union men object to work with non-union men? If a man does not choose to join a union he is only exercising the liberty of the subject, and his union fellow workers have no right to object to him.

But they have every right that reason and justice can give for their objection. The union man is making great sacrifices in order to obtain what he considers his rights. The non-union man is reaping all the advantages without any of the trouble. The union man banded himself with his fellows against the aggressive greed of the employers of labor, and is giving both time and money to the cause he has at heart. His union has to be maintained and kept working by the dues of the members, and each member gives his time to the meetings, sometimes to a great extent by serving on committees, etc. He is struggling hard, no matter what it costs, to secure to himself and his fellow men, better remuneration and working conditions for their toil, and, if goaded by injustices and oppressed with wrong, he in agreement with this union of his fellow workmen, refuses to work at the terms offered by his employer and suffers many inconveniences that all may reap the benefit. The non-unionist works quietly on openly accepting all advantages earned by the suffering and self-denial of his fellowman without stretching forth a hand to obtain them.

Unity is strength, but that unity in which strength lies is largely destroyed by those who refuse to join the union. The efforts of organization are rendered fruitless, the toil and suffering of the workmen futile, by the cowardice of the non-unionist. All true union men are prepared to stand by their union at all times, and when circumstances demand it they are willing even to suspend work, often at a great sacrifice to themselves and dependents. What must be their feeling when they see their families suffering because they do not choose to submit to an injustice, and then, when in spite of these black sheep, the victory is won at the cost of the unionists—and what a fearful cost sometimes—the men who have been working along all the time, as well off as ever they were, accept the improvement in their circumstances with a smiling face and easy conscience, as if they were, for all their selfish conduct, honest men. The non-unionist is considered by all true trade unionists as a traitor to his fellow workmen and the betrayer to the interest of his fellow workman. Can it be wondered at that the unionist dislikes him?

Something to Remember

WITHOUT the labor movement life would mean economic slavery for every wage earner. Labor would battle against itself, with the sorry spectacle of seeing men bidding against one another for the right to work; and with every bid the possibility for the toiler lessened.

Hours of labor would be at the will of the employer. Wages would be at the lowest price which one had bid against another. Starvation, industrial panic, and the horrors of pauperism and misery would prevail.

This is not the cry of an alarmist nor of a pessimist. It is hard, cold facts, easily proved by comparing trades that are organized and trades that are not, and even though the trades that are unorganized are helped by those that are organized.

Organized power wielded by the trade union movement is a positive check on any employer who otherwise would take advantage of unorganized employes. Trade unionism pays, and pays well, to every member connected with it, and far beyond the doors of its meeting halls to many unorganized.

Scores Big Business

A FRANK confession that "big business" has not only been a failure at keeping the wheels of industry turning, but that private enterprise will probably be unable to start them going again unless the Federal Government steps in and takes decisive action, was made recently by Owen D. Young, president of the General Electric Company.

In an interview published by the Baltimore "Sun" he declared:

"We have reached the stage where I believe we are confronted with the choice between trusting that the crumbling process has reached its end, and risking absolute national disaster if it has not, and turning around the emergency with emergency methods.

"I think the time has come when the Government must step in. And I want it to step in in no half-hearted manner. It is not wise and not safe to longer defer this action."

Young's remarks are considered highly significant. As head of one of America's largest industries—one which has huge branch factories in almost every state and in many foreign countries—he is one of the recognized spokesmen for "big business."

A $2,000,000,000 construction program, the equalization fee for the farmers, Government loans to private undertakings which will give men employment, and Federal loans to states to enable them to feed the hungry, were among the things he advocated in his interview with the "Sun" reporter.

He emphasized that the thought of the Government "taking a hand" was "distasteful" to him.

"I have spent my life in private business and I have believed that private business could operate the great machines by which our labor and materials are exchanged and converted into things of use for all of us," said Young.

"But I am not willing to sit idly by, with my hands in my lap, when things crumble and crumble and crumble and finally reach a point where further crumbling may cause such disaster as this nation has never known.

"If we are too confused and too terrified to act individually, then it is time for the Government to step in and take risks in starting business, that individuals fear to bear.

"No plan means anything if it will not serve to bring back jobs, or, at least, to start the process of bringing back jobs.

"I often wonder what the man who has lost his job and whose home or farm is being taken away from him thinks when he hears people in authority talking about such impersonal things as balanced budgets, protection of national credit, maintenance of financial institutions through the organization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and so on.

"I imagine that men in any such plight must feel that the discussion is all very far removed from them."

Progressives in Congress took issue with many of Mr. Young's suggestions, although welcoming his conversion to the cause of relief. They contend that the government should not confine its building program to profit-making projects and they hesitate to throw the national treasury open for loans to "private enterprise."

They also contend that Uncle Sam should give. not loan, funds for direct relief. The states and cities are not in a position to borrow, they say.

Official Information

GENERAL OFFICERS
Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

GENERAL OFFICE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL PRESIDENT
WM. L. HUTCHESON
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL SECRETARY
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

OFFICIAL NOTICE

General Convention Postponed

The Twenty-third General Convention of the United Brotherhood, scheduled to be held this year, has been postponed until the year 1936, by referendum vote recently taken. The returns showed 33,280 votes in favor of postponing the convention and 22,598 votes against.

The General President ruled that inasmuch as the proposal was not an amendment to our General Constitution, but a proposition to postpone for a definite period, it did not require a two-thirds majority vote, and the proposition to postpone the convention until the year 1936 was therefore carried.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR

Ordered Issued by The General Executive Board

Indianapolis, May 16, 1932.

To the Officers and Members of All Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

Greeting:

It has come to our attention that a self-appointed committee, styling itself the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief, has recently circularized our Local Unions on the question of Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

This committee is not connected in any manner whatever with the American Federation of Labor, the New York State Federation of Labor or the Central Labor Union of New York City.

President Green of the American Federation of Labor had an investigation made of the activities and doings of this committee, when it was disclosed that it is a Communistic movement recently started in New York City by the Communists, directed and conducted by Communist leaders. By using the name "The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief" they conceal their true character and identity and are trying to make our members believe that they are the real Trade Unionists, and that the A. F. of L. is antiquated and out of date.

They are using our organization for their own ends and purposes. They condemn the American Federation of Labor and every national and international union affiliated with it for supporting a demand that our federal government appropriate Three Hundred and Seventy-five Million Dollars ($375,000,000) for the immediate relief of the unemployed. Instead, they demand unemployment insurance from the federal Government as the only means of relief, but this is something in the distant future, whereas the American Federation of Labor wants relief now and to take up the question of unemployment insurance or some other form of relief for those out of work at the earliest possible date.

The American Federation of Labor is not opposed to unemployment relief of the right sort wherein the rights of our members are protected and the rights of organized labor are safeguarded at the same time.

The last convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Vancouver, British Columbia, in October, 1931, warned owners and management of industry that

> **"they must decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work, or whether as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work, industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance. It must be work or unemployment insurance. Working people must be privileged to earn a living or be accorded relief."**

The real remedy for unemployment is work and plenty of it.

Unemployment insurance in other countries has not worked out satisfactorily, nor has it made charity unnecessary. In countries where unemployment insurance exists the employers must be consulted before the unemployed worker's application for unemployment insurance is considered. If that should happen in the United States, where the majority of the large industrial corporations deny the workers the right to organize, it would encourage employers to oppose and prevent the workers from organizing into trade unions.

A worker receiving unemployment insurance must accept work when offered to him, no matter what the nature of the work may be, even though it be in some other line or trade or in a non-union shop, and if he refuses to accept work, or to

go to work in a non-union shop, his unemployment insurance immediately ceases and he is then worse off than ever. Do we want to place our members in that position?

We cannot have unemployment insurance without unemployment exchanges. We must report; we must register; we must subject ourselves in every way to the control of the laws or our insurance stops. Are we prepared now to accept monetary relief without regard to what may happen?

If we agree to this proposal of unemployment insurance then we must be willing to give up some of the things we now possess and the question arises: What can we give up and yet maintain our organization?

We found out these things when we began to give serious consideration to the question of unemployment insurance and relief.

The Communists are well aware of these facts. They cannot control the labor movement and they know it. Their desire is to capture it for their own ends and purposes, so they condemn the American Federation of Labor and those connected with the American Federation of Labor for not voting for unemployment insurance at the last convention held in Vancouver, B. C., in October, 1931.

We could not agree to the things hereinbefore mentioned. We want relief for the unemployed, but not relief that will make scabs of our members.

The Communists don't care. If they cannot rule they will ruin. The unions are of no use to them. If the unions can be put out of business it will be advantageous to the Communists. That is why the Communists are so busy just now; they believe that if the trade unions can be destroyed they will build upon their downfall, but just the same they are now appealing to our Local Unions for funds to carry on their so-called propaganda and relief work.

This whole matter was considered by our General Executive Board at the last meeting of that body, held at the General Office in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 25, 1932, and the General President and General Secretary were directed to issue a circular letter on this matter warning all Local officers and members to have nothing whatever to do with the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee on Unemployment Insurance and Relief, or with the Communist Party or similar or kindred bodies, and under no circumstances to vote or give them financial aid, or support or encouragement of any kind, under penalty of suspension from the Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours,

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President.
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary.

Ford Motor Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters

The Ford Motor Company is erecting a building with non-union carpenters at Alexandria, Va., just across the river from Washington, D. C.

The officials of the Washington District Council, whose jurisdiction includes the city of Alexandria, put forth every effort to have the representatives of the Ford Motor Company employ union carpenters in the erection of the building, but to no avail.

Traveling Members Attention

Traveling members are advised to stay away from Des Moines, Iowa, as a large number of the members of the Local Union are now and have been for some time unemployed and the prospects for a resumption of building operations is not promising at the present time, according to information received at the General Office from Recording Secretary, R. C. Gabriel of Local Union 106 of that city.

* * *

Traveling members are requested to stay away from Norwalk, Ohio. Secretary Ballwig of Local Union 2126 reports that there is some work going on, including the building of a post office and a new disposal plant, but there is not sufficient to keep all the local men employed. Several carpenters have come from other localities only to be disappointed by being unable to secure em-

ployment. Therefore traveling carpenters are advised to stay away from Norwalk unless they desire to go there on a visit.

Carpenters' Union No. 36 Place Flag in Care of Union Labor Post 1917

At a special called meeting of Carpenters' Union No. 36, Oakland, Cal., held May 23, the American flag, that had been encased in the headquarters of the Local Union for the past 10 years, was officially placed in the care of Union Labor Post No. 1917.

Union Labor Post No. 1917 has long been in need of colors and the action of Carpenters' Union No. 36, has rendered untold value to the post.

The presentation of the flag to the post was held May 27, at the Veterans Memorial building. E. C. Risley, a war veteran and secretary of Carpenters' Union No. 36 made the presentation.

Wage-Cutters Beaten in San Diego City Election

Every candidate for office in the municipal election at San Diego, Cal., who carried the endorsement of Organized Labor was elected. The main issue was wage reductions. The Labor candidates declared themselves against wage cuts and in favor of better working conditions. The anti-labor candidates favored reductions.

An editorial in the San Diego Labor Leader declares that "the voters have spoken in no uncertain terms and have by their ballots put the stamp of approval upon labor's program for better wages and increased buying power as a solution of the economic problem confronting us."

Local Union 1867 Celebrates Silver Jubilee

Local Union 1867 of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, celebrated its Silver Jubilee, or 25th anniversary in the Labor Temple, June 3, 1932, with a social and concert which was attended by members of the Local Union, their families and friends.

Under the capable management of Brother C. L. Smith, past president, an excellent musical program was arranged of the best musical talent in Regina.

G. W. Bragg, basso, gold medalist of Saskatchewan musical festival, and winner of the Hoole Memorial Shield for best Class B singer in all Saskatchewan, fresh from his recent triumphs, sang several songs including "Jimmey Law Lend me Your Saw."

Fred Hill gave several topical songs and sketches; T. Clough and Bert Colbert entertained with duets, and several others with songs.

Brother H. Perry of the Bookbinders, past president of Regina Trades and Labor Council, conveyed a message of congratulation to the Local Union and pointed out that during the twenty-five years of the Trades and Labor Council one or more delegates from Local Union 1867 had attended every meeting of the council.

While Regina is in the center of the worst dried-out area in Saskatchewan and work is at a standstill, the anniversary celebration of Local Union 1867 proves it has many friends both in and outside of the movement.

The social and concert lasted till after midnight and refreshments were of a nature not available legally in the U. S. A.

Everyone went home well satisfied with entertainment, saying it was the finest ever held in Regina Labor Temple.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning Olin L. Ticer, known among carpenters in Oklahoma, Texas and Kansas. He worked for a considerable time for the Empire Oil Company in the construction department. Last heard from in Texas. He is 32 years old, hair dark and thin, about 5 feet 11 inches high and weighs about 165 pounds. Drives a Willys coupe. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please communicate with his father, C. C. Ticer, Flippin, Arkansas.

Collapse of Racer Causes Death of Brother Amos Burnett

Amos Burnett a member of Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, and for many years the Recording Secretary of that Union, met his death while working on a giant racer which collapsed during a terrific wind storm, at Salt Air Resort on the Great Salt Lake, May 21, 1932.

Brother Burnett joined the United Brotherhood in 1912 and during his period of membership of twenty years his interest in Local Union 184 and the organized labor movement never ceased. He served his Local Union as a delegate to the 22nd general convention held at Lakeland, Florida, in 1928, and will be remembered by many of the delegates to that convention.

DEATH ROLL

PETER BILLMAN—Local Union No. 500, Butler, Pa.

AMOS BURNETT—Local Union No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

CHARLES KOHLER—Local Union No. 25, Kingston, N. Y.

GEORGE V. LARSON—Local Union No. 184, Salt Lake City, Utah.

FRED RENHOLDS—Local Union No. 226, Portland, Oregon.

GUS W. STEVENS—Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

Noted Address of George W. Perkins, former President of Cigar Makers International Union

The following short but noteworthy address was delivered by Brother Perkins at the 27th convention of Cigar Makers International Union:

"It is true that I am old in years and experience. It is also true, at least I think so, that I am mentally as young and radical in my views on real progressive economics as the youngest man here or elsewhere in the trade union movement.

"Capitalism management in industry has fallen down and made a miserable failure of the job, and is responsible for the deplorable condition from and by which we are now suffering.

"A system that has created forty thousand millionaires in the last 15 years and a hungry, jobless, bread line of seven million unfortunate workers, is a blot on modern civilization.

"The methods and system that has led to such conditions must be changed.

"The profits on labor must be more equitably distributed.

"Labor constitutes over 85 or 90 per cent of our adult population and creates the greater bulk of the wealth of industry.

"The privileged few, the organized money oligarchy, are getting a lion's share, while labor gets the crumbs.

"There must be a change or we will go back to conditions that are intolerable and unbearable.

"We are living in an advanced age, and must adapt ourselves to changed conditions, and forget the past.

"We must organize the unorganized wage earners in trade unions, raise wages and reduce working time to a point where the great consuming class can consume that which they produce, or we will finally create a state of perpetual poverty stricken class of millions of unfortunate, hungry, jobless workers.

"When or before that time comes there will be an uprising that will lead to a change. Unless the plutocratic money oligarchy allows labor to organize, a desperate disorganized mob may do things not pleasant to contemplate.

"The younger and middle aged men of labor will be forced to wake up and I think will lead the new movement.

"We shall have the older members to advise while the middle aged man or woman with brains, intelligence, courage, integrity and force will necessarily lead.

"I don't know what the new system will be. I do believe it will not be Communism. I think the new system will finally be controlled by organized trade unionists.

"We have received what economic justice and liberty we now have through organization and trade union activity, and I believe we can best protect and perpetuate that justice and liberty by continuous trade union effort and organization.

"Our greatest problem and task is to organize the unorganized. My faith in the final success of the trade union movement is unlimited and stronger than ever.

"My whole life's work and activities have been devoted to making a richer and better life for my fellow workers.

"I believe the recognized, organized trade union movement to be the rightful and proper means that will utimately lead to this and I shall continue to be one of them."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Member at the Home Invites Correspondence

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother Robert Feuchter, a member of Local Union 246, entered the Home at Lakeland, Florida, last January. He keeps me informed of the many pleasing incidents that take place at the Home, and I give him the news of New York, particularly of the affairs of the Local Union in which he held membership for such a long period of years.

In his letters there is always praise for the General Officers and those in authority at the Home. He states that no better living could be had at the Waldorf Astoria. When one as difficult to please as he was writes in such an encouraging manner, I know our General President, Wm. L. Hutcheson, whose whole heart is in the Home, will be delighted with this comment.

A few of our members correspond with Brother Feuchter, and if any of his old friends of former Machine Hands Local 476, or of present Local 246, will drop him a line he surely will be pleased. Address: Brother Robert Feuchter, Carpenters Home, Lakeland, Florida.

August Darmstadt, Fin. Sec.
L. U. No. 246. New York, N. Y.

Objects to Submission of Amendments

Editor, "The Carpenter":

At a special called meeting held by this Local No. 1922 on June 8, 1932, I was instructed to write and complain in behalf of our Local against the seeming growing tendency on the part of some Locals to attempt to amend our Constitution. Our Local voted unanimously against the last proposal.

This amendment has for its purpose the election of the G. E. B. members by the membership in the district they represent, which in our opinion is not and will not work for the benefit of our entire membership at large. For instance, if a job is wrong or goes wrong in one city and the contractor has his offices in another city in a different G. E. B. member's district, does not follow that the G. E. B. member in the district where the trouble starts should know more about it, and be in a much better position to defend and look after the interests of our boys than the G. E. B. member in the city where the contractor's offices are located, no matter how capable or anxious he may be to help in the matter? I, personally, know this has occurred, not once but a number of times.

At recent general conventions, this same amendment was submitted and was defeated in convention. However, bearing in mind that our Brotherhood was represented by delegates from all over the U. S. A., I give them credit with knowing what was best at that time and that still holds at this time.

With conditions as they are, Local Unions' treasuries practically depleted, it is another item of expense to be holding special called meetings at this time that could just as well be delayed or ignored entirely. This organization has gotten along as well as any of them and much better than most of them have, so why attempt at this time to change some of the most important sections of our Constitution.

H. H. Pfohl, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1922. Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Federation of Labor Issues Warning

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We wish to call to the attention of Organized Labor and the Press that A. M. Rosencranz, former advertising manager for our weekly publication, the Federation News, who, because of the submission of his advertising contracts, was permitted a drawing account of $175.00 per week for the past few years, was discharged when it was discovered upon investigation that his contracts all

had cancellation clauses and that he was overdrawn for over $14,000.00.

Since Rosencranz's discharge, he has started a racket of soliciting advertising on a so-called "Friend of Labor" calendar on the strength of his having been employed on the Federation News. He goes to communities and to City Central bodies and tries to get them to sponsor this racketeer advertising proposition by listing the time and place of labor meetings.

Rosencranz was about to start on this racket in Rockford, Illinois, when the editor of the labor paper in that city telephoned to our headquarters in Chicago, with the result that the Chief of Police of Rockford detained him and took away his so-called credentials and made him leave town.

Therefore, we are conveying this information to the Labor Press, to be on guard for this man, Rosencranz, in the event that he tries his racket in other cities, and if he should appear in your city, may we request that you wire us collect, advising us of his whereabouts.

E. N. Nockels, Secretary.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 202

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 202 of Bozeman, Montana, was organized in March, 1928, with twenty-four charter members. However with the years' changes only fifteen remain, but they are really active members, attending every meeting unless prevented by sickness.

Bozeman, a College and Yellowstone Park Tourist Town, has a population of about 5,000 and is located on "top of the world in the Valley of Shining Mountains."

The Carpenters of Local Union No. 557 of Bozeman in recent years have had many obstacles to contend with, in addition to being handicapped by long winters, but they are standing loyally by their organization.

During the past year the slogan of the Ladies Auxiliary was "Cheerfulness," and that was made possible by work among the members. They pieced four heavy comforts during extra time on meeting nights and tacked them at some members' house, at which time a pot luck luncheon was served. One comfort was given to a worthy family and the others were sold on chances. The money realized from these was used to purchase plain wholesome food for needy families.

During the summer of 1931 a Saturday afternoon picnic was held for Local Union 557, sponsored by our Auxiliary, and in mid winter the Local Union put on a program and the Auxiliary furnished the refreshments. Enjoyable times were had on both occasions.

On the first meeting night of the month the Auxiliary serves a pot luck supper to their husbands and a social hour is spent in playing cards.

Ladies Auxiliary 202 is always pleased to hear from other Auxiliaries as to their activities.

Mrs. H. Gilchrist, Sec.

The Next Big "Industry"

Vast is the work still to be done in this country. Millions are the new jobs which the coming years will create. Look about and you will see them.

Floods in the Mississippi district—are they to go on, year after year, while a slow-moving federal plan takes shape? From the Tallahatchie River Valley come fresh stories of crumbling levees, futile sand bag battles against the rising muddy waters. A general exodus is taking place in sections of Mississippi.

Turn in another direction, and consider the continual big-city stories of slums which must be eradicated. Privately owned, limited profit corporations in New York City are cleaning out slums, building modern apartments to let at low rates.

Figures involved in just the two fields of waterway development and rehousing run into the billions. No shallow optimism or eagle screaming is necessary to point out these new jobs for the future. They are there.

The automobile saved American industry once. Radio saved it a second time. Industrialists now look to other fields. Will electric refrigeration, aviation, some new invention come to the rescue?

More likely is a planned era of changing the physical characteristics of our nation. Flood control, waterways development, rehousing, road building, these may be the next big advance in activity. It will be healthful activity because it will not lead to overproduction in its own kind. It will absorb surpluses and will scatter benefits instead of concentrating capital.

Foreign Labor News

GREAT BRITAIN: British Trade Union Statistics.—Statistics have recently been published by the competent authorities in Great Britain on the whole of the trade union movement. They give interesting information on the membership and the distribution of members over the various unions. The total number of workers organized in trade unions in Great Britain is 4,767,000, of whom 3,744,000 are in the Trades Union Congress., which is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions. Of the workers in trade unions outside the Trade Union Congress, nearly 400,000 are to be found in the National and Local Government service, who are now forbidden by Conservative legislation to link up with the Trade Union Congress, to which they were formerly affiliated. Another 300,000 are in unions catering for teachers and banking employees, who have not yet realized the necessity of combining workers in clerical and manual occupations.

These figures show that in Great Britain, where the evil of religious and other trade union divisions is unknown, practically the whole of the organized manual workers belong to the non-political or Amsterdam trade union movement; recent charges that the Trade Union Congress assumes powers of speaking in the name of the British workers to which it has no just title are thus conclusively proving to be baseless slanders.

The distribution of membership over the various branches of industry is an exact reflection of the economic structure of the country; the manufacturing industries represent 40 per cent of the total membership, 24 per cent of these being in the metal and textile groups. Railway service and other transport and general labor account for 27 per cent and mining and quarrying for 13 per cent. It is interesting to note the great increase in the number of organized women, which is now 83% larger than in the year 1913, although the number of trade union members in general has only increased 13% since that date.

* * *

AUSTRIA: Proposed Reduction of Hours.—The Austrian Minister of Social Administration has decided to carry out an inquiry into the reduction of hours of work as a remedy for unemployment. He has asked representatives of the parties concerned, including the national organizations of employers and workers, to co-operate in this inquiry.

* * *

CHINA: Employment Agencies.—Provisional regulations governing the activities of employment agencies were issued recently by the Chinese Ministry of industry. The regulations distinguish between public and private agencies. Public agencies include not only Government exchanges, but also those conducted by labor unions, trade associations and charitable organizations on a non-profit basis. Private enterprises are defined as agencies operated for gain.

No employment agencies may be established without being registered with the municipal or district authorities concerned, to whom any suspension of their activities must likewise be reported. Extension of the field of their work beyond the district specified is subject to permission by the authorities. The registration of a private employment agency may he refused or cancelled if it commits acts of fraud or coercion, or if its activities endanger public peace, order or morality. Both employers and workers may apply to the agencies, the latter, however, only on condition that they are over fourteen years of age and fit to perform manual or other work.

* * *

NEW ZEALAND: Employers Against Further Wage Cuts.—All forms of production are suffering under the present economic depression in New Zealand.

Reports are that the general opinion of New Zealand farmers is against a further reduction of wages or adjustments in the hours and conditions of

labor on farms; in fact, it is stated that primary and secondary producers in general consider that the 10 per cent reduction in ward rates effected in 1931 is sufficient, and that not only would it be unfair to expect the workers to accept further wage cuts, but that it would be very undesirable to induce further limitation of spending power in the country. Perhaps some adjustments might be made in certain industries.

* * *

HOLLAND: Inauguration of the Sports Grounds of the Dutch Union.—The Dutch National Union of Clerical and Commercial Employes now possesses its own Sports Grounds, which were inaugurated November of last year. There are several tennis courts, football and basketball fields and a boathouse.

One half of the financial funds for this purpose was provided by the Union, while the other half was raised by means of a loan through the members themselves.

* * *

INDIA: Employment of Children in Indian Factories.—The Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories for the Bombay Presidency for 1930 shows that in spite of an increase in the number of factories subject to the Factories Act from 1,751 in 1929 to 1,785 in 1930 (of which 1,550 were actually working) the number of children employed fell from 4,527 to 4,389, a decrease of 3 per cent. Three new mill schools were opened in Ahmedabad.

In the Central Provinces and Berar the Annual Administration Report shows that the total number of factories governed by the Factories Act rose from 893 in 1929 to 902 in 1930. Of these 695 were actually working and employed 1,344 children. The number of children in factory schools were 674 as compared with 516 in the previous year.

Britain's Unions Make Large Gains

According to a report by the British Trade Union Congress, organized labor in Great Britain, although it has been battling in the face of an industrial depression and widespread unemployment since 1921, has made a remarkable showing.

Declaring that the figures are based "on the lowest computation," the report says at least 115,000 new members have been added to the unions between August, 1929, and March, 1932.

Financial figures are even more striking. In spite of the enormous amount paid to members in various benefits, the unions' reserve funds are $22,500,000 greater than when Britain's unemployment period began 11 years ago.

Some idea of what the unions' outlay has been for benefits is shown by the fact that during 1930 they paid their members $22,500,000. The unions' total income during that year was $35,000,000. Which means that three-fifths of all the money the organizations received was handed back to the members in the form of sickness, death, strike, superannuation and unemployment (separate from the government job insurance payments) benefits.

The total membership of all unions is a little less than 4,000,000. Latest unemployment figures place all of Britain's jobless at 2,567,332.

Minor Changes Contemplated in Ontario Apprenticeship Act

As a result of agitation on the part of a minor section of the smaller employers in the building and construction industry against the Ontario Apprenticeship Act, which as yet is confined in its operation to the building trades, conferences have been held between the Hon. Dr. J. D. Monteith, Minister of Public Works and Labor and Mr. J. M. Pigott, Hamilton contractor and chairman of the provincial apprenticeship committee, representing the Canadian Building and Construction Industries Association, following which Mr. Pigott announced there would be no drastic changes made to the Act. Amendments contemplated, he declared, would not affect the operation of the Act as they merely constitute alterations in phraseology of certain sections with a view to eliminating possibility of misinterpretation.

Apprenticeship classes as provided by the act are in operation in Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, London and Windsor, being held in the technical schools during the period January 4th to February 27th.

The apprentices receive intensive instructions in trade practice and are taught mathematics and science with

relation to their work as well as blueprint reading and business English.

Transportation is provided boys attending from out-of-town, and while attending the classes, apprentices are allowed living expenses of $10 per week. These items are provided from the assessment fund contributed by employers and are dispensed by the department of labor, which acts as trustee of the fund.

Court Declares Quebec Compensation Act Invalid

The Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act has been declared unconstitutional by Mr. Justice de Lormier of the Supreme Court of Quebec.

He holds that the Quebec legislature, in appointing a commission to administer the act, "usurped the functions of judges of the Supreme Court." The decision will be appealed.

In the meantime, the Quebec government is not worrying and the act continues to be administered for the benefit of injured workmen and their dependents.

The Quebec act is fashioned after the Ontario act and similar legislation is in effect in all the provinces of the Dominion. The Ontario act was passed in 1914 and has never been successfully attacked in the courts.

Professor Opposes Wage Cuts

"A further general cut in wages would seem inadvisable," Prof. R. W. Stone, of the School of Commerce and Administration of the University of Chicago, says in an article on "Wage Policies in Depression," in a recent issue of the Journal of Business of the university.

"From the standpoint of a business threatened with insolvency the issue of reducing wages is of course not debatable," Professor Stone writes. "However insignificant the relief that may be obtained by wage reductions, few firms so situated will fail to cut wages.

"The evidence shows a number of cases in which increased employment has more than compensated for the reduction in wage rates. Since wages are nearly 50 per cent of the operating expenses of railroads, reduced wage rates in that industry should effect substantial relief, and increase employment. In the building trades, however, where labor costs are equally important, wage reductions would probably have little influence on building activity. In this field, as in many others, the most important factor restricting activity is the credit situation.

"The way to restore normal employment is to increase investment. An expanding of volume of investment would put both human and property resources at work, and thereby provide the purchasing power necessary to absorb the increased volume of consumer goods that in time would result from the new investment.

"There is no reason for thinking that public works programs that may develop will serve to do more than help to sustain the present level of business activity. The problem then is how to restore prospective profit margins sufficiently to stimulate a considerable amount of new private investment."

"Encouraging" Home Ownership

In all the talk about a campaign to encourage American workers to own their homes, next to nothing is said about one fact which overshadows and outweights all others.

Home owning on a wide scale is the result of good wages and steady work. Given these things, people build and own their homes in obedience to an instinct that has come down from the days of the cave men; and if these factors are not present, no artificial "pep" will take their place.

Quite probably, the proposed plan of Federal home discount banks will lower the cost of home financing, though there is grave reason to fear that the real estate interests will take up any slack created in this manner.

One of the organizations supporting the plan complains that real estate prices are low because of lack of credit; plainly implying that such prices will boom if the credit is supplied. Jacking up the price of a lot is a poor way to help a poor man build a house.

When workers have steady employment at reasonable wages, no one will need to preach at them to own their homes. They will attend to that for themselves.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Government Control of Business

Governor Gifford Pinchot in a recent radio talk under the auspices of the National Student Federation, declared "If this Nation is ever to regain its equilibrium, the Government must really exercise the powers it has or can acquire for the control and regulation of great business affairs."

"Business, on the tremendous scale which characterizes its activities today," he said, "has taken into its own hands not only the reins of business, but the reins of government as well. If big business is to continue to manage the Nation's affairs the chain of events which brought on the present crash will only be repeated.

"This depression is a downright proof that certain great magnates cannot handle their own affairs and those of the Nation in the general interest, without some sort of supervision which will look to the good of industry as a whole and the Nation as a whole. It is a proof repeated in every bank failure, every bread line, every industrial receivership, and every wage cut. It is a proof which grows stronger every day that the depression stays with us, and every day that business flounders more hopelessly in the juice of its own stewing.

"So long as concentrated wealth continues to dictate in our national affairs, just so long will the Nation suffer from the one-sidedness of the plutocratic point of view. So long as these interests can hoodwink the Government into hoodwinking the people about the sacredness of their antisocial practices, just so long will a twentieth century Nation be handicapped by a nineteenth century practice of Government."

"When I demand that Government, as the agent of the people and not as the servant of concentrated wealth, shall take active measures to guide the economic affairs of this Nation, I do so with full confidence that it would be good for business and at the same time would further those interests of the common people which this Nation was founded to foster and protect.

"I am aware that there are those who couple the governmental policy of leaving concentrated wealth to its own devices with the so-called spiritual value of economic freedom from Government restraint. To guide or control private industry in public interest, they say, would be to destroy individual initiative and responsibility.

"I know of no more wrong-headed propaganda than this. Do the millions of men who are out of work and looking desperately for jobs and food enjoy the individual initiative granted them by enforced unemployment? Do they find spiritual solace in the responsibility of facing and feeding their hungry families?

"The sort of initiative kept sacred by the hands-off policy is a special sort of initiative reserved for the use of the magnates. To the magnates it means the right of the magnates to do as the magnates please with their tremendous power, no matter how high prices are charged to consumers, no matter how low wages are paid to workers, no matter how much of the general income is concentrated in the hands of the men at the top.

"That nation is not free in which the concentration of wealth increases while millions of men go hungry. That nation is not free which allows special interests at their own sweet will to force economic distress upon men, women, and children.

"Above all we must remember that men cannot live by bread alone—that material things are not the stuff of which this Nation was built and for which three generations of its men have fought and died. Its Government was dedicated once and it should be dedicated now—not to the protection of certain special interests and to fostering the prosperity of a chosen few—but to the right of every citizen to live and work, to think and act, as a free man in a free land, with none to make him afraid."

The men whom I have seen succeed best in life have always been cheerful and hopeful men, who went about their business with a smile on their faces, and took the changes and chances of this life like men facing rough and smooth as it came, and so found the truth of the old proverb: "Good times and bad times and all times pass over."

—C. Kingsley.

Demand the Union Label

Three Roads To Destiny

(By Dr. Glenn Frank, President, University of Wisconsin)

"It is a little foolhardy, in a time as fantastic as this, to venture a definite prophecy.

"I am so at war with the dogmatic spirit that I rarely fall victim to the prophet's passion for prediction.

"But today, with my eyes open, I venture the prophecy that economic America will inevitably take one of three roads to her destiny.

"On the first road, the business statesman will be her guide.

"On the second road, the politician will be her guide.

"On the third road, the social revolutionist will be her guide.

"Let me define these three roads.

"In season and out of season, since the 1929 depression struck us, I have been insisting that, whatever other factors may be present, the one factor that cannot be dodged, is that a machine economy, with its high potential productive capacity, must spread buying very widely among the masses if it is to prevent a permanent stalling of the economic machine. If business and industrial leadership will but settle down to the job of spreading buying power among the masses as the one thing that can save the machinery economy from collapse, America will take the first road to a fair destiny.

"If business and industrial leadership fail to effect this spread of buying power through a fresh and far-sighted administration of wages, hours and prices, then we may expect political leadership to undertake this spreading of buying power, the breaking up of undue concentration of inactive wealth, by the instrument of taxation and expenditure of unheard-of millions upon public works. Taxes will rise to heights we have not even dreamed of.

And finally, if neither economic leadership nor political leadership succeed in spreading buying power, the economic machine will stay stalled, the masses will grow restless, and even revolution will leer at the window.

"I hope America takes the first road. It is a far better road than the second. If America does not take the first road, I should urge that she take the second. If she takes neither the first nor the second, we shall have no choice. The third will be taken."

Report Bares Evil of Blind Building

Fact-finding as a means of preventing guess-work or blind building or the cessation of needed construction in a community is proposed by the group of national leaders of major branches of the building industry, organized a year ago to foster better organization of the industry.

This is the first report by the Committee on Business Reports, Statistical and Trade Information of the National Conference on Construction, which is sponsored by Secretary of Commerce Lamont and Chairman Julius H. Barnes of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The report, accompanied by a manual of instructions as to methods of conducting an occupancy-vacancy survey, is offered in the hope that it will be of use to local groups interested in securing normal building developments for their communities.

It is anticipated that a "model" survey, sponsored by the National Conference on Construction, will be made at an early date in one of the large cities, to demonstrate the practical working of the proposed program. The initial report therefore, is not final.

The instruction manual for making occupancy surveys was prepared by the Division of Building and Housing of the Department of Commerce. It contains chapters on planning, directing and organizing a survey, on determining what information is to be gathered, on the actual process of gathering the data in the field and on methods of compilation and tabulation of the data.

The committee recommends not only that local occupancy-vacancy surveys be taken at stated intervals, annually if possible, on a quite comprehensive basis, but also that the findings of such surveys be interpreted in the light of pertinent supplementary data, such as building contract and building permit statistics and other indications of current construction activity, statistics of building material prices and building-trade wages, population studies, records of real estate transfers, foreclosures and mortgages, income data, market values of buildings and lots, general business activity, speculative real estate activity.

Copies of the report may be obtained by interested groups by writing to the National Conference on Construction, 1615 H Street, Washington, D. C.

$1,500,000,000 Public Works Loan Urged by Contractors

The governing board of the Associated General Contractors of America recommends a $1,500,000,000 Federal bond issue, the proceeds of which would be lent at cost to States, cities and other civic agencies for the construction of public improvements.

A "productive reconstruction work corporation," to be created by legislation would administer the bond issue proceeds.

The governing board reached the conclusion that many States and lesser civic agencies are willing but unable to finance work-creating improvements, and that they will do so provided they can raise loans at low interest rates. It is believed the credit of the Federal Government is impregnable enough to enable it to float the loan at a low interest rate.

Skyscrapers for Use, Not for Advertising

The skyscraper—America's distinct contribution to modern architecture—is no longer regarded as a monstrosity built only for advertising purposes. The Woolworth Building in New York, which for many years remained the tallest building in the country, received considerable advertising benefit from its height and collected many half dollars from persons who journeyed to the top of its fifty-eight stories to obtain a view of the surrounding country.

Today, however, when one skyscraper higher than another is being built in the important cities of the country the advertising value is given little consideration. The height of the building is regulated by the return on the investment. Builders have become so expert and their formulas so exact that they can tell not only if a building will pay, but almost exactly how much it will pay, and what height building will pay best on a given site.

Assuming that the land is worth $200 a square foot, which is frequently the case in American urban centers, investigation proves that a building sixty-three stories high reaches the point of maximum economic returns. From a detailed investigation of a thirty-story building costing $22,193,000, including land, the net return was found to be 4.22 per cent. In other words, the higher land value makes such a low building unprofitable. The return on a sixty-three story building, on the same site, was found to be 10.25 per cent. Where the land value is $400 a square foot, a building seventy-five stories high was found to be most economical. These conclusions are based on the supposition that the construction of the building is to be restricted by the zoning laws applying in New York city.—Nation's Business.

Tools of Progress

One of the most important contributions the American Federation of Labor has made to the nation is the development of labor institutions along principles of adequate compensation for wage-earners so that they will be able to order their own lives instead of applying to government agencies and funds for provisions for emergencies. Trade unions have been working toward standards of independence and self-competence which we believe are the proper standards for human development.

Steering our course by principles of voluntarism, we have steadily resisted efforts to impose compulsion upon workers whether in the form of investigation, arbitration, or governmental regimentation. By our insistence upon voluntarism, we have helped to prevent the crystallization of class barriers and have kept unrestricted our opportunities for progress. At the same time we have been struggling to give wage-earners the agency and methods for making use of these opportunities. Our policy has been to avoid the extension of government regulation and control to private industry. We have always welcomed the fact-finding, service functions of government—these are help without hindrance.

Our fifty years of service have helped to give this country upstanding workers with the highest wage levels in the world and the highest standards of living. We have ahead of us the problem of extending these gains to backward areas while steadily advancing the standards for those in the front ranks of progress.—Executive Council, A. F. of L.

All nations smile in the same language.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLVIII

It is a demonstrable fact, that a perpendicular sheet of water one inch thick, does not have any greater outward pressure per square inch, than if it were two, or even ten feet thick. This, at first, seems unreasonable, but it is nevertheless true. It does not take any more force to hold the thin sheet of water in place than it does to hold a much thicker sheet of water in place; that is, provided the water is perfectly still, but whenever the water is disturbed in any way, the pressure fluctuates, and the thicker the sheet of water, the greater will be the pressure fluctuation. The outward pressure, though, is always greatest at the bottom, and gradually decreases all the way to the top. What is true of water is more or less true with unset concrete; and therefore, if concrete could be placed into the forms without disturbance, the forms for a 2-foot wall would not have to be braced or wired any more than the forms for a 4-inch wall. The difference lies in this: You can pour a wheelbarrow load of concrete into the forms for a 2-foot wall at once, as easily as you can pour a shovelful of concrete into the forms for a 4-inch wall. The disturbance caused by the falling of a load of concrete, will produce a much greater outward pressure, than will the falling of a shovelful of concrete, just as striking a wedge with a sledge hammer will split open a log wider than striking it with a claw hammer. Moreover, a sledge hammer with a 5-foot sweep will drive the wedge farther than it would if the sweep were only 5 inches. Applying this reasoning to pouring concrete, we will find that green concrete falling 8 or 10 feet, will produce a greater outward pressure than if it would fall only 8 or 10 inches. Thus we can clearly see that the pressure is increased more at the bottom, where it is already the greatest, by pouring the concrete into the forms, than it is at any other part of the forms; and this increase of pressure, gradually decreases all the way to the top of the form. This being true, it must follow that it will require a greater amount of bracing or wiring at the bottom than it will at the top, in order to resist the outward pressure of the con-

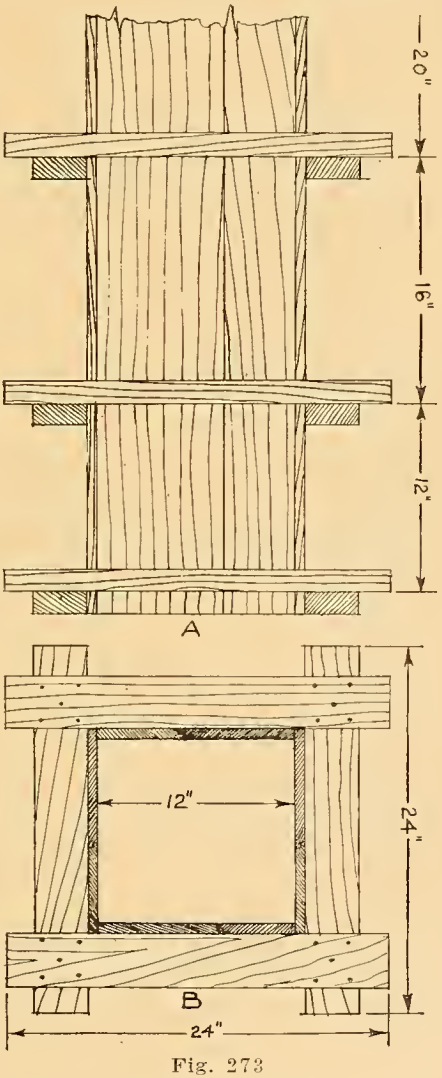


Fig. 273

crete. For instance, we are showing the bottom part of a form for a column by Fig. 273, A, and it will be noticed that the bands around the column are

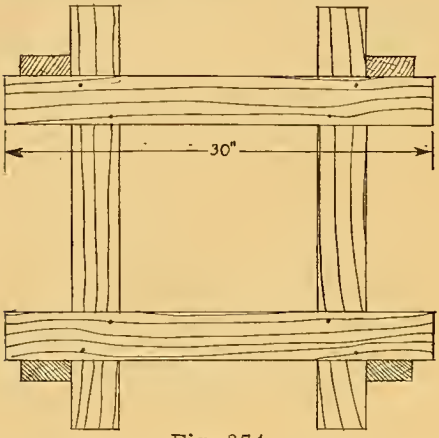


Fig. 274

spaced, respectively, 12 inches, 16 inches and 20 inches; that is, each space is increased 4 inches, but the increasing of the spaces should stop when they reach

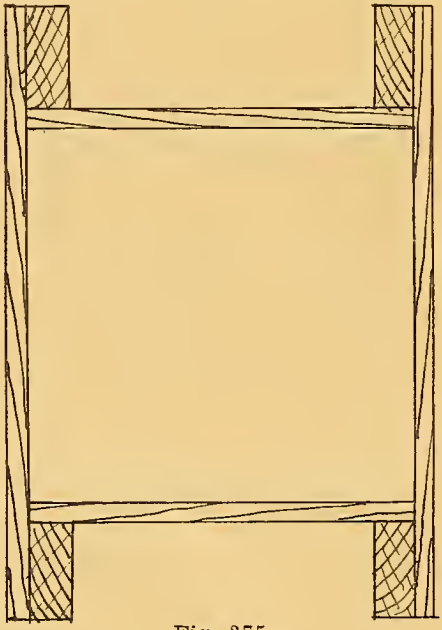


Fig. 275

24 inches. This spacing is calculated from a practical standpoint, and can he modified in such a manner that it will be suitable for whatever the case might require. The first space can be made even less than 12 inches, or the increase in the spacing can be reduced to 1, 2 or 3 inches; or it can be increased to above 4 inches. What the form builder should strive for is to have his forms uniformly substantial, rather than have the bands or braces uniformly spaced. The latter leaves the forms too weak at the bottom, and overly braced or tie at the top.

At B. Fig. 273, we are showing a plan of the column form shown in elevation at A. This method of building forms for

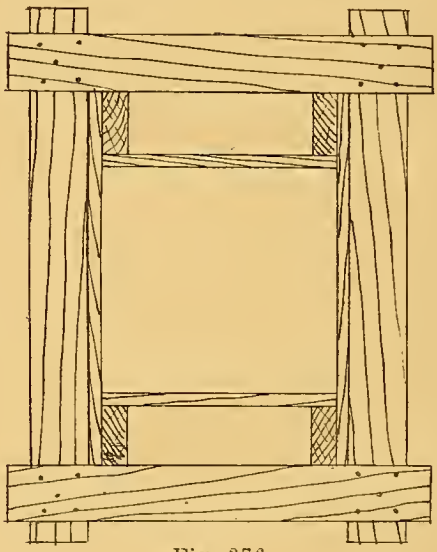


Fig. 276

columns, is substantial, although it is somewhat difficult to dismantle. The 2 x 4s used for the bands, should be cut to a length that will hold the salvage value at a maximum. We are showing the pieces cut to a length of 24 inches; but there are other lengths that will salvage well. In fact, circumstances under which the pieces are to be reused will have to be taken into consideration. For example, if there is a need for a great many pieces of 4 x 4s, 26 inches long, then the pieces should be either cut to the exact length or a little longer, so that when they are to be salvaged, they will not be found too short. The nailing at the angles, indicated by the heavy dots, should be substantially done, hut the nails should not be clinched; for then they can be driven back and pulled with a wrecking bar without impairing the strength of the material. The form builder should cultivate a habit for hold-

ing the salvage value of the material at a maximum.

Fig. 274 shows another method of holding the bands of column forms together. Here the nailing at the angles is light, but at each corner there is a 2 x 4 nailed into the angle of the lugs, which keeps the joint from spreading. The pieces, in this case, are cut long enough so the lugs will receive the 2 x 4 in the angle and provide nailing for it.

A method of building column forms

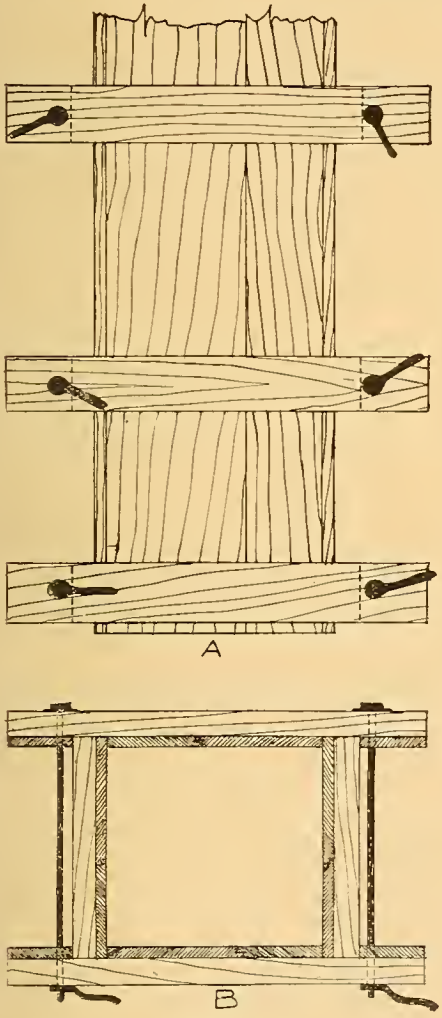


Fig. 277

with the boards running horizontally, is shown by Fig. 275, which is a floor plan of the form. Fig. 276 shows how this form can be reinforced with bands. These bands should be spaced to meet the requirements of the case in hand. If the forms must resist a great deal of pressure, the spacing should be close, if

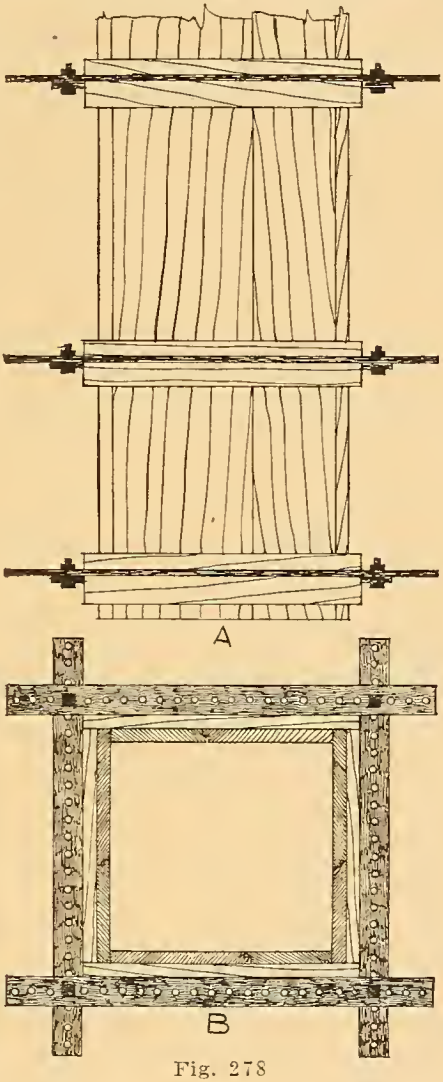


Fig. 278

not, they can be placed farther apart. For instance, a long column form, quickly filled, must resist more pressure than a short one. Again, a form that is filled slowly does not have to resist as much pressure as one that is filled quickly, for the concrete sets almost as fast as the pouring is done. These things can not be governed by fixed rules, but they must be determined by the form builder's judgment.

Fig. 277 shows a substantial collapsible form for columns. At A is shown the elevation, and at B, the plan. Each form is made of four sections, which are held together with bolts as shown. The nuts for the bolts, as can be seen, have handles, making it possible to tighten them up without the aid of a wrench.

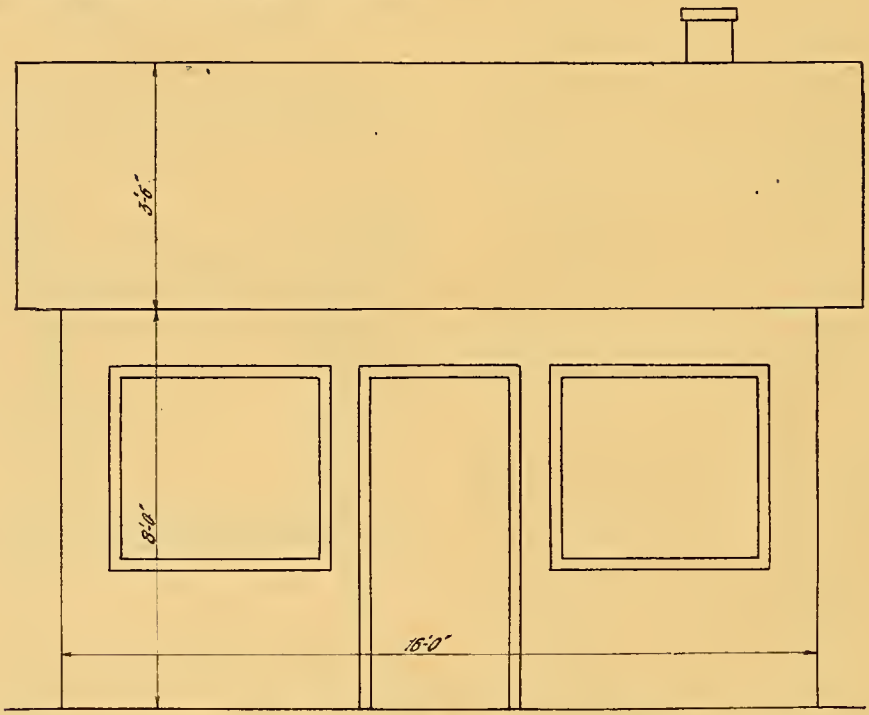
Another collapsible form is shown by Fig. 278, A and B. This form is also made in four sections. The sections are held together with 1 x 4 cleats, as shown, and the cleats are spaced in such a manner that they will receive the adjustable iron bands. Each band consists of four iron bars, which are perforated as shown by the plan. The holes are spaced 1 inch from center to center, making it possible to use the iron bars for many different sizes of column forms. This is a very substantial way of holding column forms together, but like all collapsible forms, it is rather expensive, unless used over and over on other forms.

THE DRAUGHTSMAN'S SCALE

(By L. Perth)

The brief legend appearing on the architects drawings and denoting the "scale" has been a stumbling block for carpenters and building mechanics and many draughtsmen as well. The real meaning of the "scale" if properly understood by those who are using it would result in a far better and easier way to read and interpret drawings and consequently in more efficient work.

Pick up an architect's drawing and in the lower right hand corner a notation reads: Scale—¼ inch equals 1 foot. Similar notations denoting various other scales may appear on the same sheet: ½ inch equals 1 foot—1 inch equals 1 foot, etc.



ASSUMED FULL SIZE FIG. 1

What is a scale and what does it mean: ¼ inch equals 1 foot? One quarter of a pound does not equal one pound, neither does a fraction of a dollar equal one dollar.

In making a drawing it is the intention of the draughtsman to represent the object on paper so as to enable the builder to carry out the work according to the ideas of the one who has designed the structure.

It is evident that no full size structure nor even a part thereof can be represented on the drawing board. Therefore the views must be reduced to a con-

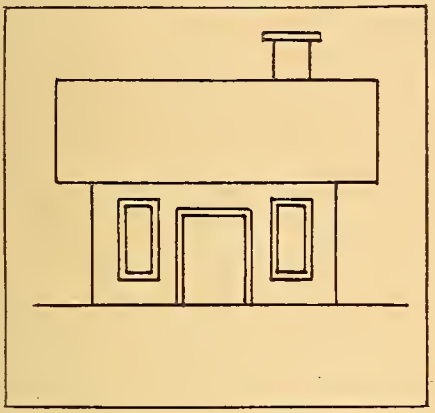


FIG. 2

venient size to accommodate both the existing drafting room equipment and also the convenience of handling.

However to merely make a drawing of a convenient size does not mean to make a working drawing, for such a drawing while it may represent the general arrangement of the object to be made, may lack the very important feature of proportions which is so essential in working drawings. This may be clearly seen by comparing the views in Fig. 1, 2 and 3.

If we should assume that the front view of a house in Fig. 1 is the "full size" of the building, then the views in Fig. 2 and 3 are the reduced representations of this view. By comparing Fig. 1 and Fig. 3 it may be noted that while the space occupied by the figure in 3 is considerably smaller than the full size of the house, nevertheless the similarity of these two figures is as close as it may be obtained. By the similarity of two or more figures is meant that while their representation of a flat surface may differ in size, the ratio of their component parts remains the same, that is if the length of the actual building is twice its height the same proportion is maintained in the drawing and if the width and height of the windows bear a certain ratio to each other and to the various parts of the structure, the same proportion should be carried out on the drawing.

While this similarity was perfectly obtained on the drawing in Fig. 3 the same supposed representation in Fig. 2 does not resemble the view in Fig. 1 as far as proportions are concerned. The reason is that Fig. 3 was made "to scale" while Fig. 2 was guessed at.

How then are drawings made "to scale" and what does the scale signify?

We have explained that a drawing must be made smaller than the actual object it represents. It must be made many times smaller and all its parts must bear the same proportions as are maintained in the original. To accomplish this a "scale" is employed.

A scale is a conventional measure accepted as a "unit" for the particular job at hand. This unit does not have to correspond to any customary measure in use, in fact it may be anything—but it should be borne in mind that whatever was accepted as a unit must be used throughout the complete work.

As an illustration we will take the view in Fig. 1 which we have assumed

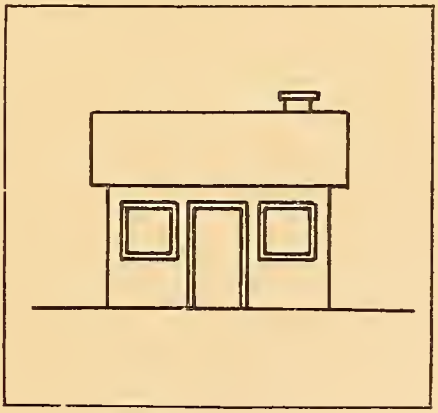
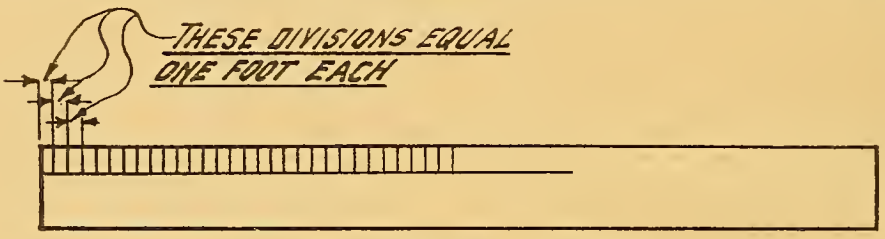


FIG. 3

represents the full size of the structure. Its principal dimensions are 16 feet long and 11 feet 6 inches high. It is evident that no drawing could be made to accommodate these dimensions. We must

therefore reduce the size if we want to make a drawing. Since the cardinal point is to maintain the proportions we must bear in mind that in laying out our dimensions we must adhere to the same units whenever dimensions are to be established.

We will take a strip of cardboard about half an inch wide and 5 inches long and on one edge of this strip we will lay off a number of equal spaces, assuming that each one of these divisions "equals one foot" as far as this drawing is concerned. Fig. 4. This is our "Scale" which we have accepted for this particular job.



SCALE FIG. 4

Now we will proceed to lay off our dimensions. Since the building is 16 feet long we will lay off 16 equal spaces on our scale for the length of the building. The height from the ground to the eaves is 8 feet. Therefore, we lay off with our scale 8 units representing 8 feet. The same procedure is employed throughout the work. Whenever a dimension smaller than a foot is wanted same may be approximated by using the established unit. Fig. 5. This explains the principle of the scale.

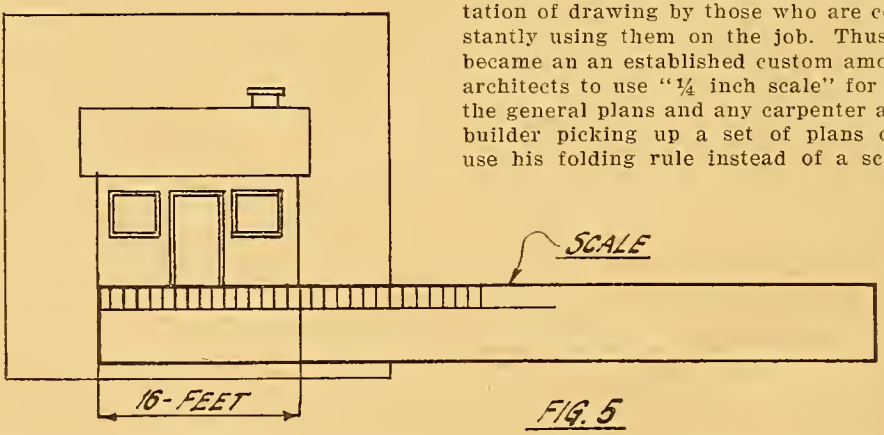


FIG. 5

While it is true that any distance may be used for establishing a scale, it was found more convenient to use the standard linear measures of inches and fractions thereof for this purpose. Thus instead of taking any dimension and saying "this equals one foot" the common practice is to take ¼ inch, ½ inch, or 1 inch and say: "¼ inch equals 1 foot" or 1 inch equals 1 foot" and so on as the case may be.

This practice has not only established uniform scales for use by the building industry and manufacturers but has to a large extent facilitated the interpretation of drawing by those who are constantly using them on the job. Thus it became an an established custom among architects to use "¼ inch scale" for all the general plans and any carpenter and builder picking up a set of plans can use his folding rule instead of a scale to establish dimensions that may not be clear or to verify figures which he may doubt.

How this is done is shown in Fig. 6. Let us suppose that dimension "A" was not indicated on the drawing. In order to establish this distance by means of

the ordinary folding rule proceed as follows: Lay your rule so as to make the

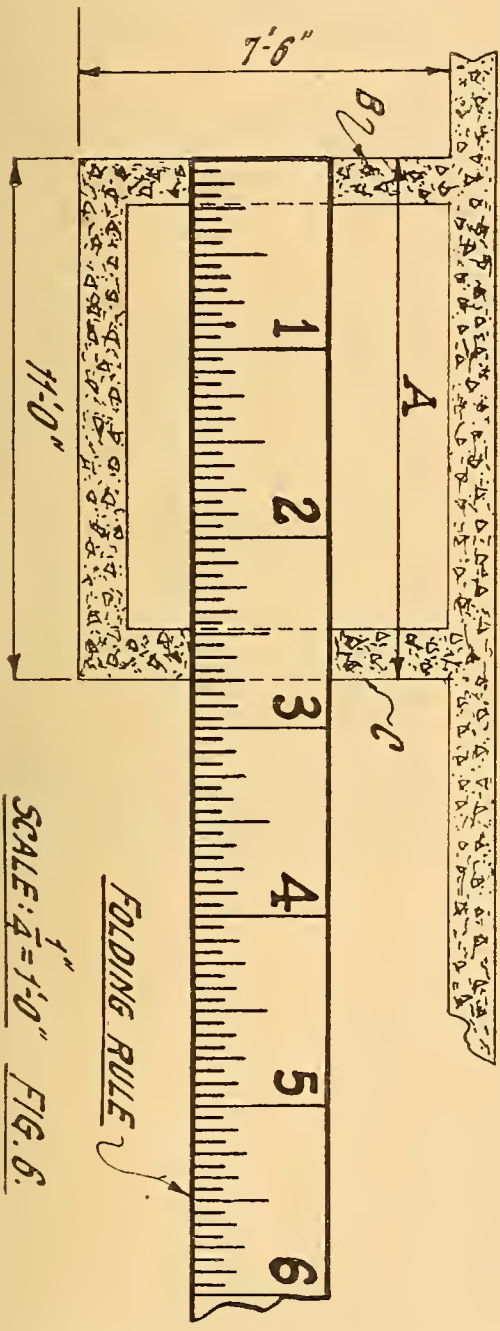


FIG. 6.

end coincide with line "B." Now read the dimension on your rule where it coincides with line "C." This reads 2 and ¾ inches. The legend below says: Scale: "¼ inch equals 1 foot" which means that each "¼ inch on your rule is meant to be 1 foot."

Therefore distance "A" contains as many feet as there are "quarters of an inch" in 2¾ inches. 2¾ inches contain 11 quarter inches, therefore distance A equals 11 feet.

This is one of the several discussions on the subject which will appear in this Journal. Digest it well, establish in your mind a definite idea what a scale means and this will greatly facilitate your ability to read drawings and to better understand the more advanced material which is to appear in these columns in the months to come.

A DOORWAY STUDY

(By David Webster)

The more recent remodelling or modernizing of old homes which date back to the eighteenth century indicates an instinct for architectural unity almost unknown a generation ago. Until recently many village residents considered the repose and dignity of these old homes advertised to all observers the fact that their owners were hopelessly behind the times, which error naturally resulted in the desire to modernize them. Often this desire exhausted itself in a water system, and in bathroom, heating and lighting equipments. In Georgian houses these improvements could be made without conspicuous incongruity if simplicity were maintained in the fixtures: if modernizing had stopped there and the outside of the house had been left as the builders intended, all would still have been well, for "mony gae by that ne'er step inside." What can be said in praise of the type of modernizing illustrated by the nondescript brackets which support the hood, and the varnished door with its square light of glass and its filligree hardware shown in Fig. 1? In truth we can say nothing in praise of it, though in its defense we will say that the work was so

well done that it has stood a half century since the wave of Eastlake filli-



Fig. 1

greed and rosetted atrocities were the latest word in design, the expiring gasp of the worst of Victorianism.

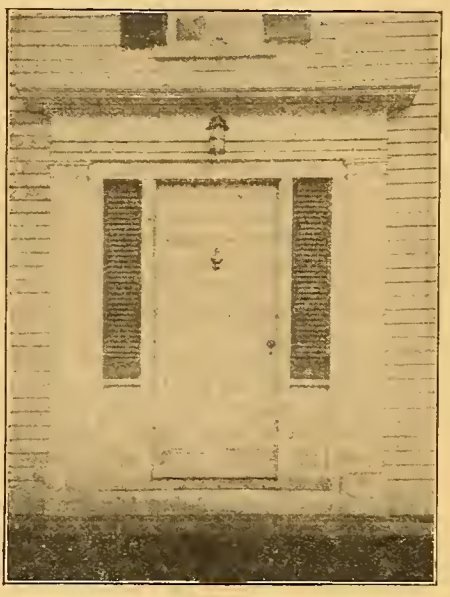


Fig. 2

The house disfigured by this doorway was built in 1740; the door, hood and brackets were the result of the attempt to replace a worn out doorway like that in Fig. 2, which is the original doorway of a house built in 1796. This house was a reproduction of the older one but has recently been restored to as nearly as possible its original appearance; the older house had for many years been allowed to follow the usual down hill course of all neglected buildings, but has recently been repaired and made liveable.

Fig. 3 was taken from a larger and more pretentious house of the same

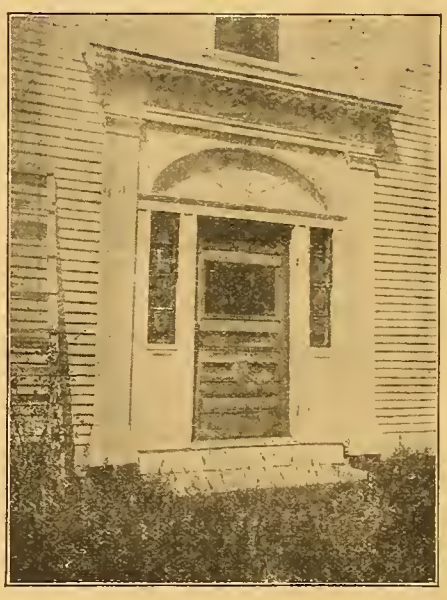


Fig. 3

type; the present owner is very proud of the sunburst transom panel, the fluted pilasters, the cornice with the wide soffit and cousols which suggest that its origin was during the eighteen hundred and teens. The varnished door is to be replaced in the near future with one suitably adapted to the architecture of the rest of the house; probably a crucifixion door similar to that in Fig. 2 which was hung when the house was built. The house was still further disfigured by removing the sash with small lights and replacing them with single light sash painted black, which gives the observer the impression of a fine old house studded with large, rectangular black holes. Without the delicate white lines separating the small lights, the

house lacks much of the interest that one is entitled to expect of it.

Since the days when similar attempts at modernizing were common occurrences, the abundance of magazine illustrations and articles describing the remodelling of similar buildings has so improved the popular taste that ignorance can no longer be offered as an excuse for destroying the simplicity of fine old village homes. The result of this better taste in the remodelling of old buildings to make them as nearly as possible as they were originally, lies in being careful that unity is preserved by making all details of the type used during that period, instead of replacing the simple designs that were usually worked out by hand with details that have been made possible only by machine processes.

BREADBOARDS

(By H. H. Siegele)

A number of years ago, when I strawbossed on a job, I put a man to do a certain kind of work. After I had explained exactly what was specified, I

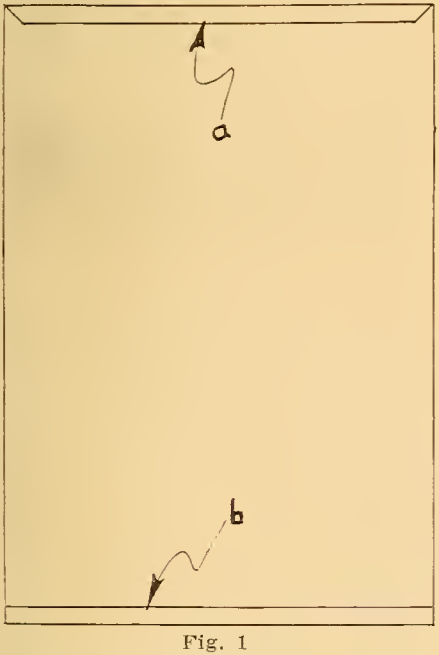


Fig. 1

left the man alone. Presently he came to me with the remark, "I can't do that; I never did any of that kind of work." The man was ready to quit, and even suggested that he couldn't earn what he was getting . . "Go on and do the work," I answered. "You can do it! I've never seen any of this kind of work before myself, and I'm doing it." And knowing that the man was capable of doing the

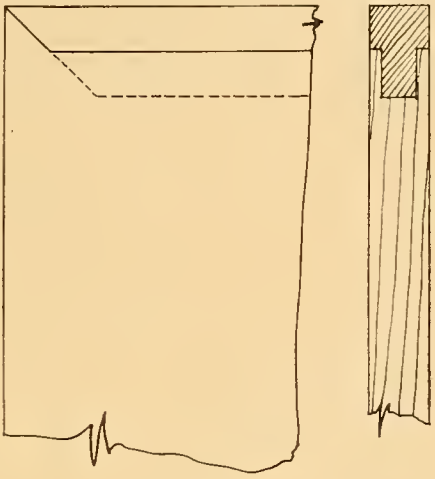


Fig. 2

work, if he would just have confidence in himself, I said, "Go back! Keep your mouth shut, and do the work." And he did The architect, in this case, had designed a some-thing-new, which, perhaps had never been used before, and probably has never been used since; and, no doubt, will never be used again. It was somewhat difficult to put into place; but why should a man refuse to do difficult things, just because he has never done them before? Difficult tasks need only to be mastered, and they soon become the most pleasing of all tasks.

If any of my readers should ever be asked to make a breadboard, I hope none of them will say, "I can't do it; I never made one before." Anyone can make a breadboard, or a sliding board for a desk, if he can do finishing. I am showing, by Fig. 1, a breadboard with two kinds of end-finshings. At a, the end-finish is mitered at the corners, while at b, it runs straight through from edge to edge. Fig. 2 shows a detail of one corner. To the left is shown a face view; on it the dotted lines represent the depth of the groove, and to the right is given an edge view, showing the tongue and groove joined together. Fig. 3 shows two more methods of reinforcing breadboards. The dashed line which leads to

the center drawing, shows the depth of the reinforcing; while the two dotted lines which lead to the drawing at the right, represent the round reinforcing, or dowel. These dowels can be placed at various intervals throughout the length

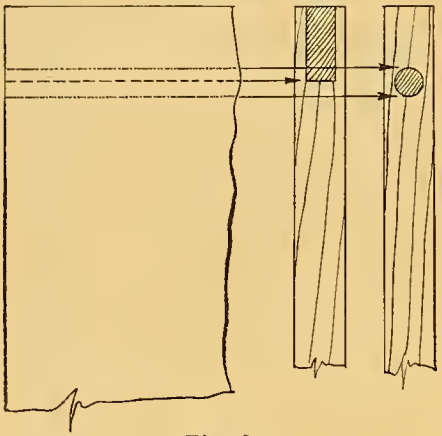


Fig. 3

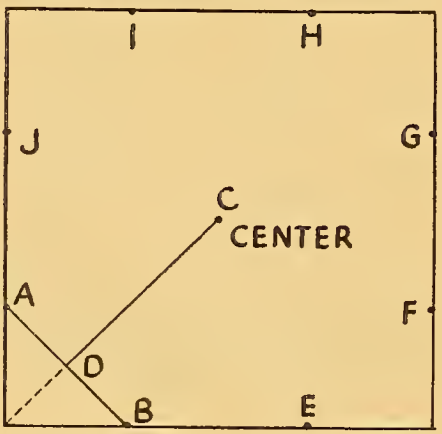
of the board, thus strengthening the board and preventing it from warping. These reinforcings should fit snuggly and be well glued into place.

If you get a chance to make a breadboard, make it, whether you've ever made one before or not.

Answers and Explantions to Questions and problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

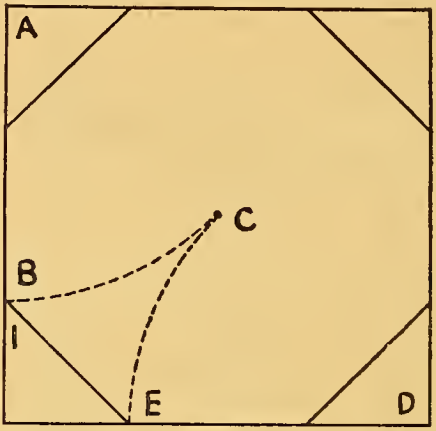
In the May issue of our journal Wilbur S. Baker states that W. I's Octagon problem is misleading, and states further that his method has the fewest possible straight lines.



The following two methods will prove conclusively that he is mistaken and should give him an eye-opener.

There are six lines in this drawing and if the letters are connected there shall be nine (9) straight lines, while Wilbur's has eleven (11).

C D is half the width, and A B is squared to C D. Wilbur's is neither as simple nor as explanatory as these.



Second method is eight (8) straight lines and two (2) curves which equal ten (10), or 8 not using the curves.

Here C is the center and A C is curved to B; D C is curved to E, and the compass set to B E is stepped around eight times.

W. I.

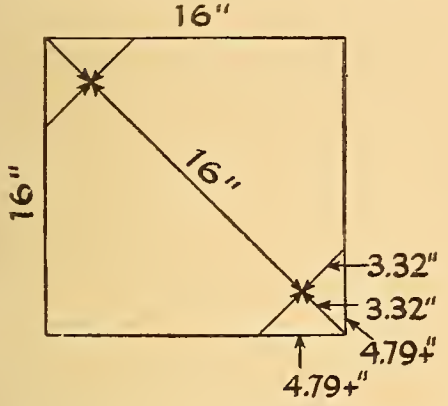
* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A typographical error in my solution of the hog-house rafter problem in the March issue, is quite apparent yet it seems not to have been recognized as such by one brother who has kindly sought to help me to understand the school's way of solving his problem. And another thinks the "runs" and "rises" as I have given them, is the rafter lengths! One brother says I have not answered the question I asked because I did not state the lengths, but dismissed the subject when the "runs" and "rises" were ascertained and expressed in decimal fractions. He says "I have found very few carpenters who can work square root and that is the only method I know of, unless you have a book giving extension tables."

At the time this hog-house rafter problem was introduced, it was explained that the purpose was to test the school trained mind to grasp a simpler, but original proposition and there was no thought of instructing the average carpenter.

And now we have to consider the problem of finding these lengths in inches, from measurements given in decimal fractions. Here again the school



training leads to complications, confusion and error. Since the run, for instance is 12.8 ft.—a decimal fraction, and the steel square shows a length of 13.42" per ft. run on rafter length, another decimal fraction, why change from decimal fractions to inches? What has square root to do with this? Simply multiply 12.8 ft. by 13.42" and get 171.776". Divide these inches by 12 and get 14.'3776 or 776/1000 or 388/500 of an inch over 14' 3". And of course, the other rafter is 7' 1½". Simple and sure!

I would like to show how to "lay out" an octagon. For example: 16" x 16" to be changed to octagon. Multiply 16" by 1.414 equals 22.624". This is the diagonal distance. Now subtract from 22.624"—16", and get 6.624" remaining. Now divide this 6.624" by 2 and get 3.32". Now measure this 3. 32 from each corner of the 16" x 16", here the diagonal line is cut by the lines forming the octagon. Now multiply this 3.32" by 1.1414 and get 4.79" plus, this being the distance of points of intersection of octagon lines from each corner of 16" x 16". This I think is common school stuff—"triangulation."

C. A. Doner.

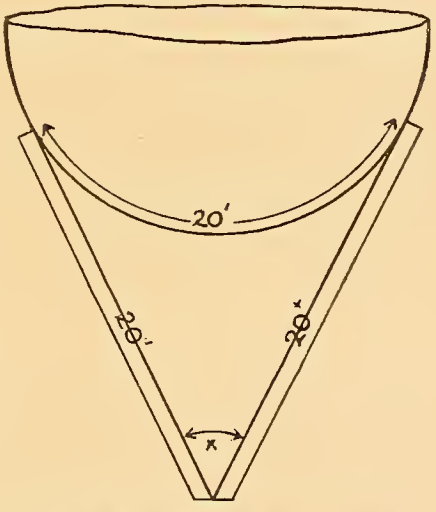
Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting what I believe to be one of the most difficult problems ever confronted by a carpenter.

At the Chicago Fair a large hollow semisphere of unknown diameter had to be supported on the ends of two beams, in a V formation, each 20 feet long and tangent to the sphere; that is perpendicular to the radius at points of contact. The length of the arc between the two beams also had to be 20 feet, (as in diagram). The problem is to find at what angle (x) these two upright beams must sustain, in order to fulfill the required datum.

I have submitted only the nucleus of the problem by eliminating all cross members and constructiou that have no direct bearing on the problem.

It was imperative that the beams were in place and maintained the cor-



rect angle before the semi globe arrived on the scene; thus preventing the trial and error method.

This problem should prove especially interesting to the mathematical fans, as a purely mathematical solution is possible.

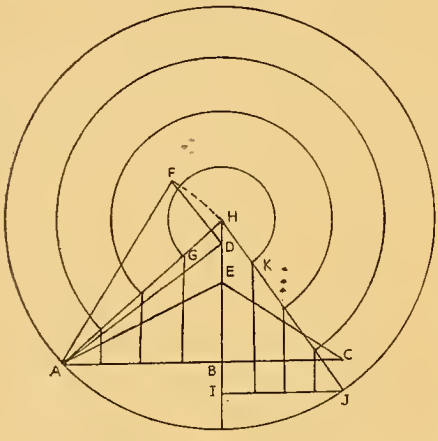
Howard Bob Hill,
L. U. No. 115. Bridgeport, Conn.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have seen many different methods of framing published in "The Carpenter," but none which I consider as simple as the sketch I am submitting:

In the drawing A B represents the long run of common rafter; B E the rise and A E the length. A bevel set at E on the line A E will give the down bevel and at A the bottom bevel. B C is the short run of common rafters; B E the rise and C E the length. A bevel set at E on the line C E will give the down bevel and at C the bottom bevel. B D is the short run of the common rafter and the same as B C; then A D is the angle and run of the hip; D F the rise and A F the length of hip rafter. The bevel at F is the down bevel and at A the bottom bevel. A H shows the rafter A F dropped down in position to find the length and bevel of the jacks for the side of roof having the short run of



common rafter. Space the jacks on the line A B and draw perpendicular lines joining the hip line A H for the length of jacks. A bevel set in the angle at C will give the bevel across the back. The down bevel is the same as that of the common rafter for the short run and is shown at E on the line C E. H is the apex of the triangle formed on the side of the roof having the short run of common rafter. It is evident that the apex of the triangle formed on the side of the roof having the long run of the common rafter must be at the same point; therefore H is the apex of the hip and of the common rafters from either side of the hip.

Now to find the length and bevel of jacks on the side of roof having the long run of common rafters, measure down from H to I the length of the common rafter on the long run which is the same as A E. From I set off the short run of common rafter to J; connect J with H which places the hip rafter in position for finding the length and bevel of jacks on the side of roof having the long run of common rafters. Space the jacks on the line I J and draw perpendicular lines. Joining the hip line J H which gives the length of jacks. A bevel set in the angle at K will give the bevel across the back. The down bevel is the same as that of the common rafter for the long run, and is shown at E on the line A E. The circular lines show that taking H as a center the triangle H I J will swing around opposite the triangle A B H and bring every jack opposite its mate on the hip line A H, thus proving the correctness of the method, as well as showing how to space the jacks correspondingly.

R. Robinson,
L. U. No. 94. Providence, R. I.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Lest my apprentice critic, C. C. Melville, who appears on page 42 of the June issue, gets the impression that carpentry is done "in short order" with pencils, rather than with tools; or, as the tendency of today is, with machines, I want to say that a journeyman's inability to solve a problem in square root, does not prove that his mental equipment as a mechanic is faulty; however, a journeyman carpenter who does not measure up to the standards of our trade, proves invariably that too much of what I call mental equipment was wasted during his apprenticeship.

My critic is rather young to make this cover-all statement:

"Many other brothers (all presumably journeymen) have sent in erroneous solutions to this and similar problems, which most apprentices could solve correctly in short order."

How does he know that "most apprentices" could solve correctly those problems in "short order"? Surely he does not know them all—and he shows too much intelligence to be judging the many unknown apprentices by himself or by his apprentice associates.

Mathematics is a useful equipment in carpentry, especially roof framing; but it is a poor substitute for skill, acquired by actually doing things. I remember an incident that proves this. It hap-

pened before the advent of the floor-surfacing machine. A Manual Training instructor, in a college of the middle-west, who could solve any roof framing problem in short order, wanted to have his floors resurfaced. He inquired as to the union scale, which at the time was 45 cents per hour. "But," said his informant, "we charge 15 cents per hour extra, for mental and physical suffering that accompanies dressing floors down on your knees."

"How's that?" asked the professor, going up in the air, "60 cents per hour for dressing floors! I'll be blessed if I'll pay it! No, sir—I'll do the work myself." And suiting his action to the words, he bought himself a plane, a floor scraper and a flat file. Armed with these tools, the next day he started to resurface his floors. . . . How long the poor man, who thought resurfacing floors was as easy as solving problems with a pencil, suffered, nobody knows; but when we were called in to take over the job, he explained with profound embarrassment, that there was something about resurfacing floors that he didn't understand.

"Never mind," said he, when we tried to show him how to do it; "I don't want to learn."

When the job was done, the professor paid the extra 15 cents per hour, suffering charge, for dressing floors, and was glad to pay it. . . . He was well equipped for handling a pencil, but his mental equipment for handling floor surfacing tools had been wasted, because it never was developed. And when an apprentice becomes a journeyman carpenter without knowing by actually doing it, how to make a window frame, a rebated door jamb and many other things that are now being done by machines, he is due, sooner or later to face profound embarrassment, just as the professor did.

Now read Brother Melville's article in the June issue, again.

H. H. Siegele.

International Employer Conspiracy Against Labor

The refusal of those who own and operate industry to reduce hours according to the larger output of labor due to technological progress, and increase wages to whatever extent may be necessary to provide a market for the output, is evidently an international conspiracy of reactionary employers in every country.

When Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, explained the British budget in the House of Commons, Mr. Lansbury, leader of the Labor opposition, succinctly observed: "There can be no real peace in the world until the consumption of goods matches the production of goods. The opposition does not agree that the world is suffering from want. The world is suffering because mankind has not yet discovered how to distribute the abundance which it is possible to create."

Mr. Lansbury should have added for the sake of clarity that both the production and distribution planlessness of our industrial system is a scheme devised by those who own and control our industrial establishments.

The workers in mill, mine, and factory produce commodities for wages. The commodities are the private property of the owners, and the extent of distribution on the purchasing power of the masses, which is arbitrarily restricted in at least two ways by those who own the industrial plants and the labor-produced commodities.

The owners reduce the distribution of goods to a nullity for over eight million workers by refusing to employ them at all, and reduce it drastically for many millions more by compelling them to accept wage cuts and part-time work.

Putting all the jobless to work and reducing the length of the work day and work week to whatever extent may be necessary to keep them at work is Labor's way, and the only way, to settle the unemployment question.

Adjusting wages so that the people will have buying power sufficient to purchase all the commodities of mass production is Labor's way, and the only way, to settle the distribution problem ethically.

Those who own and control industry refuse to apply either of these principles to our industrial system.

The great question is, will Labor and thousands of other intelligent and forward-looking citizens permit these hide-bound reactionaries to carry us all down to ruin in their endeavor to save a form of production and distribution that has neither sanity nor ethics to support it?

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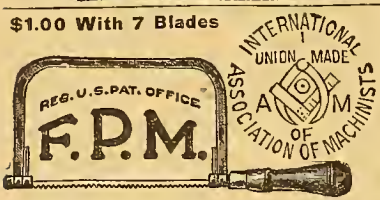
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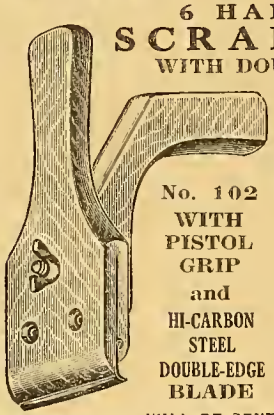
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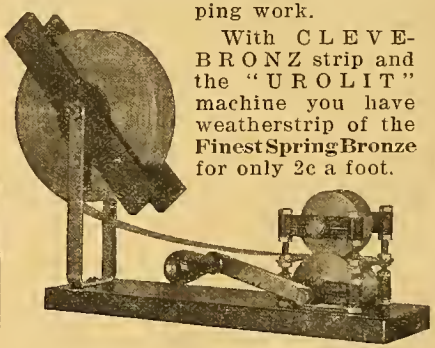
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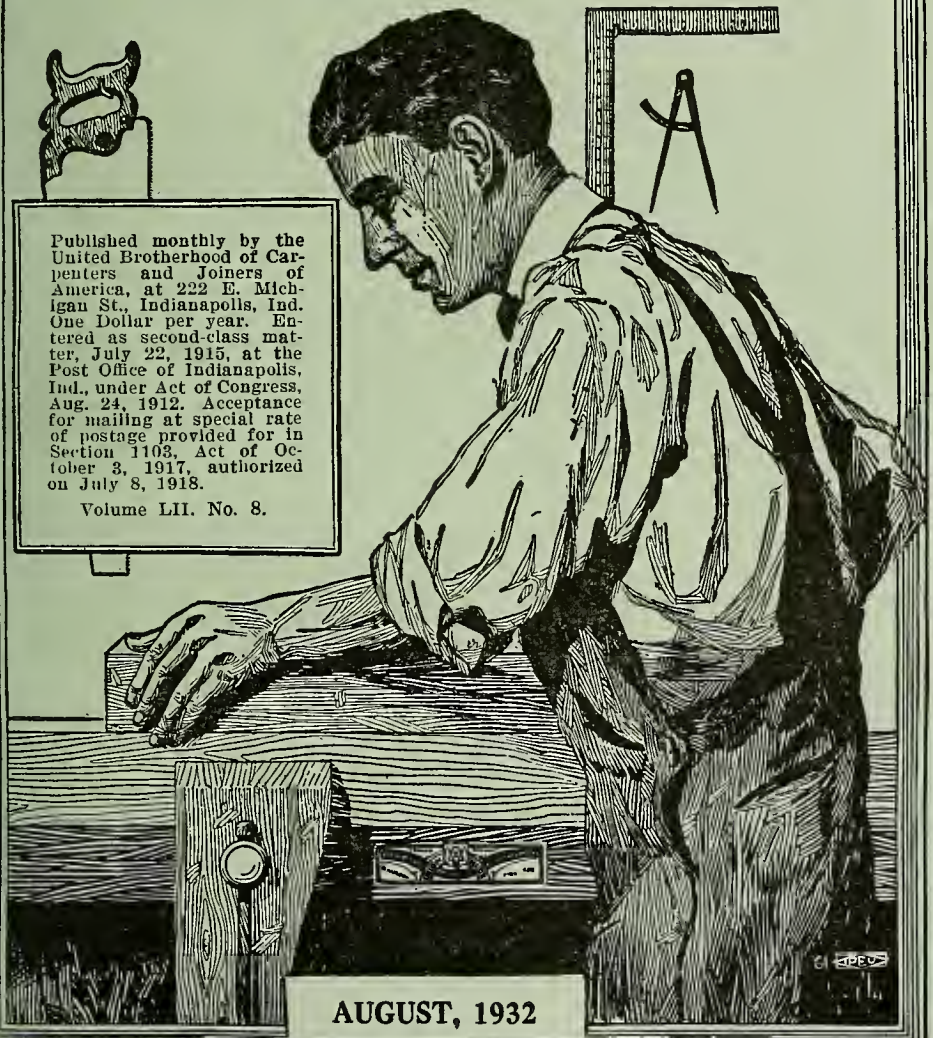
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The Carpenter

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Volume LII. No. 8.



AUGUST, 1932



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USG VOL. 9 AUGUST, 1932 No. 7

Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

New Sheetrock Product Stumps Carpenters

IN addition to Sheetrock Panelwood—which, as you know, is Sheetrock surfaced with real wood—USG now makes a Sheetrock the fibre surface of which, when varnished, *looks precisely like wood.* In its manufacture, the actual wood grain is photographed and transferred to the board by an exclusive process. So faithful is the reproduction that every carpenter to whom we have shown samples has pronounced it the genuine article. The surprisingly low cost of this beautiful board is sure to make it a most popular member of the Sheetrock family. Ask your dealer for this board.

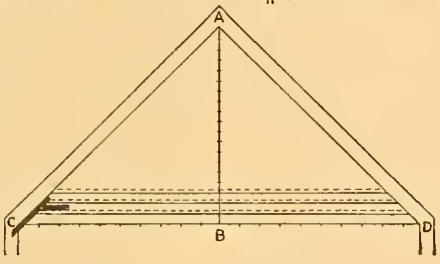
Survey Shows Much Remodeling in Sight

THE present rate of residential building is so low as to scarcely replace the houses destroyed by fire, to say nothing of those that wear out. This points definitely to a building shortage. Before the start of new building, however, we may expect another long repair- and remodel-season such as that which followed the World War.

As it did in post-war days, Sheetrock Fireproof Wallboard is slated to play the leading part in this next reconstruction period. By the way, have you seen the new Hi-Test Sheetrock? Carpenters say *it's a perfect piece of material.*

Easy Method of Siding Gable Takes $5 Prize

THIS suggestion was submitted by Mr. F. E. Soden, Burbank, California. Space off A-B to find the number of pieces of siding required. Then measure length and bead cuts of first piece, C-D. Divide first piece into as many spaces as the number of pieces required. Using piece number one as a gauge, cut each piece one space shorter than the one below. Cut the bevels on each end. The only tool needed on the scaffold is a hammer. If there is a window in the gable, cut one end of siding square and one-half space short.



Says "Tile Board" Helps Him Get Jobs

CARPENTERS are finding that Red Top Insulating Tile Board—18" x 32" with beveled edges, tongue-and-groove joints and hardened decorative surface—is helping them to get jobs. One carpenter writes:

"I wish to advise you that seeing your advertisement in *The Carpenter* helped me to secure a very nice ceiling job in a small theatre here. Being able to offer the better and nicer ceiling material secured this job against four other bidders, and I also got a better price because I did not have to remove the old plaster, but put your board on over the plaster, using 7d box nails. It made a perfectly high-class job, was quickly done, and there was no dirt and dust such as there would have been if the old plaster had had to be removed. One coat of water paint finished this ceiling in fine shape. The owners praised the job very highly. Two weeks later I had the pleasure of ceiling a new public billiard parlor. Both jobs were extra profitable on account of your board. *The Carpenter* deserves the credit.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

THE CARPENTER

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NOTICE

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YESTERDAY—TODAY

I've shut the door on yesterday—
Its sorrows and mistakes;
I've locked within its gloomy walls
Past failures and heartaches.
And now I throw the key away
To seek another room.
And furnish it with hope and smiles
And every springtime bloom.

No thought shall enter this abode
That has a hint of pain,
And Envy, Malice and Distrust
Shall never entrance gain.
I've shut the door on yesterday
And thrown the key away—
Tomorrow holds no fears for me,
Since I have found today.

—Anon.

IS THE A. F. OF L. OPPOSED TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF?

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

THE question has recently been asked: "Is the A. F. of L. opposed to Unemployment Insurance and Relief for the unemployed?", to which we replied: "No, the A. F. of L. wants relief for those out of work, willing to work and cannot get it, but at the same time the A. F. of L. wants the rights of organized labor and its members safeguarded and protected."

Fault has been found with the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in Vancouver, B. C., Canada, last October for not approving and endorsing unemployment insurance. Let us see if there is cause for this fault-finding.

In order that the attitude of the American Federation of Labor on this all-important question may be better understood, we prefer to let the records speak for themselves.

At the Boston convention of the American Federation of Labor, held in October, 1930, six resolutions were introduced dealing with Unemployment Insurance. The first resolution proposed that—

> "The American Federation of Labor endorse Unemployment Insurance and use its full power to have such insurance enacted into federal and state laws."

The second resolution proposed that—

> "The American Federation of Labor recommend that a law be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States establishing a Workers' Social Insurance, and that the money for such a measure be provided by a graduated income tax on incomes in excess of $25,000.00."

The third resolution proposed that—

> "The American Federation of Labor go on record favoring the adoption by law of Unemployment Insurance, and that state federations of labor be urged to co-operate with all other agencies or fraternal organizations, to secure the enactment of such legislation."

The fourth resolution proposed that—

> "The American Federation of Labor demand the adoption of a compulsory system of Unemployment Insurance in this country."

The fifth resolution proposed that—

> "The American Federation of Labor go on record as favoring a system of Unemployment Insurance inaugurated and controlled by the states and supported by the federal government. Said system of Unemployment Insurance to embody the following features:
>
> (1) The insurance to be a charge on industry in the same way as workmen's compensation for accidents. If it is legitimate that a business should accumulate reserves in good times so as to be able to pay dividends in periods of depression, it is equally legitimate that industry should accumulate reserves to tide over unemployed workers during slack times.
>
> (2) Contributions to be graduated, industries and establishments having more unemployment to pay a larger percentage of their payrolls into the fund."

(3) Unemployed workers to receive not less than 40 per cent of their prevailing weekly wage, with 10 per cent additional for a wife and 5 per cent for each child up to two. Insurance to be paid for not more than 26 weeks in each year.

(4) Anyone who has worked and for whom contribution has been paid in the state for a period of 52 weeks (not necessarily consecutive) shall be entitled to insurance, and workers receiving insurance to be free to refuse to take jobs where a strike is in progress.

(5) Administration of the funds to be in the hands of a Bureau of the State Department of Labor, assisted by an Advisory Board consisting of two employers, two representatives of organized labor and one of the public, said board to be in each instance appointed by the governor.

The sixth resolution proposed that—

"The Executive Council appoint a Committee to make a study of the question of remedial legislation, having for its purpose the establishment of the unemployment situation upon industry, to the end that the rights of wage-earners to regularity of employment and wages be co-equal with all other fixed charges accepted by industry.

The report of the Executive Council also dealt with the unemployment situation and unemployment relief.

These resolutions and report of the Executive Council were carefully and seriously considered and discussed at length, after which it was decided that—

"The Executive Council make a thorough investigation of all plans, legislative and otherwise, that have been discussed or suggested, for the purpose of finding a practical way by which relief may be accorded those who are suffering from forced unemployment."

At the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor in October, 1931, the Executive Council reported that—

"There are two approaches to this problem; one prevention, the other relief. If unemployment cannot be eliminated there must be relief for the unemployed.

"During the extended period of unemployment, which has so seriously affected the social and economic wellbeing of the people of the United States, the owners and managers of industry have failed to offer either a plan or a remedy for the evil of unemployment.

The ruthless discharge of millions of working men and women without means of support, dependent upon such relief as may be extended by municipalities and by local relief agencies, is in itself an indictment of our unsound economic and industrial situation.

Working men have arrived at the point where they are firmly of the belief that they are as much entitled to work security as the owners of capital are to returns from their investments. The owners and management of industry must decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work, or whether as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory Unemployment Insurance legislation. It must be work or Unemployment Insurance. Working people must be privileged to earn a living or be accorded relief."

This report was endorsed and approved by the Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor in October of last year and plainly shows that the American Federation of Labor favors Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

The Executive Council further reported that—

"Experiments were made with various forms of unemployment relief in many cities and nations in Europe. Municipalities such as Berne, Basle, Cologne, Leipsig, gave assistance to voluntary insurance undertakings. Other cities undertook to subsidize trade union insurance as in the Ghent scheme. In some cases the government made loans to private industries.

Voluntary benefit systems were established in Denmark; and Belgium, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Finland, France, Spain, Switzerland, Holland, have municipal insurance.

Switzerland experimented with compulsory Unemployment Insurance as did individual cities. Great Britain was the first country to adopt compulsory Unemployment Insurance. It has since been followed by Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Germany, Irish Free State, Italy, Poland and Russia."

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GREAT BRITAIN

In 1911 Great Britain enacted its first compulsory Unemployment Insurance act. This law made building coustruction work, shipbuilding, mechanical engineering, iron foundering, construction of vehicles and saw milling insured trades. About 2,500,000 workers were covered. The benefit was $1.75 a week up to a maximum of 15 weeks in a year, subject to the proviso that no one should get more than one week's benefit for every 5 contributions. The employe paid 5 cents a week, the employer 5 cents a week, and the National Exchequer 3⅓ cents a week.

The act of 1920 extended Unemployment Insurance to practically all wage earners except those in agriculture and domestic service.

In 1928 the debt of the insurance funds was very close to its statutory limit $145,687,500. The Government then extended its borrowing powers by another $48,562,500. Later the benefits were increased to 26 weeks in a year as follows: For men $4.14 per week; women $3.65 per week; dependent adults $2.19 per week; and children 49 cents each per week.

The Royal Commission on Unemployment found that the annual income would not meet the annual expenses, in fact, that there would be a deficit of nearly two hundred million dollars annually, and the Commission then suggested—

(1) A reduction in the period for which benefit is paid.

(2) An increase in contribution.

(3) A reduction of benefits.

The insurance is administered by the Unemployment Insurance Department of the Ministry of Labor. The department operates mainly through the employment exchanges.

When a worker is employed his unemployment book is transferred to his employer who holds it and enters contribution stamps weekly. He deducts the weekly contributions from his wages.

When a worker loses his job he gets his unemployment book from his employer and lodges it with the Unemployment office. That office at once begins to investigate the worker's record to

determine whether or not he is eligible to unemployment insurance.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE IN GERMANY

The insured worker who loses his job must report to the Employment office in person; he presents a written statement from his last employer and applies for work.

Unemployment must be involuntary.

Persons refusing to accept jobs lose their benefits.

When a person has received benefits for nine weeks, he cannot decline employment. If his work is highly seasonal he has to accept position outside his trade in less than nine weeks or lose benefits."

At the Vancouver Convention of the American Federation of Labor, three resolutions were introduced on Unemployment Insurance. The first resolution asked that—

"The A. F. of L. go on record as favoring a system of unemployment insurance, inaugurated and controlled by the states and subsidized by the federal government.

The second resolution proposed that—

"The A. F. of L. go on record favoring the unemployment insurance bill introduced at the last session of the United States Senate by Senator Wagner.

The third resolution asked that—

"The A. F. of L. go on record favoring a system of federal unemployment insurance and that the Executive Council work out a program calculated to conserve the best interests of labor and to distribute the costs in accordance with the dictates of justice."

This report of the Executive Council and the resolutions referred to, were very carefully considered and discussed at length. At the same time the address of Brother Frank Wolstencroft, General Secretary of the Amalgamated Woodworkers of Great Britain and fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the Vancouver convention, was also considered, especially that part of it wherein he said:

"One would think that the British workman preferred to stay at home and receive unemployment insurance rather than go out and seek work. One would think that he received this money without giving anything in return, either in service or in money, but I would remind you that at the present time, those who are insured under the Insurance Act are paying 32 cents per week. If any of you entered into a policy with an insurance company, and when the time came that you should receive for what you had paid, I am afraid you would strongly object to the insurance company saying: 'Because we have had many claims upon our funds we are not prepared to meet your claim at the present time.'

"Our members are only entitled to receive unemployment benefits when they are prepared to look for and obtain employment, and that applies to every person who deposits his card with the Unemployment Exchange. There is no payment for the first six working days. Those who want the benefits must attend at the Unemployment Exchange and sign the book three days a week. The officials of the Unemployment Exchange can offer employment to any person who is signing the unemployment book and it need not be in the particular trade or occu-

pation in which the person is engaged. For instance, if a member of my organization is signing for state unemployment benefits and there are no vacancies in the building industry, the Employment Exchange officials can say to the member of my organization: 'Here is suitable employment, in our opinion, during these times, which you should take.' And if the member of my organization says: 'No, I am not prepared to take that employment' then immediately his benefit is stopped and not another penny is paid until he has attended before a Court of Referees, composed of one workman, one employer, and an independent chairman appointed by the government. We find that in the majority of cases in which the Court of Referees decides the appeals as to whether a person is entitled to benefits or not, there are two to one against the workman and he has to put up a remarkable case, if benefits have been refused him, before he can persnade the Court of Referees to decide that he was justified in refusing to accept that employment, which would carry with it state unemployment benefits."

With all this information on hand, is it any wonder that the delegates to the Vancouver Convention of the A. F. of L. in 1931 declared that:

"Compulsory unemployment legislation such as is now in effect in Great Britain and Germany, would be unsuited to our economic and political requirements in the United States and unsatisfactory to American men and women."

Last March Local Unions in Chicago, through the Chicago Carpenters' District Council, petitioned the General Office to secure the co-operation of the American Federation of Labor in having the Congress of the United States vote immediate financial relief for the unemployed and to pass legislation for the establishment of Unemployment Insurance, or to draw up a plan of Unemployment Insurance that will be acceptable to organized labor, and as nearly as possible free from the objectionable features of the Unemployment Insurance systems in other countries. We immediately took the matter up with President Green of the American Federation of Labor and assured him that we would co-operate with him in every way we possibly could to put these propositions into effect.

He promptly replied that he was anxious, ready and willing to do anything in his power to help relieve the terrible economic conditions prevailing among wage workers. And further promised that he would place the matter before the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the next meeting of that body to be held in July, 1932, in the hope that some constructive plan may be formulated through which benefits can be paid to the unemployed without endangering the standing efficiency and propriety of the labor movement.

Unemployment Insurance legislation would have to be passed by the state legislatures and that takes time and therefore would not affect present existing conditions.

The A. F. of L. knowing the delays that would ensue in the passage of such laws, demanded that our federal government make appropriations for the immediate relief of the unemployed and the national and international unions backed up the A. F. of L. in every way possible in that demand.

Arthur Brisbane, the noted writer, says in the press dated July 24, 1932:

"Mr. Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, favors unemployment insurance, demands a five-day week with a six-hour day. Good will come of this depression, if it makes men realize that it would be possible to supply everything needed and let workers lead lives of reasonable leisure, and happiness."

Let it now be understood once and for all that the A. F. of L. is not opposed to unemployment insurance or relief, provided the rights of organized labor are safeguarded and the rights of our members protected.

WORKERS' RISKS

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

MANAGERS of industry have claimed profits on the ground that they assume the risks of industry. But have the risks of industry been borne only by management? Wage-earners have made very important investments in the industries to which they are attached, but they find their returns most uneven.

They have the risk of unemployment which may cut individual incomes completely. During the recent era of great prosperity two and one half million workers were unemployed. Their income loss in the best year was estimated by the New York Journal of Commerce at $4,000,000,000. By the first of January of this year, unemployment had reached nearly 8½ millions and losses in wages had lowered wage-earner incomes 11 billions below 1929.

A still more serious hazard threatens. Workers may spend years in developing technical skill and have this entire investment wiped out by an improved machine, a new material or a new chemical process. These workers are industrially bankrupt. In the past ten years over a million industrial jobs have been eliminated. Workers whose jobs are gone must learn new occupations or shift to the ranks of the unskilled.

Seasonal trades, such as the garment industry, construction and automobiles, do not provide workers a full-time opportunity to work. These peaks and low points in employment result in variable incomes which make it hard for workers to plan their expenditures.

All workers face the hazard of increasing difficulty to find employment as years are added to their ages. They have the risk of inefficient management increasing the costs of operation so that returns in the form of wages are unnecessarily low. They have to endure the consequences of depression, which may exhaust their savings and force liquidation of investments under unfavorable conditions.

They always have the handicap of being excluded from deliberations where division of returns from joint work are decided and even knowledge of facts is often denied them so that there is constant risk that funds that ought to go to wages are diverted to dividends, extra dividends, surplus, capital expenditures, etc., and the amount left available for wages is unfairly restricted.

A preliminary estimate by Business Week shows that comparing 1931 and 1929 the decline in wage-earners' incomes was greater than that of any other group except sale of securities. Wages and salary incomes in all industries declined as follows: wage-earners 49.3 per cent; salaries of all employed 44.8 per cent; industrial pensions and compensations 28.11 per cent.

Under business income the decline was as follows: individual business and partnership, 45 per cent; dividends of domestic corporations held by individuals, 39.8 per cent; earnings of private investors on foreign investments 40.1 per cent; interest on bonds, notes, mortgages, etc., 26 per cent; rents and royalties, 36.18 per cent; net gain from sale of stocks, bonds, real estate, and other assets, 91.5 per cent.

Workers have the heavy risks of partners in production whose rights are not fully secured and whose equities in their jobs are not defined and recognized.

LABOR SUGGESTS ADVISORY COUNCIL IN RELIEF CRISIS

DECLARING that the present emergency is so acute that the President needs the counsel of representatives of various groups, the American Federation of Labor, in the leading editorial in the June issue of the American Federationist, official organ of the Federation, suggests the creation of a national advisory council.

The editorial reiterates the Federation's view that only action by the Federal Government can prevent economic collapse and places responsibility for the prevention of national disaster upon

Congress, with the burden of responsibility shifting to the President after Congress has done its part.

"When Congress has done its part," the editorial says, "upon the Executive will fall responsibility for wise administration. The emergency is so acute that the Chief Executive will need the counsel of representatives from various groups. Labor suggests an advisory council through which the President could have regular and dependable information so that developing problems could be met quickly. Such a council should be bipartisan, small, but representative of the important groups."

The situation of the country today contains the threat of collapse of our economic structure, a calamity which only the Federal Government can prevent, it is stated. Much of the country's difficulty is laid by the Federation to "a real conflict between business and finance as financial institutions are now conducted."

"The obvious way around this deadlock," it is suggested, "is to make Federal credit available directly to industries and construction undertakings or by loans to states or cities.

"Wage earners have shown their capacity to keep their heads in a difficult situation and patience in waiting upon adjustments, but they can not and should not permit starvation to overtake them.

In closing, the editorial declares that "if we would maintain our social and national progress we must plan to control developments in the next few months and direct our progress toward recovery.

BALANCE HOURS WITH AVAILABLE WORK

IN the days when there was no restriction of immigration and when the United States Steel Corporation was perhaps the largest employer of newly-arrived aliens, the idea of such corporations as U. S. Steel was to get as much as possible out of the worker and for that purpose the day was made to consist of two 12-hour shifts.

But we have now come to a time when production is so great that the question of the length of the work-day is a matter of universal and vital concern.

We look back upon those old days of 12 hours in the steel mills as dark days, but perhaps they were not much darker than these days when men have produced so much that millions of them have no work-day at all.

Those old days of over-work laid the foundations of a new kind of empire and they also laid the foundations of today's lack of work. In those old days it was almost lese majesty to agitate for the shortening of the work-day, but we have advanced to a state of consciousness of the issue which permits even the President of the United States to advocate reduced working time as an alternative to discharging workers in government service.

In most of our modern industries the 8-hour day has become more or less standard. As the 12-hour day was abolished, largely because of pure compassion for over-worked humanity, the idea grew up that the ends of social justice were met by establishment of the 8-hour day. Perhaps labor itself is partly to blame for establishment of that idea as a fixity.

It is probably true that the ends of social justice are met by the 8-hour day. Eight hours of work in most occupations is not too much for an able-bodied worker. It leaves the traditional eight hours for sleep and eight for recreation or any other self-elected pursuit.

However, we have now come upon times when something more than abstract social justice has to be considered in determining the length of the work-day. We have to consider something besides the question of whether eight hours constitute a "fair" work-day, or a work-day that does not too far exhaust the human frame. We have to consider the effect upon production.

It is proven beyond dispute that the workers of America, with the modern methods, devices and materials at their command, can and do produce more in commodities than can be commanded by the people as a consuming power.

The question of the length of work-day then has become one of social justice plus economic praticability and whenever practicability comes into the

discussion employers sooner or later respond.

Industrial changes take place at such rapid speed, moreover, that what may meet the ends of practicability today will not do so tomorrow. Therefore, it is essential at once to uproot and abandon the idea that any fixed length of work-day is the sole or a complete solution. What we need to understand is that flexibility is of equal importance especially in view of the rapid changes taking place in the replacement of man by machine power.

The American Federation of Labor some months ago estimated that we could return to full employment if we could have a 35-hour work-week. It is manifestly more desirable that our people be at work than it is that part of the people work eight hours a day while others do not work at all.

Immediate readjustment and subsequent readjustment of the length of work-day and work-week are an economic and social necessity. Many industrial leaders admit the truth of that assertion, but there is no organized movement to bring it about. Is it not possible to bring about an organized leadership strong enough to readjust the working time of our people?

It does little immediate good for lone individuals to go about admitting the truth of things unless they band together and start putting truth into action.

We still have unions that are apparently content with the old standard 8-hour day and 44-hour week and that is to be regretted. The whole trade union movement ought to unite for a shortening of the work-day and work-week, not to set up some new standard in place of the one that is outworn, but to bring about an understanding of the fact that working time must be adjusted to fit growing productivity. We do not want merely a new standard of work-day or work-week. What is required is a new method of determining those things and we want that method to provide for constant readjustment to fit the needs and the lives of our people.

INCREASE OF PURCHASING POWER HELD ONLY ROAD TO PROSPERITY

(By Tom Moore, President, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress)

"UNEMPLOYMENT, underemployment and the fear of unemployment are the big factors in the depression, but I see no present signs of a real determination on the part of the leaders in business or politics to eliminate them and prepare the way for the return of some measure of progress and prosperity."

"The unemployed have little or no purchasing power to bring to the market to buy goods. The underemployed must curtail their purchases and go without goods that they would buy if they were in receipt of full time wages. And those who happen to be in full time employment are led through fear of losing their jobs to save as much as possible and cut their current expenditures to a minimum. So trade languishes and production marks time.

"It is impossible to see how there can be any general and continued increase in productive activity unless there is first a general revival of trade, and a trade revival is impossible without a general increase in purchasing power applied to consumptive goods.

"Provision of credit for the creation of new productive enterprises will not of itself be sufficient. True, new enterprises turning out goods of entirely new variety—not competing with the products of old enterprises or serving as substitutes to goods already crowding the market—would give a fillip to business; but science and invention are not developing new-type industries on a scale large enough to create any material demand for the labor of the unemployed. And where new investment is being made in industry the purpose is to increase the efficiency of production and displace labor rather than to increase production and provide additional opportunities of employment.

"Paper making in Canada is comparatively young. But mills are passing out, not because they are really obsolete, but because they are not strictly up-to-date. In the newest mill, that at Liverpool, Nova Scotia, the labor of seven-eighths

of a man is the equivalent of the labor of four men in a mill only 15 years old. To compete with the most up-to-date mill, the older mills have to reduce the wages of their employes and earn enough to provide up-to-date equipment or go out of business altogether.

"Policies designed to make credits easy and encourage new capital investments in competitive industries will not of themselves suffice to lift business out of the ditch of the depression. They will rather tend to encourage rationalization, and rationalization, the adoption of ways and means of economizing the use of labor, has already been carried to a point where it tends to defeat even its special purpose of increasing profits. The progressive improvement of machinery provides a certain amount of employment, but not enough by any means to offset the displacement of labor by the improved machines. Otherwise, there would be no economy in employing the improved machines.

"Organized labor has no quarrel with ratioualization as a principle of progress. Our complaint is that rationalization as presently practised is becoming an anti-social process—that the adoption of more economical methods of production has no higher aim or end than the making of private profits. The improved machines displace more and more labor, and, as machines are not consumers, that means a progressive decrease of consuming power. Thus there is an increasing tendency for rationalization to defeat even its special purpose of profit making.

"This is not as it should be. We believe rationalization should be pursued with the conscious purpose of providing the people with more and lower-cost goods and thus promoting an improvement in the standards of living. That implies the adequate sharing with labor of the benefits of rationalization in the form of advancing wages or declining prices, or reduction of working hours, or all three.

"But industry's conception of its purpose so far does not embrace a higher mission than the making of profits. The policy of industry, of the banks and even of the government is to keep the wages of labor as near the subsistence level as possible. Such a policy is the antithesis of the policy necessary to assure continuous progress and expanding prosperity. For wages and salaries are the big factors in the consuming markets and a continuous expansion of the demand for consumptive goods is necessary to business expansion.

"Today it is impossible for industry to build many high hopes on an expanding world market, as it was wont to do before the war. Since pre-war days the productive capacity of every industrial nation has been greatly increased, and at the same time every nation has built new or raised old tariff walls around its markets.

"Industry must therefore face the fact that its future progress and prosperity is mainly dependent upon the conditions of its home markets. And the products which industry is now able to turn out in greater abundance than ever before imperiously demand a great amount of purchasing power in the home market. And that means that industry must provide more employment for labor and arrange for a greater distribution of salaries and wages.

"The primary concern of industry and the government should be to establish a sense of security of livelihood. Yet the recent policies of both industry and governments have increased the sense of insecurity.

"The sooner realities are faced the better. I am not a pessimist regarding the future. I hope and believe we will find a real solution of the problem of unemployment by constitutional means. In one way or another a solution will be found; a large number of people will not indefinitely endure poverty in the midst of plenty. But the sorry fact remains that at present the people who ought to be frankly facing the problem and resolutely seeking ways and means of solving it, mostly have their faces set in the direction of an outworn theory of economy which puts the interest of money above the welfare of men."

Crowding Six Days Into Five-Day Week

The recent announcement made by Armour & Co. of Chicago that the "five-day week with no reductions in earnings" was to be put into effect in all of its packing houses is another illustration of how "open shop" employers "use words to disguise meaning."

According to employes, the working day has been lengthened so that each worker puts in as much time on the job in five days as he formerly did in six.

POSITIVE ACTION NECESSARY

THERE are many logical reasons to advance for a shorter work day and work week. Many economists, clergymen and employers have declared that both must come. Trade unionists have proven through Federal statistics, that if wage earners worked 4 hours a day 300 days in the year, with existing industrial equipment, they would produce an equal amount to the industrial production of 1928 or 1929.

There are a number of ways through which to bring about a shortening of the work day and work week. One is through educational methods; the education of the public, the employers, and the wage earners. A most satisfactory and practical method is for the representatives of labor and of management to meet around the conference table and launch shorter working time through mutual agreements.

There are large numbers of employers, and many of the bankers who finance them, who were quite unwilling to have the work day shortened. They are as unwilling to do this as they are to deal with representatives of trade unions.

Where the shorter work day can not be put into immediate practice through friendly negotiations with employers, then the most effective argument which can be applied is the argument of action—the refusal of wage earners to work more than so many hours per day and so many days per week.

The argument of action—the refusal to work—is not the most civilized or the most reasonable, but this much experience has taught hundreds of thousands of American workmen—it is the only type of argument which certain employers will recognize.

Where employers will not deal with trade union representatives, workmen must wait until the employer, in the goodness of his heart, follows long after the lead has been given by fair-minded employers, or take the situation in their own hands by refusing to work more than the number of hours per day that are satisfactory to them.

There should be little left of the delusion on the part of workmen employed by those groups who have organized to make trade unionism ineffective, that "being good" will favorably impress employers.

WAGES—THE MEASURE OF ECONOMIC JUSTICE

(By John P. Frey)

FROM the beginning of human records, the employers' policy has invariably been to reduce wages so that they could fatten, to discover ways and means of exploiting labor without causing revolution.

During the period of the Roman Republic, practically all government work, the erection of buildings, the manufacture of weapons and equipment for the military forces, as well as all other production, was carried on principally by the trade or occupational unions which free Roman workmen and craftsmen had organized. These trade-unions were the bulwark of free institutions, and the mainspring of the Roman's liberties as a citizen.

When the Republic was overthrown, the powerful group in control launched their campaign of conquest and empire building, at the same time making a violent attack against the trade unions. The Government ceased employing the unions to do public work. Private employers ceased to employ organized labor.

The defeated soldiers and the peoples of the countries overwhelmed by Roman arms, were brought to Italy as slaves by the hundreds of thousands. Slave labor replaced free labor. Wages of free labor were reduced. Free men were unable to compete with slave labor. For a period, a few powerful families were able to acquire complete control of the wealth produced by slave labor. Then Rome fell, the slave, the free man and the nobility suffered alike through the catastrophe.

The briefest study of labor policy in the countries which shaped themselves

in Europe after the dark ages, following the destruction of the Roman Empire, indicate the same employer attitude—reducing wages to the lowest possible amount, running the risk of rebellion and revolution, rather than give to workmen an opportunity of enjoying a fair measure of the wealth created by their labor.

The first existing record of the employers' attitude toward labor and wages in America is found in the records of the Massachusetts Bay Colony before 1700 A. D. The workers were demanding higher wages, the employers were determined that wages should be reduced. They petitioned the Colony's General Assembly to force wages down. From this petition the following classic illustration of the employers' point of view is found. Condemning the wage earners for demanding higher wages, the petition stated that the workmen were demanding high wages

> "To the dishonor of God, the scandal of the Scriptures, and the grief of divers of God's people."

The signers of this petition were also the ones who largely determined the membership of the General Assembly. It is not surprising that this legislative body promptly complied with the petition, fixing the wages which were to be paid, and providing severe punishment if a workman asked for more.

Always the employers had sordid, selfish reasons for debasing the standard of living of their own race when these were wage earners.

When the textile industry began to develop in New England, girls from the farms were brought in to take the place of village girls who were unwilling to work for the wages offered. The lower wages paid to the country girls still irked the employers, and men and women who did not speak the English language were imported to take their place. Many textile communties today in New England have peoples from the four quarters of the earth living in them, Central and Southern Europe and the Near East being fully represented.

When the coal mining industry began to develop in America, the coal operators required the sturdy, skilled miners who had learned their trade in England, Scotland and Wales. But the operators wanted to pay lower wages. They were determined to force wages down, and little by little the English speaking miners who had made the development of the coal industry possible, were replaced by men from European countries who would work for lower wages. For years, each influx of Europeans in the mining districts was composed of those who were willing to work for still lower wages than the aliens who had preceded them.

In the South, the employers unwilling to pay living wages to workmen of their own racial stock, brutally and mercilessly exploited negro labor, and are still doing so.

This employing policy to supplant American labor by the cheaper and more servile labor of other countries, has already created political and social problems which are unsolved, and apparently will remain so for many years to come, haunting our children as well as our children's children.

The free institutions of our country have been used so that employers have been free to apply wage policies which were unfair to labor and disastrous to national prosperity.

This question of wages is fundamental. It is useless to talk of individual liberty, free institutions and equal opportunities for all, so long as it is possible for employers, moved by greed, to destroy the economic balance between production and wages, which is essential to national prosperity.

What are we going to do about it, for it is a trade-union as well as a citizen problem? Are workmen to be forever helpless to protect themselves? Is there no way to prevent merciless and economically unsound exploitation?

One fact is beyond dispute. The American workman is a free man, a citizen. He belongs to the great majority of the people, and this majority is responsible for the selection of every elective public official in the executive, legislative and judicial branches of the government.

As a free citizen the wage earner also has the right to organization, to trade-union membership, so that the wage earner can take collective action; can refuse to work unless wages are satisfactory; can refuse to work unless the conditions under which labor is performed are acceptable.

Legislation can protect the wage earner in many of his conditions of labor, but legislation can not protect him from industrial exploitation; can not protect him from the employers' greedy effort to bring wages down to the lowest possible amount. Collective action in the industrial field; active, determined trade union activity, is the only way by which wage rates can be protected and rates of wages established which will bring about an economic balance between production and consumption.

Down through the centuries, labor's great effort has been to establish freedom, so that slavery and serfdom and peonage could no longer exist; but freedom, unless it is made to serve its true purpose, unless it is continually applied, is of little practical value. It dies unless continually exercised. The American wage earners' hope for the present and for the future is in the strength, the organized, intelligent determined, militant activity of American trade-unionism.

Organization can remove unworthy men and the exploiters' hirelings from public office. Organization can curb the over-greedy employer. Organization, and organization alone, can give labor a voice in determining wage rates, shop rules and the conditions of labor.

Without trade-union organization, the workmen of our country are helpless, and their freedom is a deceit, a sham, a shadow instead of the substance.

WAGE CUTTERS HAVE LOST GROUND

THE one argument of the wage-cutter has been smashed by the most cold-blooded people who ever put the magnifying glass up to modern business conditions—statisticians.

The National Association of Cost Accountants has just made public a report of a survey made in plants where wages have been cut heavily and in plants where they have been cut little if at all.

The showing is that the plants that didn't cut wages have been kept busy, while along with wage-cutting went a drop in business. The employer who sought to gouge his workers got swift punishment, it appears, through loss of business.

This association of accountants found that wage cuts hurt business instead of stimulating business. Labor has declared at all times that wage cuts hurt business as well as the workers. The interest of the business element in high wages is shown clearly.

While labor is interested in high wages primarily for the sake of the welfare of the workers, labor knows that high wages make for good business conditions. A high purchasing power means good purchases.

The New York Times on May 1, 1932, reported the findings of the association at length. They herewith follow:

"The theory that wage reductions in industry will result in a reduction of costs, an increase in production and greater earnings to workers is disproved in a study of wage liquidations since 1929, covering 256 plants and 156,915 workers, made by the National Association of Cost Accountants. The survey revealed that those groups which made the largest reductions in wage scales worked the smallest percentage of hours and, conversely, those divisions effecting the smallest cuts worked the greatest number of hours.

"The study showed that the median wage cut was in that group whose wage scales were 90 to 94 per cent of 1929 levels. In that division the working hours at the end of 1931 as compared with 1929 were 79.8 per cent and the number of workers employed was 66.1. Every group making higher cuts worked a fewer number of hours and every group which had a smaller rate of cut worked a greater percentage of hours.

"Also, those companies which reduced wages the most had to lay off the most men, so that instead of wage cuts stimulating business, the contrary conditions seem to have obtained, the association said. Where wages were cut to 75 per cent or less of 1929 levels, payrolls were only 29.2 per cent, and where wages were increased to between 105 and 109 per cent of 1929, payrolls were 68.8 per cent, it was pointed out.

"The association stated that hourly wage rates had declined 5.6 per cent; working hours per week, 20.9 per cent; weekly earnings, 25.3 per cent; number of workers employed 29.8 per cent, and

total of wages paid by the reporting companies 47.5 per cent.

"A wide divergence among various lines was revealed, the report said. In comparison to a decline of 45 to 50 per cent in the average income received by farmers and industrial workers as a class; the decrease in some lines is proportionately low. The per cent decrease in group income of such industries are as follows: Food, 15; printing, 22.6; paper, 25.9; leather products, 33.4; stone, clay and glass, 7.7; chemicals, 27, and rubber products, 38.4.

"The percentage decrease in the following trades was greater than the average: Machinery, 62.9; forest products, 57.8; transportation, 54.6 and nonferrous metals, 54.8.

"There is quite a difference in the showings of various states, the association said. New England has had the reputation of suffering less from the depression than other manufacturing districts and this is borne out by the figures, although not to the extent which one might believe. If the figures are indicative of average conditions, Hawaii, Kentucky, California and Indiana have the most favorable conditions for their wage earners in the order named."

One striking thing revealed by this report is the fact that hourly wage rates become less and less an acceptable index to real income.

Part-time work brings the monthly earnings of the worker down like a plummet, even if there is no reduction in the hourly rate. When part-time work is piled onto a reduction in the hourly wage rate the worker is reduced nearly to beggary and often completely to it.

More and more the evidence piles up to show that the wage earning masses of America are in a condition of desperation and what every student knows full well is that no such condition can long continue without disastrous results of one kind or another.

Meanwhile the "great leaders" of America continue either blind, ignorant or befuddled.

GET ORGANIZED

LABOR'S only hope of resisting sucessfully the onslaughts of the wage cutters that are being directed against all labor at the present time is to get organized as never before.

Those who wait to organize till after they have had their wages cut are like the fellow who took no precautions against horse thieves till after his horse was stolen.

Union people who neglect to use every argument they know of to induce every last unorganized man and woman, who now is working, to join the union are passing up about their only chance of holding present wage standards where they are.

The workers who fail to get organized now have some relentless wage cuts staring them in the face. It won't only be one cut but cut after cut just as long as the workers tamely and helplessly submit.

After the wages once are reduced it will require ten times as much effort to win back what has been lost as it would require right now to hold wages at their present levels.

Organize now into aggressive unions and take a determined stand against any and all proposed wage cuts.

The men and women who are in the unions now must take the lead. They must explain to the unorganized why it is to their interest to join the union and do their bit to make the union strong enough to safeguard and protect the interests of all its members. Help to make your union something worth while.

Annouces Six-Hour Day For Chemical Workers

At a conference with President Hoover, W. D. Huntington of Baltimore, Md., chairman of the executive committee of the Manufacturing Chemists' association, told the President that his organization had adopted a six-hour day in plants allied with the association. As a result of the decrease in hours, with no decrease in pay, the number of workers in the chemical industry has been increased one-third, Huntington announced.

Recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle.

WHY NOT ACT BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE?

ALTHOUGH it is generally conceded that a general shortening of the workday to six hours a day and shortening the workweek to five days a week would do more to relieve permanently the growing problem of unemployment than any one move that could be made there are so many who are reluctant about putting this plan into operation that those who are willing to do so are prevented by the preponderance of those who just won't do it.

Are we going to continue postponing this much-needed shortening of the workday until our whole country is wrecked and wages are sliced in half? That is the direction we are heading by not having shortened the hours several years ago, and the longer we postpone this vital matter the worse will our depression become. One thing is certain and that is if wage reductions are to proceed much further we are in for one of the most dangerous situations that has ever confronted us.

Why postpone the shortening of hours until the day of almost complete collapse? It will be too late then to do much good. After the wage-earners have lost their homes through unemployment, after the farmers have lost their farms through inability to sell their products that the unemployed need so badly but cannot buy because they are not earning anything to buy with, after business men and professional men have gone bankrupt because so many farmers and wage earners have been deprived of their purchasing power; then it won't do so much good to shorten the work-day and the work-week as it would do right now.

Why do we always wait till the hour of calamity comes before we act? Why don't we act now before the crash comes? Why are those in control sitting around twiddling their thumbs and listening to the propaganda of the international bankers who have decreed that wages shall be slashed to European levels in order to enable them to garner a rich harvest of spoils for themselves out of the resulting wreckage?

Why wait till the country is prostrate and the masses of the people are helpless paupers? Why not shorten the workday and the work-week now and by so doing save our country and at least ninety per cent of our people from the crushing disaster that otherwise confronts them?

STORY OF LABOR'S LONG BATTLE FOR EDUCATION

ORGANIZED Labor, from its very beginning, has been a strong and consistent advocate of popular education, Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers Education Bureau of America, pointed out in a recent radio address.

"The history of American labor has been the history in part of a long and continuous championship of education," Mr. Miller said, in speaking on "What Labor Has Done for Education." He said in part:

"Upon no other single subject has labor's support been more consistent or its policy more clearly defined for a hundred years than on the subject of education. Labor early realized in the United States that government by the people necessitated education of the people; that democracy and education were virtually synonymous terms. Today American labor recognizes that education is the very condition of its progress as well as the evidence of its freedom.

"When the first voluntary association of workingmen was formed in Philadelphia in 1828, education was made an important part of its program. A year later, a workingmen's committee was appointed to study the whole school system of the State. Their recommendations included Public schools to be erected in every locality of the State: the popular election of school boards; an 'open ladder system of schools' free to the children of the rich and poor alike. These proposals met with opposition on the ground that they would tend to place a premium on idleness.

"In 1834, however, the trade unions of the country, in a convention in New York City, called to consider the professional monopoly of education 'urged

the necessity of an "equal, universal, republican system of education." ' The next year in the words of Mary Beard, the historian, 'the convention demanded the establishment of free libraries in towns and cities for the use and benefit of mechanics and workingmen.' During the decades of the 20's and 30's and up until 1840 when the struggle for free schools was achieved, it was the unfailing championship of workingmen and women which contributed greatly to this accomplishment. Indeed no less an authority than Professor Frank T. Carlton asserted, after a careful study of the early document, that 'the vitality of the movement for tax-supported schools was derived not from humanitarian leaders, but from the growing class of wage-earners.'

"When these free schools were finally established and opened, labor again rallied to the support of those who sought to make these schools compulsory so that the child life of the land should not be denied the rights of education. Upon the fundamental principle—that child labor is a denial of the right of child education—American labor has been the courageous advocate of the abolition of child labor for nearly a century. In 1881, when the American Federation of Labor was first conceived and established in the city of Pittsburgh, compulsory education was made a part of the program.

"In like manner one might enumerate the support and effective championship by labor in the United States of vocational instruction, continuation and night schools, land grant colleges, free text-books, adequate compensation and security of tenure for teachers, and the wider use by the community of the school plants for social purpose centers. This then is a part of the record of American labor which is a witness of its interest and devotion to the cause of public education.

"Within recent years American labor has turned its attention to another phase of education—adult education. In the short space of ten years it has given to this field of educational endeavor the same vitality and distinctive direction that it has given in the past to public education. Indeed, impartial students and observers of the adult educational movement in the United States have asserted that as a result of their surveys that American workers' education constitutes one of the most dynamic and significant educational movements of our era. In the workers' education movement one may find the most vital expression of the educational aims of American labor at present."

FIVE STATES' EXPERIENCE WITH OLD AGE PENSIONS

THE experience of the five states which have been paying old age pensions for more than two years shows that the cost of pensions is less than half of the expense of maintaining the aged poor in old-fashioned almshouses, according to the latest census made on the basis of a detailed questionnaire filled out by the county boards of supervisors in California, Wisconsin, Montana, Utah and Wyoming.

The cost to the taxpayers in these states which are paying pensions to 13,599 old men and women amounts to about 37 cents per inhabitant for the entire year, "a surprisingly low figure for the benefits derived."

The figures for these states show that the average pension paid during 1931 was $20.60 per month. The average cost of maintaining an inmate in the almshouse of the same five states was $43.20 per month, or 109 per cent more than the pension granted.

Have old age pensions proved a success?

This question was answered with an emphatic "yes" by 86 out of 98 county boards which replied to the question in five states. An overwhelming majority of the answers were enthusiastic in their praise of the results of old age security. A decided affirmative was returned by the commissioners of 37 California counties, all of the Wisconsin counties, 25 Montana counties, 10 Utah counties, and eight Wyoming counties. Only two counties in California, none in Wisconsin, six counties in Montana, three in Utah, and one in Wyoming were critical

of the operation of the old age security laws.

"The country officials who returned this verdict are responsible for the actual administration of pensions; they pass on applications and know the need which drives the aged to ask for help; they make the payments month by month and see the effect of security in rekindling old lives; they raise the county funds and are responsible for their wise expenditures. Their favorable judgment on old age pensions is conclusive."

The five states reported the following comparisons between almshouse maintenance cost and pension costs.

"By placing an aged person on a pension instead of sending him to a almshouse, California saves $21.66 per month, or $259.92 per year. Thus the old age pension law has actually made it possible to maintain two persons on a pension for the price of supporting one inmate in an almshouse."

"The average cost of poorhouse maintenance in Wisconsin amounts to $35.66 per month, or nearly twice as much as the state's average pension of $19.29."

"The monthly cost of almshouse maintenance in Montana is $55.19 per person, or over three and one-half times the average pension cost of $15.55."

"The monthly cost of poor house maintenance in Utah reaches the exorbitant figure of $78.74 per inmate, or more than five times the old age pension of $13.88 per month."

In addition to the pensions granted in the five states mentioned above, New York state has pensioned 49,974 aged persons, New Hampshire 227 and Delaware more than 1,600. The administrative overhead in Delaware was officially reported to be as low as 6.2 per cent.

This modern method of aiding the indigent is meeting with increasing favor generally, and, should congress approve pending legislation, the plan seems destined to become national in scope, eventually wiping out the deplorable conditions almost invariably existing in connection with institutions for the segregation of aged citizens who become wards of the community.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS "GOOD BUSINESS" DECLARES CAPPER

SENATOR Arthur Capper of Kansas declared in a radio address recently, that substitution of old-age pensions for the poor house system of taking care of needy old persons in the District of Columbia would not only be a humanitarian move but would also be "good business."

Capper has introduced a bill for weekly payments of $9 to the National Capital's aged who have no other means of support. This is at least $2 higher than the average paid in states which have old age pension laws.

Branding the poor house as an institution with a history of "misery, loneliness and shame," Capper declared that the cost of maintaining the one for Washington was $157,900 during 1931 when 475 inmates were housed there.

This cost is going to increase each year, the Senator said, pointing out that for a slight additional expense now "a really humane plan for taking care of the indigent poor" could be put into effect through old age pension legislation.

Will Rogers Against Hiring "Cheap Pilots"

Will Rogers, noted columnist and humorist, doesn't seem to be enthused over the attitude of the Century Air Line in locking out pilots who refused a pay cut. In his column in the Bakersfield Californian, Will had this to say:

"I see where some line is going to make aviation pay by taking it out of the pilot's salary. When they start hiring cheap pilots I will stop flying. What built up what confidence in the aviation we have, is the experience, character, and dependability of our pilots. I think they are just about the highest type bunch of men we have."

Let the road be rough and dreary,
And its end far out of sight;
Foot it bravely—strong or weary;
Trust in God, and do the right.

DEPRESSIONS IN THE PAST

DEPRESSIONS, panics, slumps, periods of "hard times," or what you will, are no novelties in America. While their basic causes might have shown wide variances, and the length of their existence short or long, their external features have been alike. In the past there have been hours, days or weeks of flurried excitement in the stock exchanges, there have been wholesale bank suspensions, and in some cases there have been general strikes, even rioting, but sooner or later these rockings of the economic structure found their balances and, after a time things moved on as calmly and normally as before.

Looking back over these incidents, we find that one thing or another has always appeared to effect a cure. But, as a general principle, it is certain that the underlying factor in the process of healing has invariably been the irresistible growth of the nation backed by solid natural resources.

In our early financial history panics were a common occurence because of our uncertain monetary system, says R. L. Duffus in the New York Times. In later years there were downward curves which were sometimes regarded as depressions and sometimes merely as irregularities in the ascending line of prosperity. But if we go by the popular awareness of "hard times" the years which stand out are 1837, 1873, 1893, perhaps 1907 and 1921, and, of course, 1929. The encouraging feature of "hard times" is that each battle with them has always been followed by renewed prosperity just as the discouraging feature of prosperity is that it has always been followed by "hard times." Yet, through every economic cycle, the country has grown in population, in aggregate and per capita wealth and in improved standards.

The panic of 1837 had been foreshadowed by the financial disturbances caused by President Jackson's removal of the government deposits from the Bank of the United States, in 1834, says Mr. Duffus. In 1834 wages for common labor dropped in some places from $1.25 a day to 62 cents a day, part-time employment was frequent, and coal heavers, carpenters, coachmakers, cordwainers and other workers came out with startling demands for a ten-hour day. Then came a swift and abbreviated boom. Wages, rents, food and stock prices went up. Individuals indulged in an orgy of land speculation. States flung money recklessly into the building of railroads and canals.

Railway mileage more than doubled between 1840 and 1850 and doubled again between 1850 and 1855. The Lowell mills were working their employes an average of twelve hours and ten minutes a day the year round, with other mills and factories in proportion, but wages and prices were going up and there was a general feeling of prosperity. The gold from California was cheapening itself and raising prices. On August 24, 1857, the bottom dropped out of the market and there was a "money panic."

The effect of the panic lasted a long time, but by the following spring the crisis was over.

The panic of 1873 came as suddenly as that of 1857, Mr. Duffus explains. There were reasons for it, among them the vast destruction caused by the Civil War, with the economic collapse of the South and the over-building of railroads —30,000 miles of them between 1868 and 1873, at the stupendous cost of $1,400,000,000.

The 1873 panic hung on like grim death. "Many thousand poor will be nearer to hunger than for many years, for lack of employment," wrote one observer in August, 1875, "and the circle of enforced idleness, disability and poverty widens daily." It was during the years between 1873 and 1878 that the tramp first appeared in large numbers. Many Iowa farmers warmed themselves with corn fuel that winter. By 1878 things were picking up, and by the end of that year the country was well out of the worst panic it ever had—even counting the present one.

We can get some light on both the 1873 and 1893 crises by quoting a statement made by Andrew Carnegie in the latter year. "The country was never so prosperous as during the decade between 1880 and 1890, said Mr. Carnegie. "Labor was never so fully employed, wages so high or the necessaries of life so cheap. . . . It is probable that our successors in many future decades are

to look back to the past decade as the Golden Age of the Republic, so far as material prosperity is concerned. What a contrast to this picture the position of our country presents today! It is doubtful if a more disastrous financial cyclone ever blasted a country to such an extent in so short a time."

The cataclysm of 1893 was bad enough, to be sure, Mr. Duffus states. It reduced others besides the genial Mr. Carnegie to despair. It led Jacob S. Coxey to organize an army of the discontented for the purpose of marching to Washington.

The good times which had begun in 1898, or thereabouts, were interrupted by the relatively minor panic and depression of 1907, the writer adds. The panic began with the famous run on the Knickerbocker Trust Company of New York City. It was ended by J. P. Morgan after the country had struggled along for several weeks on the Clearing House certificates which were issued to take the place of currency. Mr. Morgan rallied the financial leaders of the country to pool their credit, doing as far as was possible what would now be done by the Federal Reserve System. The depression on which the panic was a symptom lasted into 1908. Bread lines again appeared in the larger cities and wages dropped. Recovery was swift, but four years later, during the winter of 1912 and 1913, depression again struck the country. The World War, breaking out in 1914, inaugurated another period of feverish prosperity, which terminated in the short-lived depression of 1921.

Then came 1929—a severe and sudden deflation of a magnitude comparable with 1893 or 1873, accompanied, by vast and systematic relief measures and a growing admission on all sides of the need of national planning to avoid the suffering, starvation and loss that would follow unemployment.—(New Orleans Daily Journal of Commerce.)

TREMENDOUS REQUIREMENTS TO BE MET IN REPAIRING OUR BUILDINGS

THE biggest influence behind the hoped-for revival in general business is more strenuous and effective selling methods. Nothing much will be accomplished unless the builders and their allies get out and sell repairs and modernizing. The demand is there. The logical necessity of such operations exist. The fact that they will cut the lists of the unemployed is beyond all question. But the idea must be sold, not merely made the subject of a pretty theory.

Firmly behind this notion the American Builder and Building Age thinks that it is absurd to take the view that the public cannot buy more than it is now buying.

"There are about 24,000,000 detached houses in this country," says that publication. "It would obviously be ridiculous to say, after all the deterioration of buildings which has occurred within the last three years, that there is not needed an expenditure for repairs upon at least 40 per cent of these houses, or, say 10,000,000 of them, averaging $400 each. It would be equally ridiculous to say that their owners could not afford to spend an average of $100 upon them, when they are spending at least five to ten times that much annually in running their automobiles. At this average of $100 per house the aggregate expenditure for repairs alone upon this many houses would be $1,000,000,000.

"Consider the increases in the purchase of materials and in employment of labor that would result if, through effective salesmanship this large an increase in expenditures for repairs of houses should be brought about. The effects produced would not end, however, with the increased purchase of materials and employment of labor that would be directly caused by the expenditure of one billion dollars. The additional men employed would increase their purchases of all kinds of goods, and this increase of purchases would increase employment for those who make and sell the kinds of things they bought. The direct increase in purchases of materials caused would increase employment by those who make the materials, and this increase of employment would again indirectly increase purchases.

"Thus the effects of this increased expenditure of one billion dollars would

ramify throughout the entire industry and commerce of the country, and indirectly cause an increase of general business running into several billions of dollars annually. Indirectly, and in the long run, the increase of general business that would be started if the building industry could this year get an extra billion dollars spent upon repairs to houses, would cause an increase of billions of dollars in expenditures upon building. . . .

"The greatest weakness of the home building industry is its weakness in selling. That, as a matter of fact, is true of every business today. Too many of our business men became accustomed in the recent period of prosperity to sitting in their offices and taking orders instead of going out and finding customers and selling to them. This is not a time to take orders, but a time to go and get them. The building industry will be revived, when it is revived, principally by those manufacturers, builders and material dealers who persistently advertise what they have to sell, and who go out and call upon the people of their communities, find out what they need, arouse a desire to have it, and then sell it to them."

CONNECTICUT'S SWEAT-SHOP CURSE

TEN Cents is the pitiful weekly wage of a girl apprentice in a Connecticut sweat-shop.

For a dime she works fifty-five hours.

At the end of three weeks, when she has earned thirty cents for 165 hours of work, she may get a regular job—at $3 to $5 a week.

Or she may be discharged.

Revelation of these shocking conditions sends a wave of indignation across the State. Governor Cross and a number of papers unite in a demand that the evil be stamped out.

But how?

Under the present State laws, the Labor Commissioner says he is helpless to act. Until the Legislature meets to change them, officials are trying to hit upon some temporary remedy.

Disclosure of the conditions was made in a dispatch by Boyd Lewis, New Haven correspondent of the United Press, who quotes Joseph M. Tone, Commissioner of Labor and Factory Inspector:

Connecticut girls work fifty-five hours a week for as little as $1.97, to avoid starvation or the streets, the Commissioner said. They labor in shirt factories or needle-lofts. Learners get ten cents.

"New York's rigid labor laws and Connecticut's lax statutes have brought a swarm of fly-by-night manufacturers into the State during the past five years," Mr. Tone said. "We are helpless to act under the present laws."

It is estimated that there are between 100 and 150 sweatshops in the State, "at least fifty or sixty located in New Haven."

This "unique distinction" comes as "a distinct shock" to the New Haven Times, which says that Tone's revelations—

"Are a challenge to our smugness, and it is our sincere hope that they will jar the legislature into prompt action."

"That sweat-shop wages and hours are rampant in Connecticut is a sad commentary on this day and age," asserts the New Britain Record, and the Waterbury Republican adds that "it goes without saying that the next Legislature should enact laws to nip this growing industrial evil in the bud."

Vigorous language is used by the New Britain Herald—

"What is strongly necessary is to kick them out of the State. The 'work' they give to defenseless women and children is degrading to those who allow themselves to be exploited—even in 'times like these'—and degrading to the communities and the State."

As an immediate remedy, the Hartford Times suggests "the weapon of publicity" since "no man likes to be published as a gouger" and "few firms can afford to have the reputation of wickedly cheating their help."

Private initiative can accomplish something," says the Hartford Courant, by "publicity and adequate employment relief."—Literary Digest.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

METAL CONNECTORS FOR WOOD BEAMS DEVELOPED

A NEW plan for using wood in construction, which may materially accelerate building activities in this country, has been developed by various Government agencies, it was stated by Axel H. Oxholm, Director of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, Department of Commerce.

The plan centers about the substitution of metal connectors for wood joints in construction projects.

Investigations into the new system, made by the Wood Utilization Committee have been commended by eminent engineers as one of the most important developments in the lumber industry in half a century, Mr. Oxholm said. One important result seen from the introduction of metal connectors is the possibility of prefabricating structural members in factories, as is now done in the steel industry. A considerable saving in construction cost would result, it is believed.

Metal connectors are now used extensively in Europe, said Mr. Oxholm, who has studied construction systems there for 16 years.

A committee of the Wood Utilization organization, in co-operation with the Forest Products Laboratory of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Standards in the Commerce Department will discuss the various types of metal connectors and their application in a report to be issued soon.

Impressive structures of wood have been erected in Europe, through utilization of the connectors. More than 60 types of connectors have been gathered and studied by the Wood Utilization Committee. They consist of rings or plates with or without teeth, and are inserted between two wooden pieces to be united. A hole is drilled through the center, a bolt inserted and made fast with a nut. The metal connector provides from four to 10 times the strength of the previously used wood joints.

Radio towers, airplane hangars, exhibition halls and auditoriums seating as many as 75,000 people have been erected in Europe with the new method of wood construction.

The Wood Utilization Committee has obtained several thousand joints in Europe and brought them to this country to be tested in co-operation with the Forest Products Laboratory and the Bureau of Standards. Investigations completed thus far indicate that no single joint is best for all uses.

Wood for building materials is more readily obtainable in the United States and comparatively cheaper than in Europe, and the possibility is advanced that woods that hitherto have found little favor for construction purposes will be satisfactory when utilized with metal connectors. In Europe, it has been learned, white fir is now used widely for construction, whereas previously it was used only for boxes and crates.

The report to be issued by the Committee, probably this summer will not only describe the manner in which metal connectors may be used to strengthen wood construction but will also discuss how American builders may apply the methods.

The architectural possibilities of the new system are considered satisfactory, for metal connectors lend themselves readily to framed arches and curved roof profiles.

Three Million Homes

According to a survey reported in the United States Daily: "The potential market for new homes in the United States within the next five years is in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 units." Millions of homes needed, millions of men out of work, millions of acres of land lying idle, millions of dollars worth of building materials tied up in mills and yards! A race of savages would know how to get these elements together. We don't.

Farewell; how oft that sound of sadness,
Like thorns of sorrow piece the heart,
And hush the harp tones of its gladness,
And tear the bleeding chords part.

Farewell! and if by distance parted
We see each other's face no more,
Ah! may we with the faithful-hearted
Meet beyond this parting shore.

APPALACHIAN OAK USED FOR NOTABLE INSTALLATION OF WOODWORK

APPALACHIAN white oak woodwork, installed to impart an atmosphere of Tudor days, is the outstanding feature of the interior of the Folger Shakespeare Library, recently dedicated in Washington D. C.

This building erected as a repository for the world's greatest collection of books and objects illustrating the life and times of Shakespeare, typifies two distinct periods. Outwardly a marble structure of classic design, inside the portals the pages of history are turned back to the Sixteenth century to reveal an example of Tudor architecture at its best. To achieve this transition, the architects employed the building materials of Shakespeare's time which involved a lavish use of oak. The architects chose Appalachian Oak as the variety whose qualities most nearly approximate those associated with English oak of Tudor days. In this installation Appalachian oak gives a striking demonstration of innate natural beauty and workability, including suitability for intricate hand carving. The mill work of the entire installation is a work of art and also faithfully portrays the spirit of the age it represents.

The main floor of the library building, consisting of exhibition hall, reading room, administration office unit and a small auditorium modeled after an Elizabethan theater, is dominated entirely by Appalachian white oak woodwork. The exhibition hall is paneled to a height of 22 feet in plain and rift sawn Appalachian white oak. At each end of the hall is a monumental doorway, containing in its construction several gems of the wood carver's art. Particularly notable in this respect are the hand-carved acanthus leaves in the capitals of the Corinthian columns that flank the doorways. In a center position over each doorway is a plaque, six feet square, carved in a most artistic manner. One plaque contains a reproduction of the coat of arms of Elizabethan England and the other the great seal of the United States, thereby symbolizing the two nations' mutuality of interest in the project.

The reading room is a typical English hall of Tudor days in which the past and present have been blended in a most harmonious manner. Overhead a splendidly designed Gothic roof reverts to the times of Shakespeare, while the more prosaic present is suggested by a double tier of oak bookcases extending around the lower portion of the room. However, the bookcases do not inject a discordant note, for a continuous balcony with hand carved balustrade that serves the upper tier gives the room a formal touch. At one end of the room is an oak screen containing a reproduction of the Shakespeare memorial in Trinity Church, at Stratford-on-Avon. In the reading room, as in other parts of the building, Appalachian white oak has been used with striking effect with hand-carving employed liberally enough to stamp the installation as one out of the ordinary.

In the auditorium popularly called the theater, Appalachian white oak was used to construct a playhouse that depicts conditions similar to those under which Shakespeare's plays were originally given. Here is the pit that characterized Elizabethan theaters, with balconies surrounding it on three sides. The balconies are supported by hand-carved oak columns, which wood incidentally is everywhere in evidence. The stage, constructed of oak, is flanked by massive oak pilasters, while oak beams, carved and ornamented after the manner of Shakespeare's time, supported the balconies and superstructure. The woodwork was treated to simulate great age, thereby giving the theater a quaintness and charm difficult to describe.

The Folger Shakespeare Library is a fulfillment of a cherished plan of the late Henry Clay Folger. During his life, Mr. Folger collected some 70,000 rare volumes and additional thousands of objects relating to the great poet. To preserve this great collection under conditions that would make it available to posterity, Mr. Folger provided for a building to serve as a repository and hardly to a lesser extent as a memorial to Shakespeare. From this decision came the building that to the lay mind is as interesting as the priceless collection it contains.—(Wood Construction)

OAK TIMBERS INTEGRAL PART OF HISTORIC SHRINE

OLD Fort Niagara stands forth in all its majesty again. Its restoration rolls back two hundred years and gives us a shrine of patriotism in all its original pride. The old fort gateway to the then far West, was the scene of many struggles between three great nations, America, France and England.

As far back as 1678 the French explorer, Robert Rene Cavalier de La Salle, realizing the strategic value of a fortification at the mouth of the Niagara River which would control entrance to the West, built a crude log fortification called Fort Conti. This was burned within a few months and on its ruins nine years later—1867—LeMarquis de Nonville built the ill-fated fort which bore his name. The new structure was occupied for eleven months by a garrison of one hundred men, all but twelve of whom died of exposure and disease, and then abandoned. In 1725, with the consent of the tribes of the Iroquois Nation, influenced by Chabert Joncaire, the French started work on the building known as "The Castle."

In 1759 the English, under Sir William Pitt, broke the French hold on the Niagara Frontier and the Old Fort became a British Stronghold and trading place. During the Revolutionary War it served as the base from which British, Tories and Indians operated against the Colonials. On August 11, 1796, the British garrison crossed the Niagara River to Canada and the American flag was raised over the Fort.

In 1812 the Fort was captured by the British and held by them for seventeen months. The Treaty at Ghent in 1815 gave it back to the United States and the Stars and Stripes have floated over it ever since.

During the restoration of the building eighty-eight of the structural timbers, over 200 years old were found sound and are still in place. Some of the timbers which were seated in the outside masonry walls and exposed to rain and water suffered from decay and were replaced. A cross-section of one of these original oak timbers of "The Castle" is on exhibit at the National Lumber Manufacturers Association as still another testimony of the sturdy endurance of well-seasoned timbers for construction.

Today, the visitor of the historic Fort enters by way of the ancient timbered trestle over the old moat, passes the restored wattling just as it was when it housed and shielded the old French Dauphin battery of guns, crosses the old drawbridge to enter the "Porte des Cinq Nations," then on through the head house, between high walls of masonry, to the old British redoubt and the "Castle," built by the French in 1725 and restored in almost every authentic detail.

The restoration of this historic spot was made possible through the effort of patriotic and civic organizations of the Niagara Frontier with the co-operation of the War Department of the United States.

ARCHITECTS PICK "FINEST" BUILDING

THE Lincoln Memorial in Washington, the Empire State Building in New York and the Nebraska State Capitol at Lincoln were the three American architectural monuments selected by a list of fifty leading architects as among the structures "whose architectural design was felt to be most satisfactory and appealing" in a poll taken by The Federal Architect and made public recently.

Of the buildings obtaining more than one vote, twelve were in New York, nine in Washington and four in Chicago. The architects who made the selections were located in all parts of the country and were felt to represent fairly well the sentiment of the best informed of their profession.

The vote for the various buildings was: Lincoln Memorial, 17; Empire State Building, 14; Nebraska State Capitol, 13; Morgan Library New York City, 11; St. Thomas's Church, New York City, 9; Daily News Building Chicago, 9; Scottish Rite Temple, Washington, 9; Columbia University Library,

7; Harkness Memorial, Yale University, 7; Folger Memorial Library, Washington, 5; Pennsylvania Railroad Station, New York, 5; Palm Olive Building, Chicago, 4; Pan-American Building, Washington, 4; City Hall Stockholm, Sweden, 4; Woolworth Building, New York, 4; Shelton Hotel, New York City, 4; New York City Hall, 3; Freer Gallery, Washington, 4; Boston Public Library, 4; New York Telephone Building, 3; Chicago Tribune Building, 3; St. Vincent Ferrer's Church, N. Y. C., 3; Princeton Dining Hall, 2; Adler Planetarium, Chicago, 2; Hartford County Building, 2; Cranbrook School, Mich., 2; Academy of Science, Washington, 2; Army Supply Base, Brooklyn, 2; United States Capitol, 2; St. Bartholomew's Church, New York, 2; Southern R. R. Building, Washington, 2; Bowery Savings Bank, New York, 2; Cornell Medical School, 2; Treasury Building, Washington, 2; Racine County Court House, Wis., 2.

In commenting on the selection of beautiful buildings The Federal Architect said:

"We have met many architects in the past few months, and while the great concern of most of these is as to the business side of their profession, yet they speak of the need of a back check. They look back on a brief period of architectural inebriation without remorse, but with considerable doubt, realizing that in this period there were horrid ideas, many of which were built.

"Back of these blemishes and abortions, they realize, however, there was an idea. Perhaps there was an inspiration which if pruned and nurtured will result in an architectural style to which historians will one day give a high sounding name.

"The need is felt now by so many persons that wheat shall be separated from the chaff. Architects desire to know which are the outstanding and fruitful buildiugs of the so-called modern phase of architectural design and how many compare with the acknowledged monuments of the past. They want to know to what an extent such buildings have actually woven themselves into the fabric of enduring architecture, and which are mere lint and threads on its surface. With this in mind, the editors of The Federal Architect instituted a poll to find out what the architectural profession thought of itself.

"Of the first eight buildings on the list, five are in the historic style and three in the bracket usually spoken of as modern. This shows two things:

First, it argues that the architectural profession has no intention at this time of repudiating and casting aside its masterpieces of an earlier date.

Second, it shows that design in the modern manner, if intelligently worked out, has so strong a foothold that it may be considered as having come to stay.

"It is no small compliment that the Empire State Building, the Nebraska State Capitol and the Chicago Daily News Building are ranked with such serene and gracious architecture as the Lincoln Memorial and the Columbia Library."

Staggering Losses In Failures of Banks

The Federal Reserve Board reports that 334 banks failed in the first month of 1932, involving deposits of $275,411,000. This is a slight improvement over the record of the preceding month, but only three months have had a worse record since the depression began. These are:

October, 1931, 522 failures, with deposits of $471,300,000.

December, 1931, 358 failures, with deposits of $277,031,000.

December, 1930, 344 failures, with deposits of $367,119,000.

The Reserve Board reports further that in the 11 years from 1921 to 1931 —both years included—there were 9,285 bank failures in the United States, with deposits of $4,277,898,000.

In the meantime, Canada is boasting that there has not been a bank failure in the Dominion during the present depression. The Provincial Savings Bank in Manitoba was "taken over," but depositors will not lose.

Maintaining The Union

The necessity for maintaining the union or American standard of living at this critical time is recognized by industrial leaders and union men alike, and the union which aids in having them maintained not only benefits the workingman, but is the protector of local industry and hence a vital factor in the welfare of the community in which it operates.—Dr. John A. Ryan, Catholic University.

CHURCH BUILT FROM ONE TREE

ONE of the most famous churches in the West, if not in all of America, is the First Baptist Church of Santa Rosa, California. It is probably the only church in the world that was actually built from lumber secured entirely from a single tree, a huge California redwood (Sequoia sempervirens).

In 1873, the present building was planned and erected, every stick and timber, every board, every joist, every shingle that went into its walls and flooring and roof being obtained from one great tree, a noble Sequoia.

This forest giant was found growing in the Russian River section of Sonoma County, a score of miles northeast of Santa Rosa. The home of this great tree is a region that is famous for its immortal trees of gigantic stature, even today.

The redwood whose life was given for the monumental fashioning of a church measured 18 feet in diameter, and it is recorded that 78,000 feet of lumber were secured from its tall, cinnamon-hued, corrugated trunk.

In spite of its venerable age, the First Baptist Church of Santa Rosa stands as sound today as in the days following its erection. Redwood is practically indestructible. It has become a landmark in Northern California, and justly so. So far spread has become its fame that few travelers go through this sun-warmed community that was Luther Burbank's great horticultural garden who do not stop long enough to seek out this unique church, set as it is in the heart of the town, the most centrally located of any house of worship in Santa Rosa.

A glimpse inside the cool interior of the edifice discloses the fact that the double doors open into a vestibule of generous proportions. From the vestibule two sets of double swinging. doors open into a splendid auditorium, with a seating capacity for 300 persons. The pulpit is large, and the choir platform can accommodate an additional fifty people. There is ample space also for the fine pipe organ that is planned for the church. All interior woodwork including the pews, is of redwood, as sound today as when the church was built in 1873 of almost indestructible wood.

WHAT'S ALL THE GOLD FOR?

THE English pound sterling once the standard by which the values of all other forms of money were judged, has toppled from its high position. It is no longer worth a fraction over four dollars and eighty-six cents in United States paper money, because the British government can no longer redeem its pound sterling notes with a fraction over four dollars and eighty-six cents worth of gold.

Other countries following in the wake of Great Britain, have temporarily abandoned the gold standard, and their currencies have depreciated in the same manner.

Lapsing from the gold standard is a calamity, but it is by no means a novelty. It has happened before in England, and there have been times in the history of this country when the gold standard existed in name only.

If every ounce of gold were to be wiped out of existence tomorrow, the industries of the world would not be seriously affected. Gold has many industrial uses, of course, but relatively few where some other metal cannot be substituted with approximately equal results.

Gold is valuable not for its intrinsic worth, but because for thousands of years it has been used as a standard of exchange. When people stopped trading one commodity for another and used counters or coins to represent exchange value, gold coins came to be the standard—first, because the metal was so rare that a small coin represented large value, and second, because it is virtually noncorrodible.

However, the weight of gold coins was a serious problem in the days before banks. Travelers had to burden themselves with a weight of gold as well as their traveling equipment, and

there was the constant risk of highway robbery. Now paper money has taken the place of gold as a medium of exchange for all ordinary business transactions. Of course a check drawn on a bank is, for practical purposes, just another form of paper money.

The intrinsic value of a dollar bill is, of course, next to nothing. The Government prints them by the million at trifling cost. A dollar bill is valuable only because it represents a promise to pay. It bears the words "One Silver Dollar Payable to the Bearer on Demand," which actually means a dollar in gold, because the Government will redeem a silver dollar with a gold dollar on demand. Furthermore, you can walk into the United States Mint and obtain for gold bars or gold dust an equivalent weight of gold in the form of gold coins.

So long as this is possible, it is obvious that a paper dollar must be worth a definite weight of gold, and its value as a medium of exchange for other goods can not fluctuate to any greater extent than that of gold itself.

Experience has shown that it is not necessary for any government to have on hand as many gold dollars as there are paper dollars outstanding. But when the gold on hand in the treasury falls below a certain percentage of the face value of the paper money in use, the whole system becomes shaky. The situation is precisely the same as that of a bank. No bank ever keeps on hand enough cash to pay off every depositor should all of them ask for their money at the same time.

Gold can be used to form a firm base for a tremendous inverted pyramid of credit in the form of paper money within any given country, but that paper credit isn't worth a row of shoe buttons in international trade. An actual movement of gold must take place to balance the account if one nation buys more goods from another nation than it sells to that same nation. If Willie sells Joe an apple for two cents and Joe sells Willie a top for two cents, the credits balance. But if Willie sells Joe two apples and Joe sells Willie only one top, then Joe will have to fork over two cents in cash to close the transaction.

When financiers put on a wise expression and spout high-sounding phrases such as "unfavorable balance of trade," they refer to the transfer of commodities from one nation to another on a Willie and Joe basis.

Without going into causes, the fact remains that the United States has had the favorable end of the balance of world trade for so long that we now have over half the world's supply of gold stored in our treasury. Obviously, as long as that situation exists the countries so shy of gold that they have slipped away from the gold standard will have great difficulty in getting back to it again. It must be equally obvious that the only way the other countries can get the gold now in our treasury vaults is to sell us more goods than we sell them.

The problem of figuring out a scientific way to accomplish that result without at the same time playing hob with American industries is giving our greatest statesmen and financiers a severe headache.—Popular Science.

Adopt Trade Union Wage Rate

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia adopted a wage scale commensurate with that paid union workers as the "prevailing wage" to be paid on municipal building projects involving an expenditure of more than $5,000.

All future contracts will contain a clause stipulating that such wages shall be paid, with forfeiture of the contract as a penalty for failure to do so.

The action of the Commissioners is a victory for organized labor.

Some weeks ago Major H. L. Robb, Assistant Engineer Commissioner in charge of the District's building program, recommended writing into the contracts for municipal work the wage scales paid by the District to its own workers as a minimum. Major Robb's minimum was considerably less than the trade union scale, and was opposed by organized labor with the claim that the union scale constitutes the "prevailing wage" under the Bacon-Davis Act.

Secretary of Labor Doak, who is the final arbiter of cases under the Bacon-Davis Act, advised the Commissioners to adopt the union scale.

If you wish success in life make perseverence your bosom friend, experience your wise counsel, caution your elder brother, and hope your guardian genius.

THE PRODUCER

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN reality, there are no producers. Neither man nor nature produces anything. The earth holds as much material now, speaking from an atomic standpoint, as it did thousands of years ago. There are as many atoms in existence today as there ever were, excepting, of course, those that have been added to the earth from time to time by the flying meteors.

When we speak of matter we remember the Creator of things; and without Him there was not anything made that was made. And the things that we call products today, depend so much on that creative being, that it can truly be said, without Him there is not anything produced that is produced. But from a practical standpoint, nature produces, and men produce. Every year nature brings forth vegetation in abundance, and men through their efforts bring to pass many and marvelous things. However, what nature and men produce in this way is nothing less than putting existing things into some other form; changing existing things to some other place or position, and taking and holding possession of existing things.

The first means of producing, changing the form of existing things, brings us into the largest field of production, the field of agriculture. The farmer cultivates the soil, plants the seed, and waits for nature to bring about the necessary change. When nature has done her work, he gathers together the total results of his toil and of nature's work, and calls it his products. These products he either hauls to market, where his part of the producing ends, or he feeds them to his live stock, where they are turned into beef, pork, mutton, poultry, eggs, milk, butter and other food products. These, in turn, he also transports to market, and his part of production is finished. At this point, it is claimed, the products leave the producer and go into the hands of the middlemen, where they stay until they reach the ultimate consumer. It is also claimed that the middlemen do not produce, but simply exact tribute, as the farmer's products pass from one to the other, until they finally reach the consumer. But that is not true. While these middlemen may take more than properly belong to them; they, nevertheless, produce something by taking the products from one place to another. And when the products eventually reach the consumer, he too, adds a something to them by preparing them for consumption, which also places him among the producers. Thus we can see that the three groups, the original producers, the middlemen and the consumers, constitute, as a whole, one group of producers.

When we get into the field of natural resources, we find that production depends very largely upon the process of changing existing things from one place to another. Coal mining gives us, perhaps, the best example of this. Very little change, as a rule, is made in this product from the time it leaves its natural bed, until it reaches the consumer. Of course, there is a sort of separating, or grading, process that the coal goes through, but its form remains almost exactly as it was when it was taken from the mines. Coal, then, is not produced in the sense that it has been put into a certain form, but rather, that it has been removed from its original layers and transported to the various places of consumption.

The process of producing iron, silver, gold, lead, copper and other metals, is different from that of producing coal, inasmuch as these metals must be refined after the original product has been taken from the mines. Oil, too, undergoes a change in its form at the refineries, after it leaves the well. Natural gas undergoes no change_____. But we have gone far enough. These, and many other products coming from the field of natural resources, are produced by those persons who have had, in any way, something to do with them from the time they were removed from their original beds, until they reach the final place of consumption. Even the consumers have a little part in them as producers, for they must prepare for storing them, and must give them more or less attention, as they are placed into the various places of consumption. Here we see again, that the three groups, the original producers, the middlemen and the consumers, constitute the group of producers.

Producing by means of taking and holdiug possession, consists of having the ownership of things, as land, buildiugs, mines aud materials. They produce by controling the means of production, or by controling the products. For instance, during the World War, there was a great demand for, say, wheat. The land owners increased the wheat acreage, and thus, besides producing wheat, they produced a supply necessary to satisfy the demand. Again, a man believes there will be a shortage of wheat at a certain time in the future. He buys wheat and holds it until that time comes, and then satisfies the demand. He produced something by holding the wheat, for had he not done so, the demand, at that particular time, would not have been satisfied. Another instance: A man sees a coming shortage of housing facilities in a certain town; he builds houses, and in due time the increase of population comes, and he rents or sells the houses. He has produced something, because he satisfied a need, which otherwise would not have been satisfied.

Since it is true that neither nature nor man can, in reality produce any material thing, it must follow that the only products that anyone can lay claim to, are the immaterial products of nature, the immaterial products of labor, and the immaterial products of control; and these three are inseparably knit together by the efforts of men. And so we conclude, that there is but one producer, the man who works.

Come now, Ultimate Consumer;
 I am he that does produce;—
I am he that does the farming,
 And I kill and dress the goose.
I build roads and also houses.
 Run the mill and workshop too—
When I'm pulling in the harness,
 Then Consumer, where are you?
When at night I do my milking,
 You are smoking your cigar;
When I do my cultivating,
 You are in your pleasure car;
When I feed my stock in winter,
 You sit iu your heated home;
When some dark-blue words I utter,
 You, in thought, don't even roam.
When a horse or gander kicks me,
 You sit in a dentist's chair,
Who pulls from you your consumers,
 While you frown and cuss and swear.
When I'm digging my potatoes—
 Hauling them away to town,
You are out there by the ocean
 Drinking in your great renown.
When I haul my wheat to market,
 You are whistling a tune;
When I work from morn till evening,
 You consume a nice fat prune.
Don't I have to pay my taxes
 On the ground I raise my beans?
I pay taxes on my garden,
 Where I grow my peas and greens.
Don't I send my son to battle,
 When my country needs his life?
Don't I also feed the soldiers—
 I and my hard-working wife.
You're the Ultimate Consumer,
 You consume the things I give;
I am first, and the Producer,
 Without me you could not live.

Never Give Up

The only man who is ever really beaten in the game of life is the man who gives up. He beats himself.

A man may be overwhelmed, crushed, baffled and apparently beaten beyond redemption, but if he has the right stuff in him there will be something in him that will still hold out and raise the flag of defiance.

There is not one of us who is not at some time tried to the limits of our capacity. There are many of us whose whole life is one continuous trial, and yet it happens often that those who are most sorely tried, who have the greatest misfortunes and bear the heaviest burdens, are the most cheerful and optimistic and inspiring of all.

Do not imagine that you are alone in battling with the fates and in being buffeted by the adversities! There are thousands and thousands of others who are having the same struggle, and you must learn from them to rise again and again after being beaten down, thereby bringing into play the last atom of your moral strength and proving yourself to be a man.

Never give up! That is the only way you can be beaten, and when you are beaten in that way it is by yourself.

The enemy you have been fighting could not have crushed you; you did it yourself.

No man of character who is fighting for a principle and is resolved never to surrender is ever beaten in the battle of life.

WOOD REPLACED STEEL TRUSS CENTERS IN BUILDING ARLINGTON BRIDGE

WOOD bowstring trusses won out against steel again in completion of the concrete and granite Arlington Memorial Bridge across the Potomac River at Washington, D. C. The trusses were used to support the forms for the concrete arches. Wood was chosen instead of steel for the truss centers of the last three arches because the engineer in charge of the work decided, on the basis of his experience with steel truss centers used in constructing the first part of the bridge, that it would be speedier and more economical to use wood bowstring trusses.

An important advantage of the wood trusses, was the fact that when the arch had been constructed and the time had come to decenter the trusses, this task could be accomplished by dismantling them and moving them to their new position in the structure in a knocked-down condition. This could not be done so easily with the steel trusses.

A total of twelve wood trusses, were used in building the bridge. Six of the trusses were 100 feet long and the other six were 50 feet long. The 100-foot trusses were built of structural Douglas fir. These trusses had lower chords built of pairs of 6 x 16-inch timbers, with 8 x 8-inch web braces. The upper chords were built up to a 4x20-inch size. The 50-foot trusses were similar in design except that the web braces were made 6 x 6-inch, while the upper chord was 4 x 18 inches. The upper and lower chords of the 50-foot trusses also were of same material.

The trusses were built in Chicago and shipped to the site of the bridge. The 50-foot trusses were shipped in completed form. The 100-foot trusses were shipped knocked-down and reconstructed on the job.

In building one of the spans it was necessary to use the trusses three times, for the bridge is 94 feet wide. For the first section of the span the group of trusses was placed in the center; as soon as the concrete had set sufficiently, the wooden trusses were dismantled and moved to the upstream side of the bridge, where the operation was repeated; then the downstream side was built, in the same manner. This was the procedure followed when the steel trusses were used, except that they could not be dismantled and moved with such ease from one side to the other.

On 6-foot centers, the trusses were braced at 10-foot intervals along their length with 3 x 10's. The purlins were 10 x 10-inch timbers long enough to span all six trusses and leave 3 feet at each end for overhang. This equalized the strain on all parts of the purlins and trusses. On these were nailed, longitudinally to the bridge, 3 x 10-inch planks, laid tight, and then across the planks were nailed ⅞-inch sheathing, to provide a more uniform curve.

When all the weight was considered, it was calculated that there would be a deflection of 1⅞ inches, part of which was expected to be due to the settling of the bolts in their holes, and this much was allowed. The actual deflection, however, was only ⅞-inch. The engineer on the job prepared several charts, showing the action of the trusses in this bridge construction. Concerning the six large trusses he said:

"It will be noted that all six of the trusses were remarkably consistent in their actions, showing that they can be depended upon if carefully constructed."

The 50-foot trusses were used in the same way as the 100-foot trusses, except that since there were two of the shorter arches this group of trusses had to be used six times instead of three times. They proved to be entirely satisfactory each time.

Humanity

Is it not a strange thing how little we do for the comfort, the pleasure or the gratification of one another? I may be poor, and I am; it is no secret where I live. I may not be able to do anything for my fellow creatures financially, but I can do this—and though I have passed what is considered the middle period of life, if there is anything I feel thankful for, it is that I have retained the sensibilities that make me feel for the woes of my fellow man. I may not be able to give him money for his relief, but I can at least take him by the hand and say: "God bless you, here is my hand and my heart to encourage you and bid you to hope.

The "Champ" Speaks!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

I have taken life's "BUMPS," as I've faced them—
And friends, I have taken a few!
And "KICKS"? Well, the world it has placed them
Where kickers most generally do!
I have taken the "KNOCKS," and aplenty,
And also the thing called "the GAFF,"
And I wouldn't be here, in this teary-vale queer,
If I hadn't learned how, friends—to LAUGH!

I have "played the game" hard—often failing;
Gone down to defeat in the fray;
Have staggered up, ranting and railing,
And plowed-in—to make a last play,
And again have been BEATEN, and laid there
Bespattered and battered—"ALL IN,"
And there isn't a doubt, I'd have STAYED there,
If I hadn't learned how, friends—to GRIN!

I have often been "floored" by old worry,
And sometimes have "taken the count";
Been wiped-out in life's market-flurry;
Lost out—and then seen the stocks MOUNT!
Tough luck on me oft has descended;
I've seen fortune come—and then flit;
Ofttimes my career would have ended,
If I hadn't learned how—NOT TO QUIT!

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1932

Readjust Upward!

A lot of banker propaganda is going aronnd to the effect that wages must be adjusted downward. They say the "spread" between top wages and bottom wages is too wide.

It's true that the "spread" is too wide. The highest wages are not high enough. The lowest wages are abominable!

No wages in America are high enough.

Our low wages among the unorganized are shameful, disgraceful, tragic.

We need readjustment upward!

Big jumps upward for the lower wage rates. Enormous leaps upward.

And for the present top rates a gradual increase, proceeding as rapidly as possible.

To pull any wages down now is calamitous, no matter what bankers say. What right have bankers in Wall Street got today to expect respect for their opinions?

Readjust upward and thereby get big purchasing power into the hands of workers.

Trade Unionism The Only Way

THE problem which the wage earner is compelled to deal with is not solved by stock ownership, company unions, welfare work, or any other system, method, or condition originated by the employers.

The wage earner's principal problems are grouped under two heads; under one lies the entire question of terms of employment and conditions of labor; under the other the relationship which exists between employer and employed.

The trade union movement exists for the purpose of enabling wage earners, as such, to have a control over their lives; a definite voice in determining the conditions under which they will give their labor in industry and commerce.

The paternalistic policy which underlies stock ownership, welfare plans, company unions, and other forms of relationship employers have established, are all paternalistic in their purpose. The workers are to be given something which will create a belief that the trade union organization is unnecessary for their welfare and protection. The purpose is not different from that of those few wise monarchs who prevented the people from developing a desire, or a determination, to establish self-government, by improving their condition through various so-called reforms.

Autocratic or paternalistic government could not endure when men's minds became open, for then they saw the necessity of governing themselves,

and so monarchies were overthrown and republics established in their place.

It is much the same with the problem which the wage earner must deal with, whether he is willing or not. Regardless of the improvements which employers may establish in their personal relationship with the employes, and the methods by which this relationship is applied, so that the employes may have something to say about conditions of labor, the outstanding fact is that it is only through militant trade union organization that the workers can have control over their lives as wage earners.

With society erected as it is. today, upon an industrial basis, it is as essential that the wage earners should have control over their lives in industry, as fully as in their political relationship to all others as citizens of a common country.

It is only through trade unionism that the wage earners can secure an adequate voice in determining the conditions under which they labor and live.

Insull's Career Ended

The resignation of Samuel Insull as chairman of the board of the Commonwealth Edison Company, the Peoples Gas Light and Coke Company and the Public Service Company of Northern Illinois wrote finis to his career as a public utility magnate. The three concerns are operating companies under the Mid-West Utilities Company, the big $2,000,000,000 Insull holding concern that was thrown into receivership a few months ago. Insull also resigned as one of the receivers of the Mid-West concern.

For the last fifteen years Insull was the great antagonist of public ownership and operation of public utilities. He stressed his opposition mainly on the alleged greater efficiency of privately owned plants. But that efficiency did not prevent the nation-wide Mid-West Utilties under his own autocratic control from getting to the point where it could not pay its bills.

Thousands of workers and middle class investors lost millions of dollars when Mid-West Utilities went to the wall. Stock which was unloaded on the public up to as high as $50 a share is currently quoted as 36 cents. Those familiar with the financial set-up of the concern are of the opinion that the owners of the common stock will receive nothing under the reorganization effected by the receivers.

The Churches and Social Justice

The quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Atlantic City recently declared that "the present industrial order is un-Christian, unethical and anti-social," and appealed to "the conscience of mankind" to find a better social life.

The conference called for immediate Federal relief, shortening of hours of labor to check unemployment, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and public works in place of armaments.

To Labor, occurrences of this sort are the most encouraging of news. It is a plain matter of historic fact that in most countries and most ages, the church, using that word to mean the whole sum of religious organizations, has been conservative. But the church in America for the last thirty years has been a force for liberalism, for progress; and is growing more liberal every year.

Methodist, Presbyterian, "Campbellite"; Catholic, Protestant, Jew—the great bulk of active religious workers in this country are lined up on the side of progress and social justice.

Bill To Curb Communists

A bill which defines a communist, excludes him from this country and makes any alien communist already here deportable has been reported out by the house immigration committee.

A communist, the bill states, is an alien who is a member of, or affiliated with, any organization that believes in, advises, advocates, or teaches the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States, or the overthrow hy force or violence of all forms of law, or the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers (either of specific individuals or of officers generally) of the government of the United States or any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or the unlawful damage, injury or destruction of property; or, sabotage.

Demand the Union Label

Official Information



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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Convention Call, Canadian Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the forty-eighth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the convention hall of the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, Ontario, beginning Monday morning, September 12, 1932, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Mid-Continental Petroleum Corporation Awards Contract to Firm Employing Non-Union Carpenters

This office is in receipt of information from Local Union 274, Vincennes, Indiana, through its secretary, John M. Kinnaman, that the Mid-Continental Petroleum Corporation is erecting a new warehouse and office building in that city. The contract for the erection of the buildings has been awarded to a firm employing non-union carpenters and at a wage considerably below the minimum scale.

Traveling Members Attention

According to Warren J. Jochem Secretary of Bergen County, New Jersey, District Council, articles have appeared recently in the New York daily newspapers to the effect that there is a building boom going on in Bergen County. These statements are very misleading as building operations in that locality are no better than elsewhere throughout the country, and a considerable number of the members of the Local Unions affiliated with the Council are unemployed. The Bergen County District Council desires this information conveyed to the members of our organization and thereby save traveling carpenters the time and expense of making unnecessary trips to the territory covered by the Bergen County District Council of Carpenters.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted concerning the whereabouts of Criner Mann, son of Brother J. C. Mann, member of Local Union 302, Huntington, West Virginia, who left home on March 30, 1932. Last heard of in Kansas City, Missouri, in April, 1932. He is 16 years of age 6 feet tall and weighs 150 pounds, brown hair and eyes. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will kindly communicate with his father, J. C. Mann, 630 Elm Street, Huntington, West Virgina.

District Council Loses Secretary By Death

Arthur Williams, for a number of years Secretary of the Hamilton County, Ohio, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky, District Council, passed away suddenly, April 2, 1932.

Brother Williams joined Local Union No. 437, Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1918 and transferred to Local Union No. 1582 in the same year. He continued his membership in that Local Union until its consolidation with Local No. 29, where he held membership at the time of his death. The labor movement in the jurisdiction of the District Council has cause to mourn the loss of Brother Williams, as he was always a staunch advocate of the principles of our organization and the labor movement generally. His funeral was held April 4, and was attended by a large number of the delegates of the District Council and members of its affiliated Local Unions.

DEATH ROLL

J. J. BERKY—L. U. No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

Old-Age Pensions In Canada

Since old-age pensions became payable in the majority of the provinces of this Dominion an inestimable amount of relief has been brought to the aged needy workers who find themselves, in their declining years, dependent upon other than their own earnings for sustenance.

This knowledge, coupled with the fact that the Dominion government is now preparing to give effect to the legislation of last year to increase the Federal contribution from 50 to 75 per cent should be sufficient cause to induce immediate steps to be taken in the remaining provinces to secure similar benefits for their needy aged workers.

Labor has persistently worked to this end, and in these efforts has had the support of many other organizations and associations which are brought into close contact with the tragedy of poverty amongst this class.

The payment of old age pensions has meant, in many instances, that husband and wife, instead of being separated for the short span of life left to them, are able to end their days together, while in other cases brothers and sisters are afforded this privilege.

Another factor which should be recognized is the benefit that has accrued to merchants and others in the spending of these pension allowances. In Toronto alone no less than $1,697,000 has been distributed in this manner during the year 1931.

The report of the Old Age Pension Board of that city discloses much more interesting information. Of the total number of 2,070 receiving pensions no less than 1,100 were born in Canada, and an additional 825 in other parts of the British Empire, only 145 being born in other countries and becoming naturalized.

Take Notice

We occasionally meet trade unionists who imagine that because they pay their dues, the secretary and other officers of the Local Union, in some magical way will produce big dividends without any further effort on their part.

Dues paying, instead of being the end of trade union activity, is but the first step. A member in reality pays dues so that he may secure better conditions of employment. The payment of dues gives the opportunity and then the trade unionist must take advantage of this opportunity, or fail to secure a full return for his investment.

Dues are necessary, but unless members attend the meetings of the Local Union; unless they take an active, intelligent interest in the problems which affect their organization; unless they are willing to play their part, the dues they pay will bring them little more returns than the agricultural machinery the farmer buys and then fails to use.

Foreign Labor News

International Labor Movement

(By Leifur Magnusson)

The French Labor Movement

The labor movement rarely gets credit for the influence which it plays in national life. Very few would think of the recent visit of Pierre Laval to the United States as having any meaning for labor, yet Mr. Laval is one of those men who got their early education in the school of labor experience, himself the son of a baker discovered by his friends and given the opportunities of education, later becoming a force in the political social movement in France. While he never was numbered among the wild men of yesterday in French history—who now happen to be in the forefront of political leadership—he was of a slightly later generation, coming in on the fringes of the influence of that more active generation. In short, Laval's life typifies what has happened in the French labor movement since the war.

From being known as one of the wildest and most anarchistic labor movements in Europe, developments since the war have made the French trade union movement a safe and conservative force for the preservation of law and order and having a great influence in the political life of the country. Before the war it was a violent movement; it is now moderate and evolutionary in its practices, seeking its ends by ordinary parliamentary political methods. Its program concerns itself mainly with social movements rather than political developments. For example, its chief aim is the attainment of the eight-hour day and higher wages. It demands improvement in housing conditions, which means more favorable and lower cost credit facilities for low-cost housing; slum clearance and general improvement of the urban life of the wage-earner. It favors wide use of social insurance, and was one of the most important factors in bringing about a change in France from the ideas of voluntary insurance to more universal compulsory measures. It promotes a program of labor-management co-operation and supports a foreign policy of peace and international co-operation.

The French labor movement consists of two well-marked groups: the so-called Confederation of Labor and the Amalgamated Confederation of Labor. The principal groups in the Confederation of Labor are the salaried employes, certain groups of unskilled workers, agricultural laborers, public utility workers, the printing and publishing crafts, musicians and theatrical workers, workers in the state monopolies, and the textile operatives. The Amalgamated Confederation of Labor is left-wing and communistic in its theories and international affiliations. It comprises as its present rank and file the miners and the railroad workers, but contains some of the same crafts as the Confederation.

It is hard to estimate the total number of trade unionists in France, but it is probably not over a million altogether.

The French movement has shown a very marked tendency towards industrial unionism. There have been a considerable number of amalgamations within the group that makes up the so-called Confederation of Labor, partly due to the weakening of that Federation as a result of dual unionism and withdrawal of members to the left-wing movement. The railway unions, whether in the Confederation or in the Amalgamated Confederation cover all types of workers, including those in car and locomotive shops; the miners' union has also an industrial set-up. The members of the state-owned telephone and telegraph establishments are members of the post telephone and telegraph workers' organization and not of the metal workers' unions. These industrial unions are in many cases divided up into departments which make them really "inter-industrial" rather than industrial unions. Many skilled workers have not come into this form of organization but continue along craft lines. This is true of the locomotive engineers who have

their own union independently of either of the Confederations; so also the seamen.

Collective bargaining has made gains since the war, and is becoming more regularized as is indicated chiefly by increasing number of strikes that are terminated by trade agreements. Few agreements in France are national in scope; they are mostly regional, but not local, and made to cover the area of labor competition. The seamen and printing trades have the only national agreements. The bakers and building trades' agreements, for example, cover the Departments—equivalent to our states. The use of trade agreements as a part of the French labor policy is something new and represents a departure from the older, anti-employer, syndicalist viewpoint. The growth of scientific management in a glorified form or rationalization as termed in Europe, has strengthened the demand for collective bargaining, trade union recognition or "workers' control." Trade agreements are the instruments of the movement, while support of it is also sought through legislation.

The trade unions in France occupy an important position; they have a share in formulating economic policy by virtue of their representation in the National Economic Council; they participate in the enforcement of many labor laws; they may appear in court proceedings on behalf of third parties to redress abuses. No legal limitations on their rights of association appear to hamper their activities. A famous French lawyer has said: "The occupational group is moving toward supremacy in labor, a partial supremacy, which governs the occupational and economic activity of the individual." All classes in French society appear to recognize the inevitable extension and improvement of trade union rights and privileges. And when Mr. Laval begins to give effect to the understandings he arrives at with our President, he must take account of the claims and prerogatives of the French labor movement.

* * *

Vienna Tackles Housing Problem

It has been suggested sensibly that the housing problem in the United States offers one constructive way out of the depression.

Millions live in repulsive tenements or hovels. Why not put some private and public capital into building decent living quarters, thus furnishing work for unemployed capital and labor, and creating civilized living quarters for American citizens?

An indication of what can be done is provided by the experience of Vienna. Her achievements are described by Professor Robert E. Chaddock in the American Journal of Sociology.

Vienna had to work under terrible handicaps. The peace treaty left the city an unnatural metropolis, containing one-third the population of Austria, with the supporting hinterland shorn away.

The great city was left high and dry, compelled to import most of her food and raw materials. She had to compete with the new states which had been favored specially by the treaties. She was crushed by taxation and by financial burdens imposed by the treaty.

Standards of living were abominably low. If Vienna could overcome such conditions, any American city should have easy sailing in any plan of municipal housing.

Down to 1919, housing conditions in Vienna were a menace to health, decency and efficiency. Three-quarters of all domiciles consisted of small flats, of of two rooms or less. Overcrowding in limited quarters was atrocious. The typical flat was built and equipped as follows:

"It provided a kitchen and one other room, constructed in large units by speculative builders. Many rooms had no direct light and air, or opened on a shaft of such limited area as to be entirely inadequate.

"The lavatories and running water usually were situated in the common hall and were used by several families on the same floor. Very few dwellings had gas or electricity. The houses, as a rule, covered practically the entire site, providing inadequate courts and no play space except in the streets."

The post-war government of Vienna jumped into this situation with energy and resolution. It reorganized the taxation system in such manner as to make profiteering in rentals no longer possible and to reduce land values.

The city bought up about one-third of its entire land area. The new tax

system thus gave them funds and land on which to build.

Since 1919, Vienna has spent more than $100,000,000 on these municipal apartments, and the program is being continued actively. Compare with the pre-war flats a typical flat in a new Vienna apartment:

"It consists of a very small entrance hall, a kitchen, one larger and one smaller room, and a lavatory—covering in all 430 square feet. All have lavatories and running water within the flat. Each flat has electric light, a gas stove for cooking, and a small metal stove burning coke for heating, both furnished by the municipal gas company.

"The flats are arranged in units built around large courts, with gardens, playgrounds, and sometimes wading pools for children in the center. . . . The building must not cover more than one-half the area of the site, and often occupies less. All rooms have direct light and air.

"In buildings housing 300 families or more, a central steam laundry has been constructed, equipped with the most modern devices. Here housewives may do their own laundry work. Central baths for tenants are provided in the large housing units. . . .Kindergartens to the number of 100 already have been established in these municipal buildings."

These flats rent for 7 shillings a month (about $1.05). There is a slight additional charge for use of the central laundry and baths. The rental is designed to take care of upkeep of apartments.

The good results already are apparent. Vienna's working population can live in decent quarters at low cost. Number of householders has increased greatly in spite of shrinkage in the population of the city as a whole. Infant mortality and tuberculosis rate already have been lowered notably.

Such is the challenge of poor old Vienna to the new, prosperous, and powerful cities of the west, with their foul tenements.

Capitalism Should "Clean House;" Says Congressman Fish

"I believe in capitalism as opposed to communism, but a capitalism shorn of its abuses and ugly greed to exploit labor and mankind for the almighty dollar," said Congressman Fish at an anti-communist meeting in New York recently.

"If capitalism is to win out it must win on its own merits and for that reason must clean its own house," said Mr. Fish. "Grave abuses crept into our industrial capitalism, such as child labor and long hours, and weighed it down so that it has difficulty in supporting itself.

"The rack and shock of heavy industry is wearying on the nervous system and a man is thrown on the scrap heap when he is 40 or 45 years of age. We should have a uniform Federal old-age pension law, to which the States should contribute two-thirds and the Federal Government one-third of the funds.

"There is no reason why certain industries should be permitted to work labor in industrial sections of the South far in excess of 54 hours per week at an average pay of $12 per week and employ child labor.

"It might be well for industrial capitalism to consider providing additional insurance protection to employes such as sickness and partial unemployment benefits. Summer vacations might well be extended to two or three weeks for the benefit of American labor in our day and generation.

"If these benefits are not sufficient, we may have to come to a five day week and a seven-hour day, particularly if our power of production is beyond our capacity of consumption.

" I do not want any one to feel that, because I have taken the lead, by virtue of an extended official investigation in exposing and combatting the falsities and the attendant horrors of communism, that I believe that our economic system is above reproach.

"A house divided against itself can not stand, nor can the economic structure of the world long endure half- communist and half-capitalist. Either it must eventually become all socialized or all capitalized. For this reason, I say that it is up to the capitalist system to clean its Augean stables and divest itself of some of its manifestations of greed, inhumanity and reaction."

Repairs Held Sure Way To Recovery

According to Francis Lee Stuart, member of the Public Affairs Committee of the American Engineering Council, expenditures of huge sums to modern-

ize existing buildings and obsolete plants and to rehabilitate cities and towns is the quickest and soundest way of restoring prosperity and of meeting the needs of the American Nation.

"The outstanding disgrace of America is the unhealthy and indecent housing and sanitary conditions of our slums and of many of our homes," declares Mr. Stuart, New York engineer, in a statement issued by the council, public service body of the engineering profession. "It is a governmental function of cities and States and Nation to correct this abuse. The people have a right to ask them to act and at once."

Mr. Stuart, past president of the American Society of Civil Engineers, asserts he is hopeful of the future because there seems so much to be done.

"There are billions of dollars' worth of sound, self-supporting and profitable projects of construction that await approval and the impulse to get under way," he says. "Many other undertakings of nation-wide importance should be in progress. These include improvement in sanitation of all kinds in all districts, water supply and distribution, sewerage and disposal plants, street paving and other ordinary town and country needs and such additional road building as is justifiable.

"Most of these projects could be constructed within our financial ability and with advantage under present-day costs. None is in competition with existing industries. Modernizing existing buildings and obsolete plants alone runs into almost unbelievable sums.

"There are some twenty billions of dollars or more of such undertakings which should be going on now or in the next few years. The best way is to press for those expenditures that improve the average of our polyglot population in health, decency and self-supporting work instead of for the dole, and so breed the feeling of self-respect and freedom to think, which has been the foundation of American progress.

"When we take a world-wide outlook there is simply an immeasurable demand for American wares and methods of thought. Two-thirds or three-fourths of the inhabitants of the globe are living on a scale that is of grave concern to our civilization and is one of its responsibilities."

Contractors Who Cut Wages Barred; Bid Thrown Out

Legislation safeguarding prevailing wage rates on public building projects is beginning to bear fruit. In the first test case organized labor won a complete victory.

Recently the Interior Department refused to consider the W. R. Rose Company of North Carolina in awarding a contract for the construction of a new tuberculosis ward at St. Elizabeth Hospital Washington, although it had offered the lowest bid.

This action was taken after representatives of building trade unions had protested that on other Federal jobs in Washington the Rose company had imported workers from the South when there were several thousand idle building tradesmen on the ground looking for work. It was also shown that the Rose company had unmercifully slashed wages and imposed bad conditions.

Another count was that the company is indifferent to the safety of its employes. A scaffolding on a Washington job of the Rose company collapsed, killing one worker and seriously injuring another. A grand jury indicted a foreman for manslaughter after a city building inspector had testified that he had twice warned officials of the unsafe condition of the scaffolding and directed that it be strengthened.

Labor Department officials co-operated with labor representatives in getting the Rose company's record before the Interior Department. They strongly urged that its bid be rejected.

These officials took the stand that if the Rose company were recognized there would probably be a repetition of conditions which they said had given them a great deal of trouble on its other work.

The Rose company is the first of the group of wage-slashing contractors on Federal work to fall under the ban of the safe-guarding law.

The outcome of the fight demonstrates that the law can be made to work, but its enforcement depends on the vigilance of organized workers.

Government officials declare they cannot act unless protest has been lodged with them, and, obviously, unorganized workmen are without representation at Washington.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON XLIX

Efforts have been made, at various times, to produce something that would lessen the cost of form building; which, at the same time would lessen the cost of concrete construction. Concrete is a material that must, in most cases, have some kind of a form to hold it in shape until it has had time to set. A year or so ago a cement contractor obtained a patent for a sort of process by which, as he claimed, concrete walls could be built without forms. But on investigating we found that what he called a formless process for building concrete walls was, in fact, only another way of building walls with hollow cement blocks, into which concrete was poured and allowed to set. When the wall was completed, its appearance was much like the appearance of a cement-block wall.

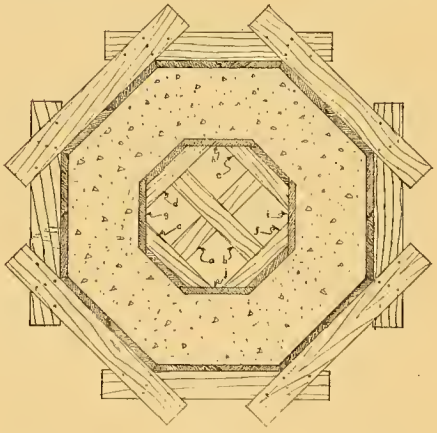


Fig. 279

Of course, this wall had a sort of network of reinforced concrete within it, which produced a wall strong enough for almost any kind of residence work. But in the final analysis, this scheme was not a substitute for form building. It was merely another method of building a wall of cement blocks. The scheme has meritorious points; although, we do not look for it to lessen, in any way, form building or the cost of form building.

Metal has been used for forms, and is still being used in many instances with more or less success. Sometimes it is used over a wood backing, and sometimes it is corrugated in order to stiffen it. But the greatest draw-back with metal forms is that metal dents easily; and metal once dented can hardly be

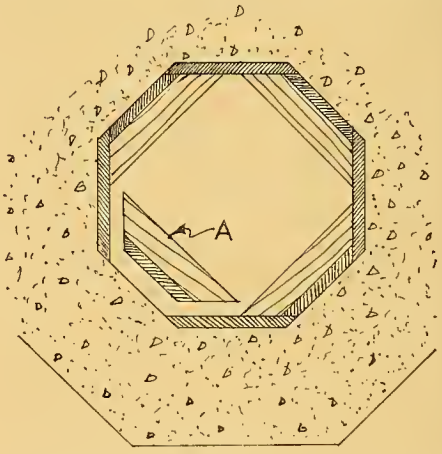


Fig. 280

brought back to its original smoothness. If the metal is heavy enough to prevent denting, it is the too heavy to handle conveniently, and the cost becomes almost prohibitive, for metal forms have little, if any, salvage value. So metal can not be called a substitute for wood, although it has its place in form building. Wood, with perhaps a few exceptions, is still the most economical material for form building. This is especially true if the form builder holds the salvage value at a maximum.

We have shown, in the previous lesson, a number of form building methods for square columns. In this lesson we are taking up octagon, circle and flue forms, together with suggestions for other applications of these methods.

Fig. 279 shows an octagon form for a smoke stack. The principle here will

work for octagon column forms, only on a smaller scale; while for forms for water tanks, and so forth, it would have to be applied on a larger scale. Again, the method used on this octagon form can be applied to forms for other polygons. The only difference is in the

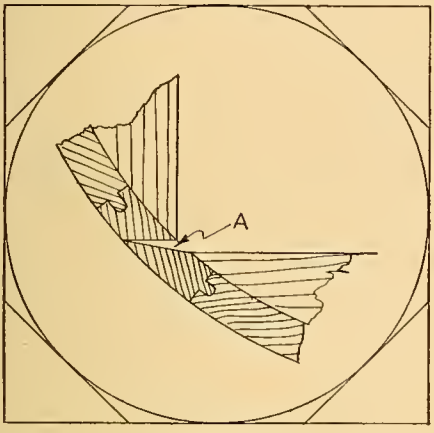


Fig. 281

number of sides. The center, which in this case represents a form for a smoke stack flue, is made in sections, and in such a manner that it will be easy to remove. The spreaders, or braces, a and b, prevent the form from crushing when the pressure from the concrete comes

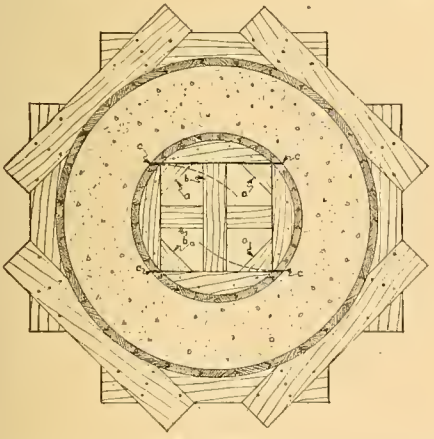


Fig. 282

against it. When the concrete is set, these braces are punched out, and then the four sections, c, d, e, and f are taken out somewhat on the order shown by A, Fig. 280. When these are out, the boards shown at g, h, i and j, are removed.

While there are many methods of laying out an octagon, what we are showing By Fig. 281, is very simple and practical. Strike a circle whose diameter is equal to the distance between two opposite sides of the octagon desired. Then mark a square around the circle, as shown, touching the circle at four points. This done, cut off the corners at a 45-degree angle, in the manner shown by the drawing, and the octagon will be complete. The detail occupying the space within the circle, we will refer to at another place.

Fig. 282 shows the construction of a form for a circular smoke stack. In this, as in the case of the octagon form, the principle will apply to columns, but

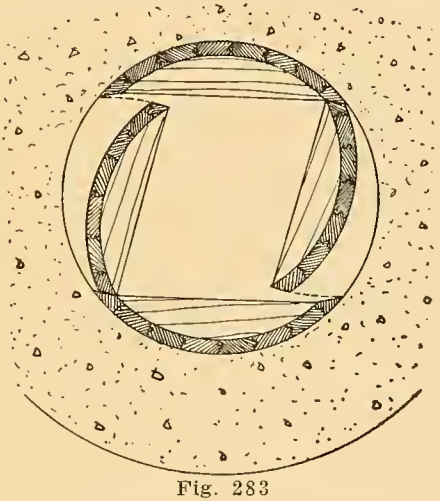


Fig. 283

on a smaller scale; and to water tanks and similar work, on a larger scale. The form for the flue is made in four sections, held together by the pieces pointed out at a a a a, and braced by the spreaders marked b and b. The detail shown within the circle of Fig. 281, shows at A, the construction of the joints marked c c c c. After the concrete has set, and the form is to be taken out, the braces marked b b, and the pieces marked a a a a are punched out first, and then the section shown to the right and the one shown to the left of the drawing will come out somewhat on the order indicated by the dotted part-circles. Fig. 283 shows this form with the braces all out and the right and left sections part-way removed. The other two sections, it can readily be seen, will come out easily.

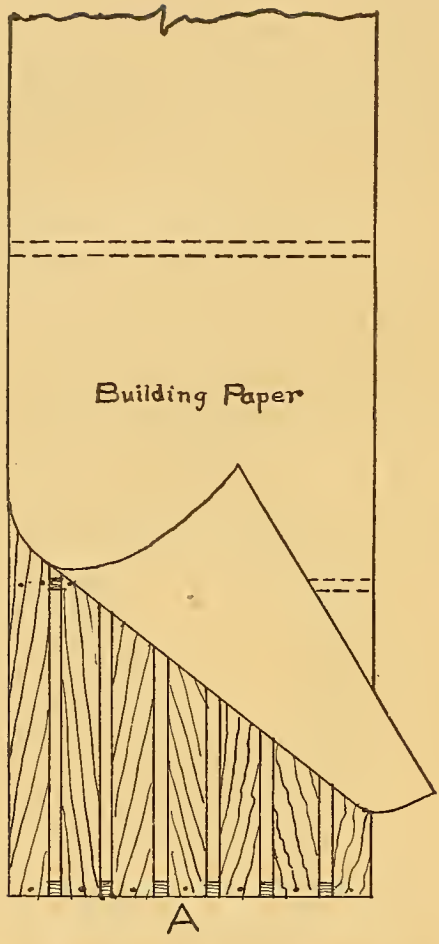


Fig. 284

Forms for flues should always have some provision for swelling of the wood; for when the concrete is poured into the forms, the wood absorbs water and swells, sometimes enough to crack the concrete from top to bottom, thus damaging the work permanently. In such cases it is usually found that the forms are hard to remove, which in many instances adds more damage to the concrete by the process of prying loose the form material. This damage, though, can be prevented to a great extent by removing the flue forms before the outside forms are taken off. The forms we have shown in the foregoing illustrations, will not crack the concrete by the swelling of the material. However, we are showing by Fig. 284, what we think is perhaps the best method of forming for flues. At A is shown an elevation, and at B we are showing a plan. The spreader board marked C, should be of soft and somewhat brittle material, so it will break easily on removing the form, if for any reason it will not readily come out whole. Onto the spreader boards, spaced about 12 inches on center, lath are nailed for a backing, keeping them apart one-half or three-quarters of an inch, as the drawing shows. When the laths are on, the skeleton is covered with a good grade of waterproof building paper, and the form is ready to be set. We are showing the paper partly removed on the elevation. The dotted lines show the location of the spreaders. When the form is to be removed, the spreader boards are punched out, and the laths will come out easily. While we are showing a form for a square flue, this method will give just as satisfactory results for other polygons and circles.

In the next lesson we will take up miscellaneous matters pertaining to form building.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

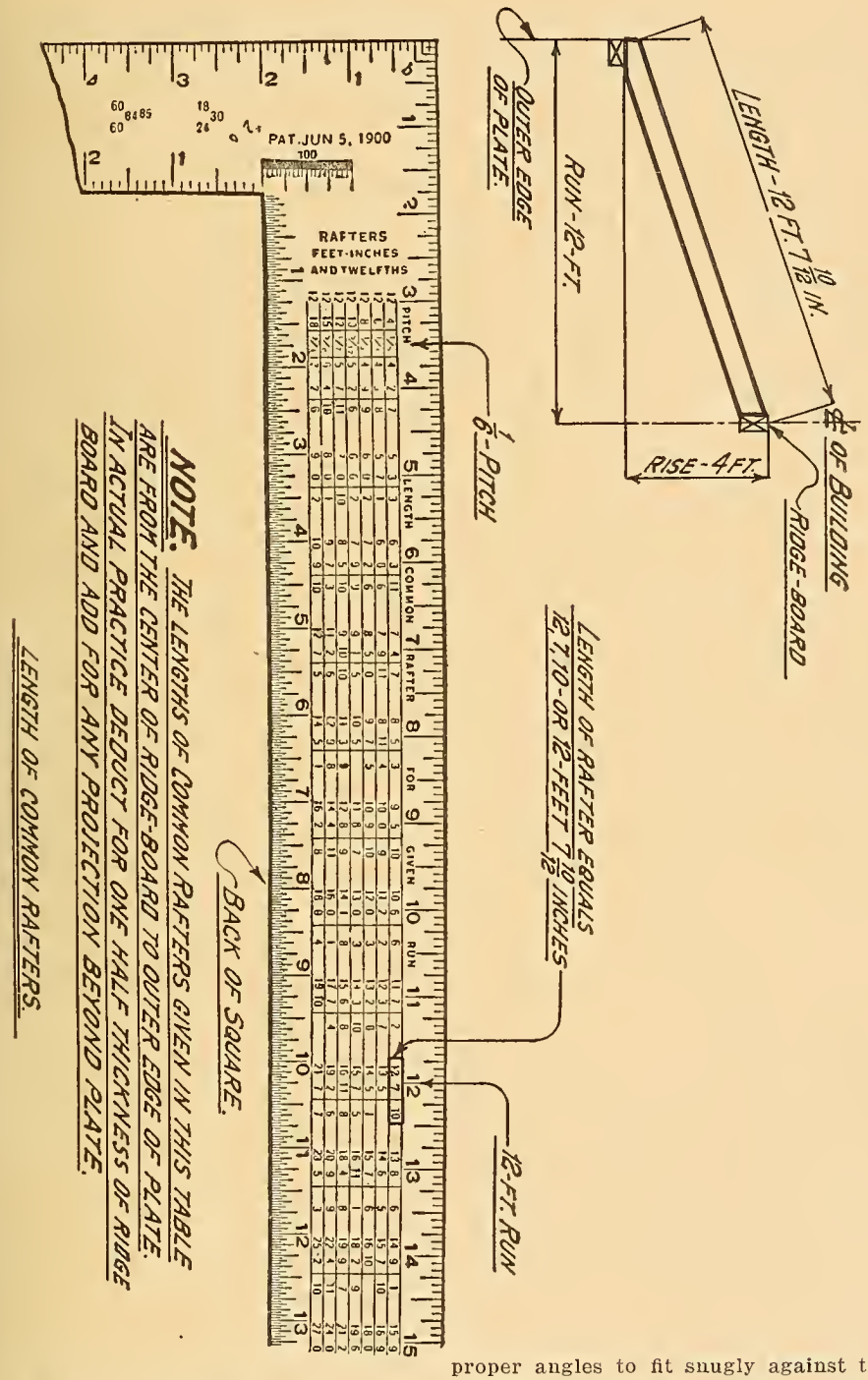
(By L. Perth)

PART FIVE

COMMON RAFTERS

A Common Rafter is a roof member which extends at right angles from the plate to the ridge. Its lower horizontal part rests on the plate and the upper vertical face rests against the ridge board.

It is evident that in order to insure the maximum strength of construction



NOTE. THE LENGTHS OF COMMON RAFTERS GIVEN IN THIS TABLE ARE FROM THE CENTER OF RIDGE-BOARD TO OUTER EDGE OF PLATE. IN ACTUAL PRACTICE DEDUCT FOR ONE HALF THICKNESS OF RIDGE BOARD AND ADD FOR ANY PROJECTION BEYOND PLATE.

the length of the rafter must be correctly established and the top and bottom parts of the member should be cut to proper angles to fit snugly against the ridge board and plate. The top and bottom of the rafter are referred to as the plumb cut and heel cut.

Several ways may be employed in obtaining the lengths of rafters. Since the common rafter is the hypotenuse of a right triangle whose two other sides are the run and the rise—its length may be determined by mathematical calculations. While this method is absolutely correct it is very impractical for use on the job, and besides, one must have a good working knowledge of Trigonometry.

Many carpenters "measure across the square" or use the "stepping off with the square" method. These ways are rather unreliable and very frequently have resulted in costly mistakes.

If, in order to obtain a certain figure, one has to go through a series of operations in the hustle-and-bustle of the job the danger of error is very great. The conditions are rather unfavorable to permit one to concentrate his mind on abstract things. Therefore, a simple, mechanical way was devised by placing mathematical tables on the Steel Square. These tables were carefully prepared by master mathematicians and, by following a simple rule you can obtain the exact lengths of rafters and their respective cuts just as easily as you perform any other mechanical operation on the job. There is no figuring whatever required on the part of the carpenter.

The instructions throughout these series deal with the application of the Steel Square known as "500 R" and in order to obtain the length of a common rafter only two figures are necessary: The Pitch of the roof and the Run. The term Pitch was explained previously and the Run is the horizontal distance from the center line of the ridge to the outer edge of the plate.

The Common Rafter Tables on this instrument will be found on the back of the Body of the Square and include the outside edge graduations on both the Body and the Tongue and is in "twelfths." The inch marks may represent inches or feet and the twelfth marks may represent twelfths of an inch or twelfths of a foot—as a scale. The edge graduation figures above the table represent the "Run" of the rafter and under the proper figure on the line representing the Pitch will be found in the table the rafter length required.

The Pitch is represented by the figures at the left of the table and in the illustration under the word "Pitch."

12	feet	run	to	4	feet	rise	is	1/6	pitch
12	"	"	"	6	"	"	"	¼	"
12	"	"	"	8	"	"	"	⅓	"
12	"	"	"	10	"	"	"	5/12	"
12	"	"	"	12	"	"	"	½	"
12	"	"	"	15	"	"	"	⅝	"
12	"	"	"	18	"	"	"	¾	"

The lengths of common rafters given in the tables are from the center line of ridge board to the outer edge of plate and in actual practice one-half of the ridge board must be deducted. If there is any projection beyond the plate this should be added to the length of the rafter. The figures in the table establish the two most important points i. e. where the plumb and the heel cut of the rafter should be made.

Example. Find the length of a common rafter the roof being 1/6 pitch the run of the roof being 12 feet?

Follow in the Rafter Table the upper or 1/6 pitch line. Find under the graduation figure 12 the rafter length required, which is 12, 7, 10 or 12 ft. 7 10/12 inches.

If the run is 11 feet and the pitch is ½ then the rafter length will be 15, 6, 8 or 15 feet 6 8/12 inches. If the run is 25 feet add the rafter length for run of 5 feet.

When the run is in inches then in the Rafter Table read inches and 12ths instead of feet and inches. For instance, if with half pitch the run is 12 feet 4 inches add the rafter length of 4 inches to that of 12 feet as follows:

For run of 12 feet the rafter length is 16 ft. 11 8/12 inches.

For run of 4 inches the rafter length is 5 8/12 inches.

Total 17 ft. 5 8/12 inches.

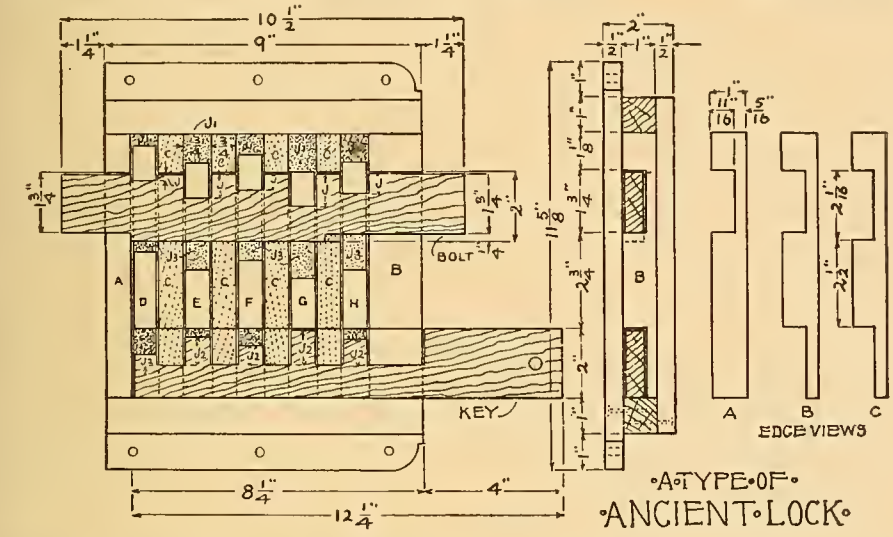
The run of 4 inches is found under the graduation 4 and is 5, 7/11 which is approximately 5 8/12 inches. If it were feet it would read 5 feet 7 11/12 inches.

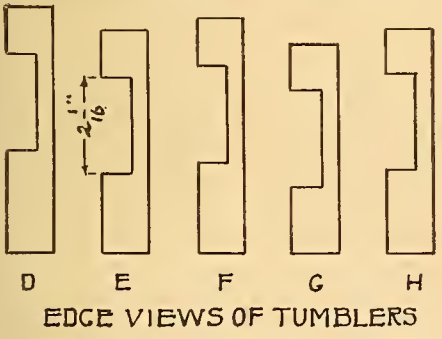
A TYPE OF ANCIENT LOCK

(By Charles A. King)

This lock would be an excellent starting point for a lesson on locks in a vocational school and an interesting project for the young craftsman or the homeworker who is interested in the unusual, for from locks of this type that were in use in Egypt at the time of the Pharaohs have descended in direct line the modern cylinder lock. A very old

lock of this type found on the plank door of an isolated log cabin iu the Kentucky mountains suggested the one we illustrate. Well indeed may such locks, probably at least partially of iron, have secured the gates of castles and doors of palaces during the dark ages and earlier times. It is not difficult to imagine that such a lock on the "House of David" might require a key that could consistently be laid "upon his Eliakim's) shoulder," (Isa. 22:22)





and was actually part of the rebuilding of Jerusalem. (Neh. 3:3).

The lock may be opened from one side of the door only by pushing the key into its slot and lifting it straight up which lifts the tumblers D-E-F-G-II out of the slots in the bolt and allows the bolt to move either way. Withdraw the key and the tumblers fall into the slots in the bolt thus locking the door. The number of possible combinations cannot be computed for like a cylinder lock a slight change in any of the parts makes a new combination and requires a new or changed key. While the dimensions of the tumblers, separators C and wards J2 are indicated the actual working parts must be fitted until each functions freely and loosely enough to insure that dampness will not make them stick. Spaces J1 and J3 must coincide with the height or lift of J2. Rubbing a wax candle on the moving parts will reduce friction.

Lugged Treads

(By H. H. Siegele)

Stair building is one of those subjects that can never be completely covered. There are so many ways that stairs can be built that to treat them all, would be impossible. When one thinks he has stair building thoroughly in mind, he will not have to look long until he will find something he has never seen before. At any rate ,that is our experience; and we have come to the conclusion that we can always learn something, either new or old, about stair building.

In this article we are showing a very substantial form of construction for a plank stairway. Fig. 1 shows a side-view of one of the stringer -horses. The shaded parts indicate where the stringer-horse has been gained-in for the

treads, and the dotted lines show where the lugs of the treads come when the treads are in postion. Fig. 2 shows one

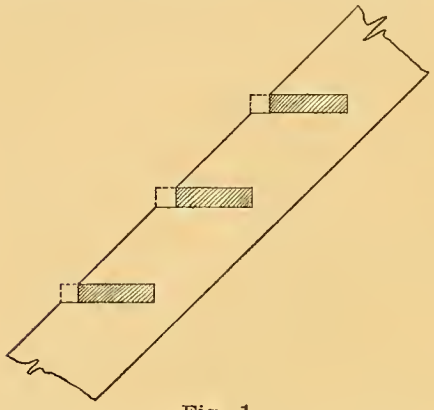


Fig. 1

of the treads ready to be put into place. The dotted lines, one at either end, show

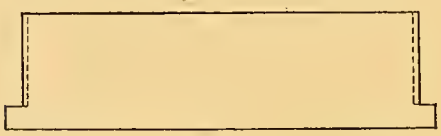


Fig. 2

how much of the tread is inserted into the housing. Fig. 3 shows such a stair-

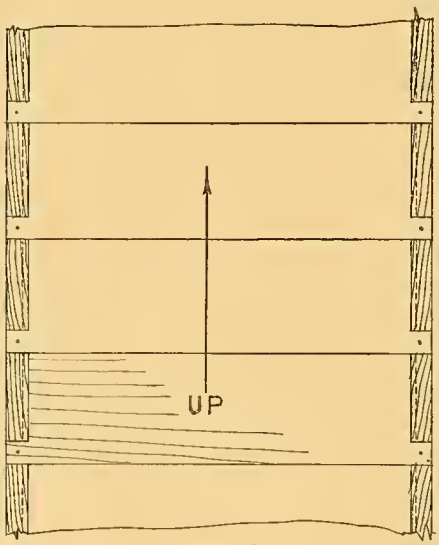


Fig. 3

way, in part, put together and in place. The dotted lines at either side indicate the depth of the gains.

This construction is especially suitable for plank stairways over which a great deal of heavy traffic is moved. The lugs reinforce the nosings of the treads, and make it possible to fasten them more securely to the stringer-horses, as we are showing by the heavy dots, which represent nails.

Information Wanted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

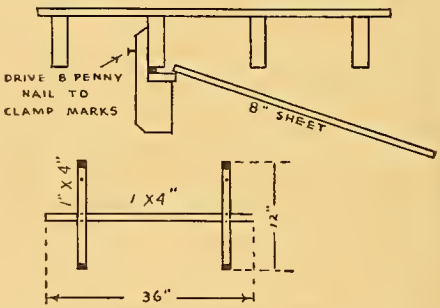
Will some kind brother please inform me through the pages of "The Carpenter" 'How to resharpen old files?' "

M. S.,
L. U. No. 804. Naugatuck, Conn.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I read "The Carpenter" regularly and get plenty of good information from it. I thought probably some brother might



be able to get a lot of use out of the little jig, of which I am submitting a sketch. When putting up large sheets of board it surely comes in handy.

Wilburt Kearney,
L. U. No. 444. Pittsfield, Mass.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother S. J. O'Brien's solutions to Brother Lewis' problem, in which he asks for criticism, I do not think there is any need for criticism as both solutions are very good.

I am submitting my solution which I think is more simple, and might be more easily understood by some of the Brothers.

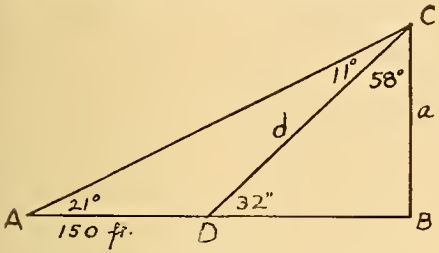
d : sin 21 degrees : : 150 : sin 11 degrees.

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d equals 150 x .3584 divided by .1908 equals 281.7 feet.

a equals 281.7 sin C equals 281.7 x



.5299 equals 149.27 feet.

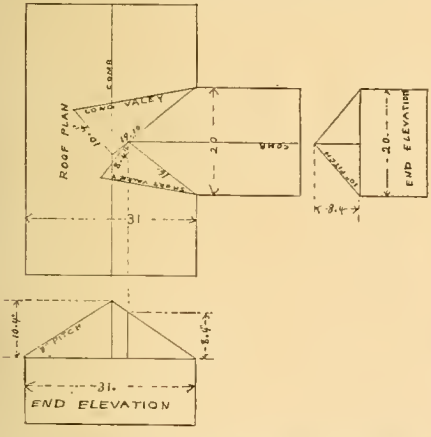
D B equals 281.7 sin D equals 281.7 x .8480 equals 238.88 feet.

Harry Watson,
L. U. No. 1779. Calgary, Can.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Diagram Showing an Easy Way to Get the Length of Valley Rafters of Different Pitches



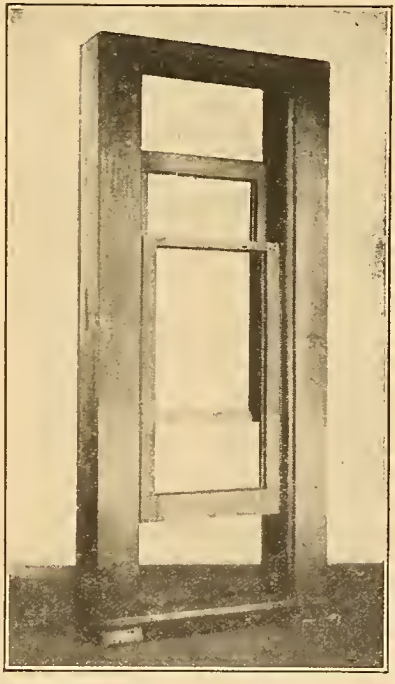
The run of the long valley rafter is 12½" x 6½" 19 spaces; the run of the short valley is 12" x 6¼" 16 spaces.

A. Vernon, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Chicago Member Invents Reversible Check Rail Sash

A reversible check rail sash has been invented by Brother Oscar Boesling, a member of Local Union 1784, Chicago, Ill., which is adaptable for use both in new construction and in buildings already built. The regulation frames are used, therefore to install the reversible

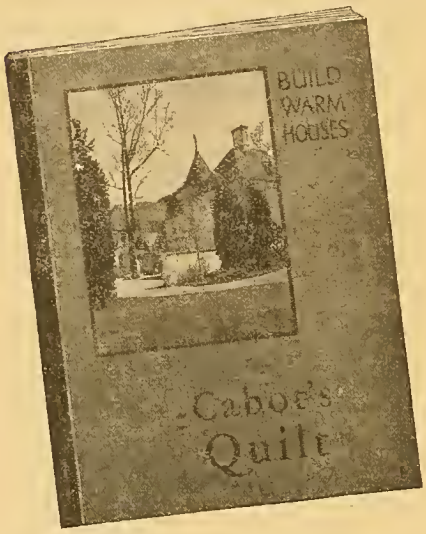


sash no change of construction is necessary except to have new sash made.

Reversible check rail sash is equipped with steel runners held in position against the edge of the wood sash by springs. Steel runners are used to prevent the runners from swelling and sticking. The sash swings on a center pivot as shown in the accompanying cut. Springs hold runners firmly against sash, preventing draft and making the window fully as tight as any ordinary check

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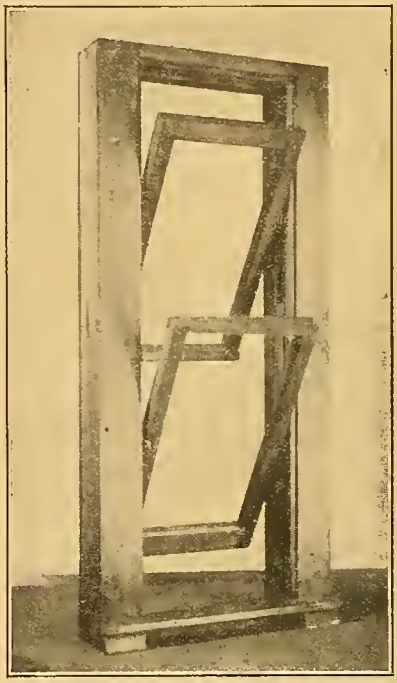
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Address _____ C-8-32

rail sash window. To prevent further draft, rubber weather strips are used.

This reversible check rail sash has two distinct advantages over ordinary sash. The sash may be set in position for ventilation so as to prevent direct draft. For washing windows the sash swings



in easily in any position desired so that window may easily be washed. Upper sash may be pulled down and swung in position so that the person washing the window can easily reach to wash while standing on the floor.

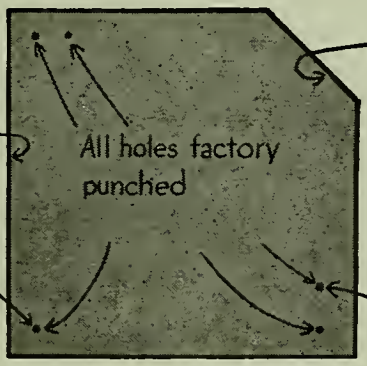
The inventor has applied for patent and persons desirous of furnishing capital to place it on the market should write to Oscar Boesling, 3614 Bosworth Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

One Who Knew Too Much

A class of boys were being examined in geography. The previous day had been devoted to grammar. Among the geographical questions was the following: "Name the zones." One promising youth, who had mixed the two subjects, answered. "There are two zones, masculine and feminine. The masculine is either temperate or intemperate; the feminine is either torrid or frigid."

The easiest roof you ever laid

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● ***Every step of application made simple and trouble-proof on this fast-laying Asbestos Shingle.***

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Cutting:—*Fast and easy*

No more cutting is required with these famous Asbestos Shingles than with any other type of shingle. An Asbestos Shingle Cutter makes the job fast and easy. Cuts are clean and straight, requiring little manual effort. Cutters are lightweight and are taken right up on the roof so you lose no time. Shingles can also be readily cut by scoring with an old chisel and breaking over a straight edge or another shingle standing on end.

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Shingles come punched for nailing and the only additional punching required is in cut pieces where one of the factory punched holes has been cut off. Each piece should be nailed with two nails. All Asbestos Shingle Cutters have a handy punch which makes a neat clean hole — holes can also be punched with an ordinary fine nail when shingle is placed against a solid back.

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J-M No. 30 Dutch Laps are automatic self-spacing and aligning. No chalk lines required. (See page 1 of your June issue of "Carpenter" for details of this.)

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Shingles come punched for nailing. Nails used are Galvanized Needle Point Nails. Merely place nails in proper holes and drive flush with shingle. *Nails should not be driven home.* Several light blows with the hammer are all that is necessary.

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J-M No. 30 Dutch Laps come packed in handy bundles of 15 shingles weighing approximately 55 lbs. per bundle, which makes an easy compact load to carry up the ladder. Only six bundles to the square. Each shingle is rigid and of nice weight and dimension (16¼ by 16¼) for handling and placing. Edges are clean cut. They will not cut your hands or splinter.

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If you have never tried laying J-M No. 30 Dutch Laps, see the local J-M Dealer in your town and he will gladly give you more particulars in this easy fast-laying shingle. For a complete set of application instructions, write Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

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JM PRODUCTS **ASBESTOS SHINGLES**

New Low Prices for Levels
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NEVER BEFORE have you been able to get Levels like these at such low prices — Levels made by Stanley yet priced as low as ordinary levels.

"STANLEY VICTOR" HARDWOOD LEVELS

Seasoned cherry wood with hand rubbed finish. Two proved glasses set solid in plaster. "Handy Grip" increases the ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2104—18″ long. Price $1.00

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"STANLEY VICTOR" LIGHT WOOD LEVELS

Seasoned sugar pine, weatherproofed with attractive Stanley Orange lacquer. Proved glasses are set solid in white plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble. "Handy Grip" increases ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2347—18″ long. Price $.80
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4 Glasses—2 Plumbs and 2 Levels



No. 2257—24″ long. Price $1.20
28″ long. Price 1.30

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Light in weight, weatherproof and durable. The patented Stanley "Truss" construction is the strongest and most rigid construction for aluminum levels. Six proved glasses are set solid in plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble.

The glasses are so arranged that it is possible to read from either end or edge. 12″ and 18″ sizes have 4 proved glasses, 24″ and 28″ sizes have 6 proved glasses. 12″ size has a grooved bottom.



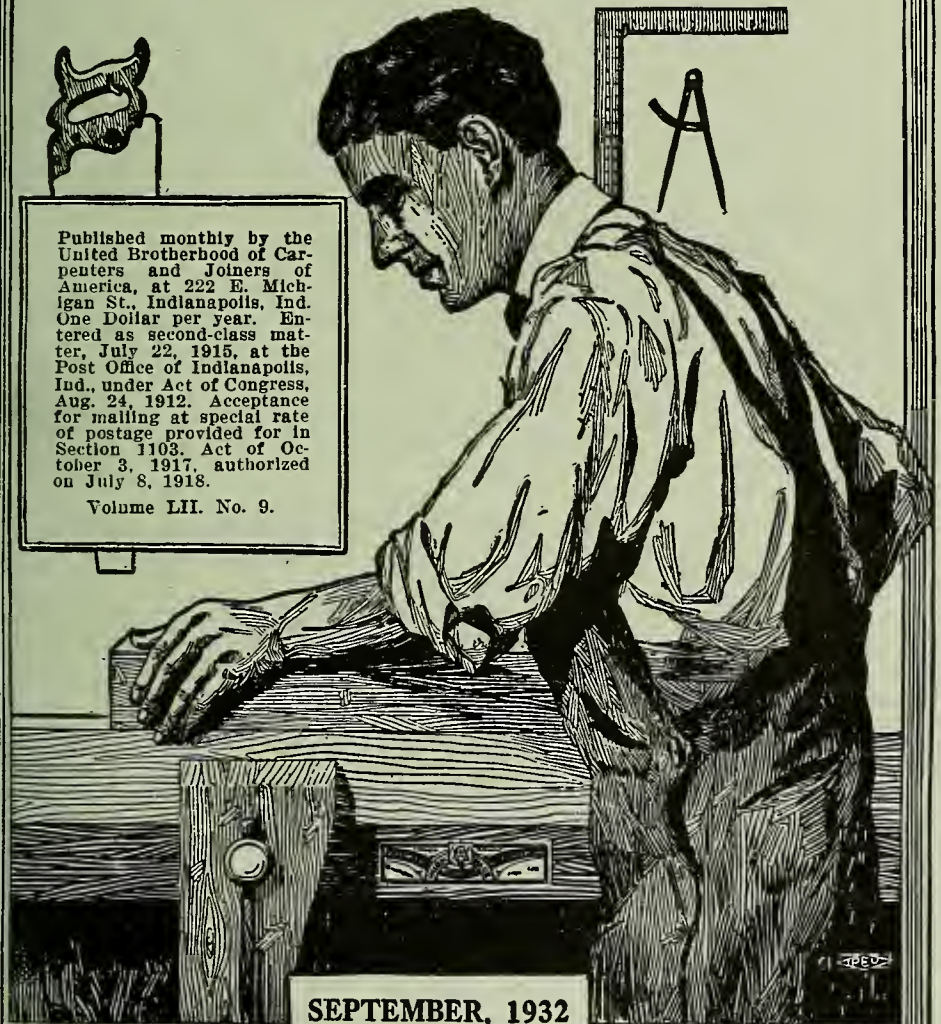
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The CARPENTER



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Volume LII. No. 9.

SEPTEMBER, 1932

UNIVERSAL

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2. Look at the shingles in the circle to the left. See how each one locks to the other. This is an outstanding development in asphalt shingles. As a result, Universal Shingles will not blow up at the edges, flap in the wind, curl or leak. This "locked to the roof" construction is one of the modern advantages that you get with Universal Shingles and no other. This feature makes the roof waterproof and weathertight.

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THERE are literally hundreds of men like the one shown in the illustration above laying Universal Roofs. Yes—in the present day market. This is because the Universal Shingle presents extra and exclusive features that people want.

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CARPENTERS everywhere agree that J-M Dutch Lap Asbestos Shingles go on easier than any roof they ever laid. Why? Because every step of application is a simple matter of automatic alignment and nailing.

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• • •

If you've never laid a J-M Dutch Lap roof, ask the local J-M Dealer for a copy of the simple directions packed with every square of J-M Dutch Laps. See for yourself how simple the application is.

J-M Dutch Lap Shingles sell as easily as they lay. They have rapidly become the fastest selling Asbestos Shingle.

Every house in your neighborhood that needs a new roof is a prospect for these low-price, good looking, fireproof Dutch Laps. They have the horizontal and vertical lines of the American method, yet cost no more than the old familiar "gray Hexagonals."

• • •

J-M #30 Dutch Lap Asbestos Shingles are obtainable in 5 attractive colors to blend harmoniously with any architectural scheme. Your local dealer will be glad to tell you all about them. See him for full particulars or write direct to Johns-Manville, 292 Madison Ave., New York City.

Johns-Manville

JM PRODUCTS ASBESTOS SHINGLES

U.S. Gypsum Board

VOL. 9 SEPTEMBER, 1932 No. 8

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

What's Different About This Office?

THE office in the picture looks regular, doesn't it? But it's different. It's built on a scow, which is tied up to the levee at St. Louis. It is the general office of the Streckfus S. S. Lines, operators of excursion boats on the Mississippi.



Floating Office of the Streckfus S. S. Lines, St. Louis

Another unusual thing about this office is that, despite the unsubstantial foundations, the walls and ceilings are in splendid condition. That's because they are Sheetrock with joints armored with Metal "A" Joint System.

Sheetrock is not only strong and rigid, but flexible and tough. By a special process the reinforced nailing edges are made true within 5/1000 of an inch. Another feature is the hard, non-scuffing, low absorption surface, which can be covered with one coat of Texolite water paint.

The Metal "A" Joint System consists of a strong, paper-thin metal tape, which is applied over the joints by means of a special cement—an exclusive feature.

Sheetrock and Metal "A" were also used for inside walls and ceilings of a floating warehouse and wharf beyond the picture shown, and it's another splendid job.

Mr. Henry Young's Suggestion is Winner

BY THE following method, suggested by Mr. Henry Young, 3735 Wieman Avenue, Cincinnati, O., plate glass doors, such as used in display cases in department stores, china closets, etc., are prevented from sagging, the glass being made to support the door.

1. After placing the glass in the frame, place a small block under the corner A.
2. Place similar blocks at B and C.
3. Then place a small block D on top of the glass, raising the frame so that it will not sag. The glass is held in place and the blocks concealed by the beads.



Fireproof Material Increasing in Favor

Owners are valuing more and more the fireproof quality of Sheetrock. Many letters come to us from grateful owners whose buildings Sheetrock has saved from destruction by fire. The latest case reported was that of a private garage in which the car burned without seriously damaging the building.

NOTICE—The winner of the prize for the best letter on "How I Get Repair and Remodel Jobs" will be announced in the October issue of U. S. GYPSUM BOARD MAGAZINE.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

THE CARPENTER

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NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Where the Credit Belongs

(By Grant Utley)

The credit belongs to the man on the job;
Courageously fighting the foes;
Facing the problems, whatever they are,
And taking the buffets and blows.
It doesn't belong to the critic who sits
And tells how the job can be done;
It belongs to the fighter, who gets in the ring;
And fights till the battle is won.

The credit belongs to the man in the game;
With the grime on his face and his hands,
It doesn't belong to the carpers who shout
How the game should be played from the stands.
Let the scorner and critic and idler stand by
And sneer at the hero's defeat;
Let them laugh at his efforts as weary and worn,
He staggers and gets to his feet.
The hero may fall, he may miss, he may faint,
But the credit belongs to the man,
Who rises in failure, despair and defeat,
And boldly announces, "I can."

THE NEW YORK A. F. OF L. TRADE UNION COMMITTEE FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND RELIEF

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

UNDER date of May 16, 1932, our Local Unions were notified that a committee styling itself "The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief" was not connected in any manner whatever with the American Federation of Labor, the New York State Federation of Labor or the Central Body of New York City, but that on the contrary it was a self-appointed committee, communistic in character, appealing for funds to our Local Unions in order to carry on its so-called propaganda for unemployment insurance and relief.

This committee is another branch of the Communist party. Its leaders are Communists. They know that the question of unemployment insurance and relief appeals to our members at this time when so many of them are out of work. They keep their identity in the back ground. They are not looking for relief. They are looking out for their own ends and purposes at the expense of the legitimate trade unions.

Some of our Local Unions in New York are affiliated with this New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief and still persist in retaining affiliations with it although they have been warned that they are endangering their membership by doing so. They prefer to defend this committee rather than their own trade union organization. Some Local Unions elsewhere do likewise.

In the "Daily Worker" the official organ of the Communist party of America, dated Friday, May 27, 1932, it is admitted that this New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief is communistic; that Louis Weinstock, secretary of the Rank and File Committee, another branch of the Communist party, is secretary of the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief. We knew that already. We have in our possession letters written by Louis Weinstock, secretary of this committee, asking our Local Unions to buy his pamphlet "Why Unemployment Insurance?", also asking our Local Unions to make contributions to meet the expenses incurred, which would be greatly appreciated.

In the "Daily Worker," the Communist's official paper of America, dated Wednesday, June 29, 1932, it is admitted that—

> "The result of the election of officers of Local Union 2717 is that said Local Union is completely under the leadership of the left wing: (Communist)
>
> "That weeks before the election of officers of Local Union 1164, the prevailing sentiment among the members was that red-blooded officials were needed and that it is time to elect Reds; that the results of the election in this Local Union are that the left wing (Communist) opposition is in control now;
>
> "That Local Union 2090 has the left wing opposition now in office;
>
> "That in the election of officers of conservative Local Union 808, the Rank and File have overthrown the old clique."

That issue of the "Daily Worker" further says:

> "If our left wing opposition members in conservative locals would not hesitate to put up an independent slate, our left wing victories would be extended to more Local Unions."
>
> "The left wing opposition in the Brotherhood of Carpenters is organized; left wingers are taking over the leadership

> of Local Unions to serve the interests of the membership. The left wing officials were elected on a program and they are responsible for that program."

Is this not proof enough that this is a Communist movement?

Why is it necessary for any of our Local Unions to be affiliated with the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief when they have the New York District Council of Carpenters, the regular official body of our Brotherhood in the city of New York, to look after anything pertaining to the good and welfare of our organization and the protection of our members; when they also have the General Office to assist them in any and every way possible to further the objects sought and desired, and last but not least, when they have the American Federation of Labor itself to go to the front when called upon.

What has the A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief done to relieve the deplorable unemployment situation now existing? Nothing, but to find fault with the national and international officers of all organizations, including the officers and Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, and blame them for not granting immediate relief from their funds in face of the fact that the income received does not cover the expenses incurred in any instance.

This committee further demands that Local Unions be exempt from paying tax to the General Office, at the same time insisting that all benefits be continued and paid in full; also that a national Workers' Unemployment Insurance bill be enacted by Congress calling for

> "immediate unemployment insurance at full wages at the expense of the employers and the government, to be administered and controlled by the workers through committees elected by the workers."

This is throwing sop to those out of work. Everyone knows that before a system or undertaking of this kind becomes effective it must first be approved by the different state legislatures. How long would that take? Hardly **immediately** as demanded by the committee.

It would be very nice if we would get a full week's wages while unemployed. If we had such a system, unemployment insurance would then perpetuate unemployment, for who would want to work so long as he received full wages regularly every week while doing nothing?

The Vancouver convention of the American Federation of Labor last year proposed the following program to help relieve unemployment and called upon employers, owners and management of industry and the workers to put it into effect:

> (1) **Maintain Wages**—Workers' buying power must be maintained so that demand for goods will be kept up and employment may not fall to any lower levels. Falling wages have an effect on business comparable to falling prices. Falling prices start a competition in price reductions, each firm trying to secure business by reducing its price a little below others. Thus the price is driven down, in some cases even below production costs. At such times purchasers hold back their orders as long as possible to take advantage of the lowest price. Wage reductions would start a toboggan slide of wages similar to that of prices in the last year and a half. Though wages were reduced below the minimum living standard, customers would still put off their orders to wait for further reductions. Both commodity and labor markets would be thoroughly disorganized. Such a policy retards business recovery.
>
> (2) **Shorten Work-Hours**—Work hours should be shortened to divide the available work among all workers. The

universal establishment of the five-day week would keep the nation's wage-earners at work, making all producers and consumers. There are some industries where the step from present hours of work to the five-day week would not be difficult, for hours are already 44 or 48 a week. But other industries and many individual plants are still working a 9 or 10 hour day and 50 or 55 hour week, and a few even have an 11 hour day and a 60 hour week. It is particularly important that hours be shortened in these establishments so as to level the work week and make it uniform for all. This measure is essential to meet the present emergency. It is even more essential to protect our economic future. For unless modern industrial improvements are balanced with a reduction of work hours we shall have a constant increase of technological unemployment. Giving the workers leisure instead of unemployment means moral and spiritual progress for the people of the United States; economically it means that we keep them as creators of wealth and consumers of industry's products, instead of dependents on charity and a drain on our national resources.

(3) **Assure Employment to Minimum Work Forces**—All employers to assure employment to their minimum work force at least from November to April. It is entirely possible for almost any employer to judge from past experience and from a survey of present conditions in his own business the number of employes he will need as a minimum force for these 6 months. If every employer in the United States were to do this, some 20,000,000 wage-earners could plan their purchases ahead with confidence for 6 months. In six months many installment purchases could be entirely paid for, so that this renewed confidence on the part of wage-earners would result not only in a release of the cash workers are now hoarding against unemployment, but also in an increase of installment purchases. It is estimated that the increased spending resulting from employment assurance, if all employers co-operated, would amount to well over one billion dollars. This is enough to make a decided impression on the trend of industrial production.

(4) **Each Employer to Take on Additional Workers**—There are about 3,000,000 employers in the United States, excluding farmers. If all employers were to take on an average of two workers each it would be a great relief.

Every employer should be able to give work to additional employes at least part time. Many large employers, employing hundreds, or even thousands of wage-earners could take on 25 or 100 employes, or even more. Industry and employers should therefore be given quotas of jobs to be furnished, according to their ability to provide work. The allocation of these quotas should be the task of a central board, representing the government and all industrial groups.

(5) **Create Work Through Public Undertakings**—During the years from 1923 to 1928, the number of persons employed in public construction increased from approximately 516,000 to approximately 887,000 (estimated by National Bureau of Economic Research). The largest increase in any one year was 155,000 in 1927. It is estimated that work was created in 1930 for 75,000 men in public building in addition to those already at work, and for 150,000 men in the industries supplying materials for this work. If every effort be made to create work through public construction it should be possible to give work to over 100,000 in addition to those now employed.

Here is an opportunity to create public improvements of lasting benefit to the people of the United States. While millions of workers are not creating wealth for commercial use, they may add to the public wealth of the citizens of the United States, making life richer for all. Now is the time to undertake such projects as the following, and every effort should be made to press such work to actual completion: Locally, building of schools, creation of parks and playgrounds to provide the wholesome recreation so much needed in our large cities, construction of libraries, improvement and extension of streets, sewage and water supply systems; national and state projects, road building, extension of inland waterways, extension and improvement of national parks, reforestation projects, flood control and irrigation. Public work programs also give an opportunity to beautify our cities by cleaning, painting, planting flowers in parks and in general to make the places where we live and carry on our business a more spiritually satisfying environment.

(6) **Strengthen Employment Agencies**—Efficient employment bureaus will be essential to make any of this work-providing program possible. Attention should be concentrated on building up the present system of employment bureaus and supplementing it where necessary. Local communities must undertake the main effort, but the federal and state governments can support and encourage, and undertake the essential function of coordination, putting local bureaus in touch with needs in other parts of the state or country.

(7) **Keep Young Persons in School to Avoid Their Competing for Jobs**—Every effort should be made to keep boys and girls in their teens in school. Not only will their efforts to secure work take jobs from older men and women, but they will find it exceedingly difficult to get work. They will risk wasting their time in demoralizing idleness where it might be spent in increasing their ability for future work. The 1930 Census of Unemployment showed that 11 per cent of all these without jobs were boys and girls between 15 and 19 years of age—267,000 boys and girls in all. The proportion out of work between these ages was especially high compared to other age groups.

Schools should prepare to enroll as large a number of children in their teens as possible and adapt their curriculum to give them work which will be helpful in preparation for their future occupation.

(8) **Preference for Workers with Dependents**—In this emergency we believe preference for employment should be given workers whose wages must maintain dependents. Fathers of families and workers who must support dependents should have prior consideration when additional employes are needed or when personnel is being reduced.

Accompanying our economic and social developments has come increasing gainful employment for married women. Married women have continued in their trades and callings even when there was no economic necessity. Heads of families may be jobless while two bread-winners in other families have positions. Unless these married women hold key positions or have an investment in a career for themselves, they should give way to heads of families. Married women whose husbands have permanent positions which carry reasonable incomes, should be discriminated against in the hiring of employes, at least until we are well out of this business depression.

(9) **Financial Relief from Public and Private Funds**—Because it is never possible to put any program into universal effect, we can not expect to provide work for all the unemployed. Without question, there will be millions who will have to depend on charity to exist. Ample funds should be provided in every community, both from private and municipal sources. These funds should be used to furnish work rather than relief without work wherever possible.

The collection and administration of funds for relief purposes is of the utmost importance to Labor, and Labor with other groups should be represented on boards responsible for this work."

The convention directed that a copy of these proposals be sent to—

The President of the United States;

Each member of his cabinet;

The Governor of each state;

The Mayors of cities;

The Director of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief;

The Director of this organization in each state and all committees working with it;

And to all city central and state bodies of the American Federation of Labor.

The convention further proclaimed that—

"Work must be supplied to all who are willing and able to work. Managers and owners of industry must meet this social obligation and discharge this responsibility.

Working men have arrived at the point where they are firmly of the belief that they are as much entitled to work security, to enjoy the opportunity to work, as the owners of capital are to returns from their investments.

Labor demands that these principles be recognized and accepted by the employers of labor.

The owners and management of industry must decide as to whether working men and women shall enjoy the opportunity to work, or whether as a result of the denial of this opportunity to work industry shall have fastened upon it compulsory unemployment insurance legislation. It must be work or unemployment insurance. Working people must be privileged to earn a living or be accorded relief."

When this matter was under discussion, President Green said:

"I am willing to go anywhere or any place, using the power that I possess, representing the American Federation of Labor, to secure adequate relief for the unemployed and those dependent upon them. I am willing to go to the Congress of the United States and demand in the name of the millions of workers of the American Federation of Labor, that the wealth of the United States be appropriated in this great emergency to relieve distress and feed the hungry. So far as it lies within my power I propose to go, in the name of the Executive Council and with the Executive Council, to the Congress of the United States and tell them, in the name of labor, that an emergency exists in the United States comparable with the emergency that existed during the war, and in the name of millions appeal and demand that Congress, without further delay, appropriate a sufficient amount

of money, let it be millions or billions, in order to feed the hungry and care for them."

When the Executive Council met in Washington, D. C., in regular session last February, the national and international officers were called in conference and together they waited on the President of the United States, the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House of Representatives and there and then demanded relief for the unemployed.

In fact, since the Vancouver convention the American Federation of Labor has been behind every move, every project, every demand and every bill introduced in Congress for the relief of the unemployed.

Just before Congress adjourned in July, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in session issued a solemn warning that—

> "It is the duty of Congress to remain in session and pass an unemployment relief bill that will meet the demand for food, clothing and shelter for the unemployed and those dependent upon them during the coming winter. If Congress fails to do its duty in this respect, social unrest will increase and economic and industrial conditions become worse."

However before Congress adjourned it passed an unemployment relief measure of over Two Billion Dollars which the President has since signed. This may be inadequate and insufficient to meet the requirements of the unemployment situation now existing, but it is a beginning, a move in the right direction, which will be followed up by the A. F. of L. for further relief measures at the earliest opportunity.

Where was the New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief while the A. F. of L. was endeavoring to get relief for those out of work and needing it?

What did that long-named mis-managed committee do to try and get relief? Nothing, that anyone knows of. Neither that committee nor its officers gave any support or encouragement in this matter. On the contrary they continually found fault with the A. F. of L. and are still finding fault with it because it does not end the depression, or in lieu thereof get a full week's wages for everyone out of work. Don't be led by false promises. Don't allow your union to be used for ulterior motives. Do your own thinking and you will be better off.

Labor's Remuneration

There is a tendency among certain writers on economics and industrial relations to assume that all the workers are entitled to is a "living wage."

This theory frequently expresses itself in the declaration that if those who own and control our industries cannot furnish work at wages large enough to provide the workers with the necessaries of life, then there must be some form of unemployment insurance or, as a last resort, relief in the form of public or private charity with charity standards of living based on scientifically prepared budgets designed to keep the workers alive and but little more.

This reactionary idea should be scrapped. Labor does most of the productive work in all departments of our economic life. With modern machinery, the workers not only produce earnings large enough to provide a "living wage" for themselves and a fair return to the owners on their legitimate investment, but also produce surplus earnings running into billions of dollars.

The theory of the "living wage" people is that this immense surplus belongs of right to those who own and control industry.

Labor does not subscribe to this theory. Labor's policy declares that a large and ever larger portion of this surplus shall go to the workers in wages, and that the amount shall not be determined in the least by what it costs the workers to live.

A living was what the slave owners gave their slave workers. Labor has passed beyond the slave status. Living-wage employers and economists are still dominated by the slave conception. They should modernize their viewpoint.

HISTORY OF LABOR DAY

LABOR Day, 1932, was the thirty-eighth annual celebration of Labor Day as a legal national holiday and the fifty-first anniversary of the first local Labor Day celebration.

The history of Labor Day as a legal holiday is evidence of the methods and progress of Labor. Labor Day was not given to labor as a present from kindly disposed employers, social welfare workers, or legislators. Its recognition was won by the strength of labor itself. The united efforts of the workers themselves established Labor Day as a national holiday years before any State legislature or the Congress of the United States enacted it into law.

Nevertheless, the history of Labor Day statute laws themselves is important because it illustrates the increasing influence of Labor's economic organizations over the action of government bodies.

P. J. McGuire, the founder of our organization, and for many years a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, originated the Labor Day idea.

At a meeting of the New York City Central Labor Union held on May 8, 1882, McGuire stressed the propriety of setting aside one day in the year as a general holiday for the working people. He suggested that it be called Labor Day.

The Central Labor Union adopted the idea and organized a Labor Day parade and festival on the first Monday in September, 1882. The 1884 convention of the American Federation of Labor endorsed the proposal for a national Labor Day holiday by unanimously adopting the following resolution introduced by A. C. Cameron, a delegate from the Chicago Trades and Labor Alliance:

> "Resolved, That the first Monday in September of each year be set apart as a laborers' national holiday, and that we recommend its observance by all wage workers, irrespective of sex, calling or nationality."

Organized Labor carried on its demand for Labor Day so effectively that soon many municipal councils and state legislatures made it a legal holiday.

Oregon was the first state to make Labor Day a state holiday; the Oregon Labor Day law was signed by the governor on February 21, 1887. During 1887 the legislatures of Colorado, Massachusetts, New Jersey and New York also made Labor Day a State holiday. In 1889, Connecticut, Nebraska and Pennsylvania enacted Labor Day laws; in 1890, Iowa and Ohio; in 1891, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Montana, New Hampshire, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington; in 1892, Alabama, Louisiana, Utah and Virginia; in 1893, California, Delaware, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Texas and Wisconsin.

In the meantime, the officials of the American Federation of Labor endeavored to have the Congress of the United States make Labor Day a national holiday.

Shortly after the Fifty-third Congress convened in 1893, Senator James H. Kyle of South Dakota, Representative Amos J. Cummings of New York, and Representative Robert E. De Forest of Connecticut introduced bills making Labor Day a legal holiday.

The Cummings bill was reported favorably by the House Committee on Labor, of which Lawrence E. McGann of Illinois was chairman. The Committee did not report the De Forest bill.

The Kyle bill was reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, of which Senator Kyle was chairman. Following is the text of the Kyle bill:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first Monday in September in each year, being the day celebrated and known as labor's holiday, is hereby made a legal public holiday, in the same manner as Christmas, the 1st day of January, the 22nd day of February, the 30th day of May, and the 4th day of July are now by law public holidays."

The Senate passed the Kyle bill on June 24, 1894, the House passed it on June 26, in place of the Cummings bill, and President Cleveland signed it on June 28.

In his annual report to the 1894 convention of the American Federation of Labor, Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, announced Labor's victory with the following brief statement:

"National Labor Day.—It affords me pleasure to be able to report that the demand made by the American Federation of Labor for making the first Monday in September of each year a legal holiday passed Congress and was made a law June 28, 1894."

LABOR'S CONTRIBUTION TO AMERICAN CIVILIZATION

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

FROM the beginning of our national life Labor, which constitutes the masses of the people, has been related in some concrete and definite way to every phase of American life with all its civilizing processes.

Those pioneers who brought to American shores the culture and civilization of Europe were in a large measure, representative of all classes of European life. They were united in a common cause and inspired by a common purpose. The hardships of pioneer life and the difficulties encountered in the establishment of new homes in a strange and uncharted land made a unification of forces essential to the preservation of the people.

In founding the new civilization which was bound to clash with barbarism in its most aggravated form, the importance and value of labor to the safety of human life transcended all other considerations. This fact is self-evident when we speculate upon the primitive conditions under which community and colonial life was begun. The establishment of administrative authority was coincident with the building of homes, the clearing of the forests, the tilling of the soil to enable them to secure sustenance.

It was because Labor served, directing its energy in an intelligent manner and in accordance with the necessity of each changing period that American civilization has been made possible.

It was only a step from the crude and unorganized social conditions which marked the beginning of American life to the organization of community and colonial life. The organization of the religious life of the people was quickly followed by the organization of the political and industrial life of the nation. In all of these developments Labor and laboring people took an active part. They gave active support to the educational, religious and political institutions formed and established by common consent.

Fortunately, among the early colonists there were many artisans and skilled workers in the wood, metal, textile and mining industries who brought with them a technical knowledge of their trade and the social and economic experience gained through association with their fellow-tradesmen in Workers' Guilds which had long been established in Great Britain and other European countries. History shows that workers formed their organizations and through them were active in the formation and promotion of orderly government.

All during the development of human civilization the origination and use of work implements have been an indication or the degree of civilization attained. For purposes of comparison students and scholars have studied and noted the contrasts between the period when hand labor prevailed with that of our modern-day American industrial life. During the hand labor era the tools which were used were made and operated by hand and goods and commodities were produced by hand labor. As a result of this training men and women became skilled and highly efficient. Workers were constantly seeking to improve methods of production and to lighten human drudgery and through this activity many inventions and technical appliances were originated and produced. As is true of all civilizations great progress was made over a definite period of years but with the advent of highly specialized and standardized machinery and power the civilization of our own times has become retarded because of the failure of industrial management to establish economic equilibrium in the production and use of manufactured commodities. It would be difficult to appraise the loss in human values which will inevitably follow the

flagrant disregard of the economic and social right of men and women to be accorded employment in order to earn their living. This is the acute problem which modern civilization faces and which Labor emphasizes in all its educational and economic policies. We hold that the welfare of the human race, the protection of human institutions and the advancement and preservation of our civilization largely depend upon the right solution of the economic problem of unemployment which has become serious and which has grown out of the revolutionary change from hand labor to mechanical production and from individual skill to monotonous repetition.

All thinking people will accord to Labor full credit due because of its material contribution to American civilization. Associated with the enjoyment of all the benefits and blessings of modern-day life is the service, the skill and the intelligence of human labor. At every stage of national growth, whether in peacetime or during war periods, Labor has responded in full measure to every demand made upon it. The cities of the Nation, the magnificent buildings erected therein, the lines of transportation and communication which have been built and the conveniences and accommodations of modern-day life all testify to the value of the service rendered by American labor.

The full contribution which Labor has made to advancing civilization cannot be measured by the physical and skilled service which it has rendered. Through organization and collective action it has participated in the spiritual, intellectual and educational growth of the nation. It has led in the advocacy of social and economic reforms. It has urged the acceptance of its high wage philosophy in order to establish a balance in the production and use of manufactured goods and as essential to the preservation of the American standard of living. It is no longer necessary to dwell upon the origin, growth and expansion of the organized labor movement upon the American Continent in order to justify its existence. Its aims, purposes and achievements stand out in sharp contrast to the aims, purposes and achievements of other organizations formed for definite and concrete purposes.

It was inevitable that Labor would organize upon a broad and constructive economic basis. It was natural and logical for Labor to interest itself in civic, social and industrial problems. It has steadfastly refused to isolate itself from other groups of American citizens, to develop and emphasize class lines, because it firmly believed that the success of the Republic and a republican form of government depended upon the establishment and maintenance of democracy and our free democratic institutions. This has served as the basis of the non-partisan policy which has thus far been steadfastly maintained and followed by the American Federation of Labor.

The establishment and preservation of our common school system was in thorough accord with the desire of American labor for the creation of educational opportunities and for the establishment of a democratic, educational system which would become a fixed part of our institutional life. Labor has always stood as a guardian of our common school system. Through its determination to preserve and protect this great democratic institution it has made a great contribution to American civilization. Through organized effort labor has secured the enactment of legislation prohibiting the employment of children in industry and the enactment of other forms of social justice legislation designed to protect women employed in industry and the dependents of injured and skilled employes. The whole record which Labor has collectively made in the advancement and promotion of human betterment, social welfare and economic advancement has been in the interest of a progressive civilization.

Today the organized labor movement of the United States is fighting to maintain American standards of living, to establish humane conditions of employment and to protect human values. Recent events have brought us to a keen realization of how easy it is to destroy standards of life and living which have been established through years of struggle and effort.

"Unfortunately there are those who believe that the highest and best interests of the nation will be served through the imposition of wage reductions and the lowering of living standards. Labor resists and opposes the pursuit of such a policy. It is convinced that injury to all is bound to follow the destruction of the buying and consuming power of the

masses of the people. In fighting to preserve humane American living standards we are fighting for the protection of all that is best in our social and community life, for decent homes, for the exercise of the right to work and for the creation and manitenance of opportunities for breadwinners and wage earners to discharge their obligation to their families and their communities fully and completely.

Experience in the introduction and use of machinery and power has made Labor conscious of the fact that a more equitable distribution of the benefits of improved machinery, as between employer and employe, must be made and a reduction in the number of days worked per week and the hours worked per day must be brought about if unemployment is to be eradicated.

It is the purpose of Labor, as well as its desire, to co-operate with all groups of American citizens in the development of higher educational standards, in the enlargement of educational opportunities for children and adults, to reduce illiteracy to a minimum and to do all that lies within its power to improve the economic and living conditions of the masses of the people and to further the cause of good government. It seeks to place an increased valuation upon idealism and upon the enlargement and development of the spiritual life of the nation. We wish to strengthen the forces which make for enlightened civilization. Labor will always champion that which is right, sound and constructive in our social and economic life and will oppose that which is wrong and destructive in governmental and industrial policies. It does not seek to revolutionize modern civilization. It bids us hold fast to the tenets and precepts upon which our civilization is based so that we may go forward, building and creating a higher and more cultured form of civilization for the benefit of the human race.

SUPPORT ORGANIZED TOILERS BY BUYING UNION LABEL GOODS

(By John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

TRADE unionists have always contended that the conditions of labor established through organization, is the cornerstone of progress for those who toil.

This contention can be verified in the 1929 reports of the Census of Manufacturers and of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The former states that eight millions of workers average $4.04 a day, while the Labor Bureau report states that four millions of trades unionists earned $8.52 a day, or slightly more than 110 per cent daily in excess of unorganized workers.

These figures set forth only the actual difference in financial returns for service performed. Who can estimate the other advantages enjoyed by union workers, including the shorter work day and the shorter work week?

The striking contrast between organized effort and individual effort should give encouragement because of past success and should furnish incentive for continued zeal and a determination to carry on regardless of obstacles that may be encountered.

Nothing in the world has proven such a good investment as membership in a trade union. From the small amount invested, better wages, shorter work week, sick and death benefits, out-of-work and other benefits have come as regular dividends. The objective of every real trade unionist should be to conserve and add to these dividends. This can be accomplished in great measure by the organization of Purchase Power.

There are thousands of trades unionists unemployed at present, who could be placed at work under union conditions, if all members of organized labor would do their full share in demanding union labeled merchandise and union services.

All money spent by trades unionists for non-union products and non-union services give financial profit to unfair employers, weakens the labor movement, destroys the opportunity for employment of members of organized labor and discourages fair employers.

Support the friends of organized labor and defeat its enemies by spending union earned money for union labeled merchandise and union services.

DOES UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE PERPETUATE UNEMPLOYMENT?

MR. Spencer Miller, Jr., secretary of the Workers' Education Bureau of America, told the University of Michigan Institute of Labor that prior to the depression from 1,200,000 to 2,000,000 workers were "normally" unemployed in the United States. He also predicted that after the depression ends—around 3,000,000 will be "normally" and permanently unemployed unless the hours of labor are drastically shortened.

"By "normally" unemployed Mr. Miller undoubtedly meant the number of jobless under conditions which obtain when those who own and control our industrial, commercial, and financial institutions conduct their business "as usual" with maximum profits for the owners and scant regard for the interests of labor.

Unemployment, whether "normal" or "abnormal" is caused by the refusal of employers to adjust the number of work hours per week in accordance with the increased output of labor under machine production. As the increased output per worker enables fewer workers to produce a certain unit of commodities, reason indicates that the working hours for all the workers should be reduced so as to keep them all earning wages. But employers apply the unreasonable policy of discharging some workers and making the smaller number work as many hours per week as did the larger number. This employer policy is the cause of unemployment.

Unemployment insurance advocates say the jobless workers, created by the will of the employer, shall be supported on starvation rations during their idleness. This scheme perpetuates unemployment. It sets up two groups of workers with two living standards. One group with relatively steady employment will be able to buy a good living for themselves and their families. The other group, the insured jobless, will be compelled to live on the low standards imposed by the low benefits paid them from insurance.

Labor abhors any institution that perpetuates unemployment.

Labor demands that unemployment shall be prevented, not perpetnated.

Unemployment can be prevented by making the work week and work day short enough to put all the ten millions of jobless to work and keep them short enough so that all the workers shall be employed in the future.

Shortening the work week and work day to end unemployment is common sense.

Unemployment insurance to perpetuate unemployment is unreasonable and out of the question.

SOW SEED NOW FOR FUTURE HARVEST

(By Jno. P. Frey, Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

PRACTICAL trade union organizing efforts depend upon education as much, if not more, than anything else. Time and again trade unionists have discovered that rapid organizing work during boom times is not wholly helpful. Masses of workmen, with little knowledge of what the trade union movement is, swell the membership and before they can be taught the practical steps which must be taken to make trade unionism successful, they launch into policies and programs which handicap their efforts at the very start.

If a trade union could be successful merely because it has members who are paying dues, then every investment would be successful just because money had been put into it. Trade unionism requires something more than intelligence. It requires knowledge, and, in addition to that, experience.

Joining the Bar Association does not make a lawyer out of the new member; neither does a desire to hold public office make a practical politician out of the individual who imagines he should be a legislative leader.

It does not follow because a large number of new members have been initiated that true organization has been established. As a matter of fact too many men, unfamiliar with trade unionism, snddenly becoming members might

tend to bring about disorganization where real organization had formerly existed.

One of the prime purposes of our trade union movement is to guide the membership so that the largest possible number at the same time can move forward to accomplish a common and a definite purpose. This unity of purpose is impossible unless the membership possesses a practical knowledge of trade union principles and policies.

The farmer does not wait for the hot, ripening days to plant his crops. He prepares the soil and sows the seed long before the summer days. He knows from experience that, unless he sows his crops in time, in the early part of the year when the ground is particularly fit to receive the seed, he will have no crops when the ripening summer sun is bringing on the harvest time.

The season when trade unionists should plant the seeds of organization is before the full harvest of industrial activity has been reached. The man with a job who knows that there are a dozen others he can secure in the vicinity, will not give that same practical thought to his own welfare, will not study the conditions which bind him to the narrow limits of a wage earners' opportunities, with that earnest thoughtfulness as when out of work and not knowing where another job can be found.

The time to help the non-unionist to think intelligently and effectively is when trade is dull; when he is out of work, or when he fears that unless he can find some way of protecting himself, he may soon be forced to join the unemployed.

There never can come a better time to sow the seeds of trade unionism than now. Millions of workmen, who were giving but little thought to their own welfare and to the obligation they owed the trade union movement a few years ago, are beginning to realize that their industrial salvation depends almost wholly upon what the trade union movement can accomplish to protect them.

There is something stimulating and inspiring in the mass meetings which are held for organizing purposes. It stirs non-unionists when they listen to a trade union speaker who understands his subject, while he points out the absolute necessity for organization on the wage earners' part.

But this is not the only way of sowing the seed of organization, neither is it the most important, for the man who joins a trade union while under the stirring influence of what trade union speakers have said, is moved by his emotions rather than by the thoughtful practical thinking he has done on the subject.

The presence of a band at the head of a parade is not to be discounted; it is inspiring. Men march better with it, but men can march in perfect formation without a band. The important thing to perfect marching is the long drilling that has taken place before men can march in perfect time and alignment.

There can be no more important organizing methods than the repeated interviews and conversations with non-unionists; the man to man contact, the teaching of those economic truths and the history of our movement, which are so essential if the workman coming into the organization is to be a good trade unionist and a valuable asset instead of a possible liability.

Now is the time for trade unionists everywhere to organize their campaign committees, to go into the field and prepare the soil for the seeds to be planted.

Only a few years ago there were many hundreds of thousands of workmen employed by large corporations which had established company unions with sick insurance, life insurance, old-age pensions, and other beneficial features. A large number of these workmen believed that golden days had arrived, in which the employers' chief concern was the welfare of the employes. They gave little practical thought to their welfare in the future, because they assumed that the employers were making the necessary provisions. Why should they worry if sickness came—they had employers' insurance to protect their families! Why should they be concerned about their old age when their employer had arranged to protect them under all of these circumstances!

Most of these workmen are thoroughly disillusionized by this time. Some of them lost the benefits which were to protect them in their old age when their employer merged with some other corporation. Many of them lost everything they had expected to receive when they were discharged because their services were no longer wanted.

Hundreds of thousands of workmen who felt their future safe-guarded through the features established by company unions have learned to their bitter disappointment that this fancied security had nothing substantial behind it, like some of the industrial securities which manipulators unloaded upon a too optimistic public.

These men who did not think clearly concerning their own welfare five years ago are now prepared to listen and to learn.

This is the time to reach them. This is the time to bring the gospel of trade unionism to them. This is the time to sow the seeds of trade unionism. If we hope to reap the harvest of membership when times improve we must begin to sow the seed for that harvest now.

RAILROAD OFFICIALS' SALARIES

AN attempt to cripple the Bureau of Valuation of the Interstate Commerce Commission by reducing its appropriation from $2,750,000 to $70,000 was defeated in the Senate.

The slash was vigorously protested by the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations.

Couzens of Michigan, chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, led the fight on the floor, charging that a railroad lobby was responsible for the effort to "junk" the work of valuation which the Interstate Commerce Commission has carried on for years at big expense and which is now so nearly complete that it is of incalculable value to national and state governments in their dealings with the carriers.

"With the Bureau of Valuation out of the way," Couzens asserted, "the commission would be forced to take the railroads' word concerning the value of their properties, and I submit that is not a hopeful prospect."

Couzens made public for the first time salaries paid by railroads to their officials, the information having been obtained by the Interstate Commerce Commission in a recent questionnaire.

It showed that the Pennsylvania has a staff of 100 men who receive more than $10,000 a year. Included are President Atterbury at $135,000 a year, a vice-president at $58,500, five vice presidents $31,500 each, another at $36,000, two others at $45,000 and still another at $54,000.

"In the face of these large salaries," Couzens said, "the railroads are here lobbying to have the appropriation of the Bureau of Valuation cut and its activities brought to a stop. Their sole purpose is to wreck the bureau.

"We hear a lot of condemnation about bureaucracy in government, yet the Pennsylvania is carrying 100 employes whose salaries aggregate $2,000,000 a year—or almost as much as the government spends on the Bureau of Valuation, employing more than 700 men.

"To me this is evidence that there is a great deal of bureaucracy and unnecessary overhead expenditures in the railroads."

The Michigan Senator referred to salaries paid by a few other roads and said he intended having the complete list printed as a Senate document. Among those mentioned were:

Baltimore & Ohio, 42 officers receiving $10,000 or more, including the president, $120,000; the senior vice-president, $76,500; one vice-president, $54,000; another $45,000.

St. Louis & San Francisco pays its president $63,000; chairman, $36,000, and 12 other officers more than $10,000. This road, Couzens said, will go into receivership unless it can obtain a "substantial" loan from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Wabash, already in receivership, pays its president $45,000, its chief operating officer $22,500 and its general counsel $27,000.

The Southern Pacific has 36 officers with salaries of $10,000 or more, including the chairman, $135,000; vice chairman, $76,500; president, $90,000, and two vice-presidents at $36,000 each.

Senator Johnson of California said he agreed with Couzens that there was a sinister motive back of the attempt to slash the appropriation. He proceeded to point out that all carriers were not "broke," instancing the so-called "steel" roads, which, he said, had paid dividends of more than $80,000,000 between 1920 and 1930.

Senator Johnson predicted, "that if we approve the reduction the bureau will be wiped out, hundreds of trained employes will be scattered to the winds and will never be brought together again. We would abdicate to the railroads and give them opportunity to do as they wish."

"There is not a Senator here, said Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, "who would vote for a bill directly calling for repeal of the law providing for railroad valuation. Yet the Appropriations Committee seeks to obtain that object by indirection. It proposes to hamstring the Interstate Commerce Commission by cutting off its funds.

"The railroads, of course, will be delighted to have the bureau destroyed, because it is the only agency which can safeguard the public in consolidations and other vital questions which will demand solution during the depression.

Senator La Follette asserted that "wild and absurd" charges have been made that the Interstate Commerce Commission has "wrecked the railroads," but insisted "the truth is that the commission has made it possible for them to survive."

If conditions do not improve rapidly, he said, it may be necessary for the government to take over the railroads, as it did during the war.

"Officials of the Interstate Commerce Commission have very strongly intimated that this is more than a remote possibility," continued Senator La Follette.

"If the necessity arises for taking over the railroads, we will need the valuation bureau to check their value. We had one experience in taking over the carriers and with the exorbitant claims which they presented when they went back to private management."

RESCUE COUNTRY FROM DEPRESSION, DECLARES IDAHO SENATOR

DECLARING that farmers in parts of this country cannot get cash or credit enough to buy binding twine to harvest their grain, Senator Borah called on Congress in its last session to take up the question of expanding the currency—"inflation," the conservatives call it—and stay in session until the job was finished.

Shipstead of Minnesota has been preaching the same doctrine ever since the depression began. At first he stood practically alone but now the so-called "inflationists" are numerous in both houses.

"Congress should not adjourn until the problem of the expansion of the currency has been considered," Borah said in a formal interview. "We have sufficient gold in this country to justify upon a sound basis currency expansion to the extent of billions if necessary.

"We have far more than one-third of all the gold in the world. But, hidden, hoarded, cornered, refusing to help in this great national crisis, the country is left paralyzed.

"Crop season is on and it is literally true that in parts of the country farmers cannot get credit or currency with which to buy binding twine. Whatever virtues the legislation already passed may possess, such as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, such legislation has not revived trade or started business.

"The forces of deflation are still advancing. Unless the fall of prices can be arrested, there can be no return of trade, no lessening of unemployment—and the fall of prices cannot be arrested except through the change of the monetary situation.

"If we do not at once adopt measures for the expansion of currency and a further extension of credit, we will come back in the autumn facing the proposition of devaluating the dollar.

"There is literally no possible way to avoid disaster under the present program."

The Federal Reserve system has been trying since April 6 to loosen up credit by buying government bonds. It has bought $915,000,000 in that time, but the effect is scarcely visible to the naked eye.

Since the recent bank failures in the Middle West, particularly in the Chicago district, hoarding of currency by individuals is reported to be increasing.

To make matters worse, the bankers are so uneasy, that, despite all the government has done for them, they hesitate to make loans.

A. F. OF L. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL FOR UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at its last session instructed President Green to draw up a Federal unemployment insurance bill to be enacted by Congress rather than by the legislatures of the various states.

To meet the fear voiced by many trade union officials that under a Federal compulsory insurance unemployed persons would be compelled to accept jobs in plants where wages and hours were below trade union standards, the council directed President Green to include in the insurance bill the right of trade unionists to retain their union membership and insurance benefits even though they refused to accept work in non-union shops.

President Green is now drafting the bill and has under consideration the various plans of unemployment insurance in Great Britain, Germany, and other countries, as well as the Wisconsin law recently enacted and insurance proposals in other States.

"Whether I shall propose that the Federal Government contribute to the insurance fund as well as employers and employes I cannot say at this time. It may be that it will be sufficient for industry and the workers to make contributions. But the scheme, whatever it is, will have to be a national one—that is, it will have to be formulated for all employers and employes by Congress, if such a measure is found to be constitutional, said President Green.

The action of the executive council was made imperative by several factors beyond the control of the trade unions. In these factors are included the long-continued depression, the inability of industry to provide employment and the appeals by trade unionists urging some action by the Federation to alleviate their distressing condition due to long-continued idleness.

"In its annual report to the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor," he added, "the executive council recognized the fact that the owners and managers of industry, through their failure to provide jobs for the working people of the nation who are willing to work, have contributed much toward the creation of an increasing public opinion in favor of the enactment of compulsory unemployment insurance legislation."

The unemployment insurance bill prepared by President Green will be submitted to the executive council at its meeting in Washington in October. If the council approves the plan it will be placed before delegates to the annual convention of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati in November for ratification.

RACKETEERS HAVE NO PLACE IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT

"THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor gave consideration to charges repeatedly made in regard to racketeering incidents in New York City and elsewhere," declared William Green, president of the Federation, in a statement regarding the inquiry which the council was making.

"The position of the American Federation of Labor in these matters should be understood. The American Federation of Labor is not an organization in itself, but an affiliation or federation of other organizations.

"Each international union is an independent entity and bears the same relation to the Federation as the States bear to the Federal Government.

"When charges were recently made and received widespread circulation in the press concerning alleged acts of members and officers of local unions we decided that these charges involved the honor and the integrity of the Federation.

"We made inquiries and brought the facts adduced to the attention of the officers of the international unions.

"We expect the responsible international union officers to take prompt action where action is warranted.

"The Federation itself cannot take

affirmative action against a local union officer, but despite this apparent limitation I would say that the Federation is pledged to go the limit in purging itself of racketeering and to maintain our voluntary labor movement on an honest basis.

"Racketeering has manifested itself in many lines.

"There are no doubt some who have fastened themselves upon the American labor movement and who are exploiting the hard-working and honest members of some of the unions.

"Upon these leeches we will have no mercy.

"The Executive Council calls upon the affiliated organizations to take action against these law-breakers.

"They may be assured that in so doing they will receive our utmost support."

WHAT UNIONISM IS

(By L. W. Rogers)

WHAT is this union idea that we are fighting for, and what claim has it upon public sympathy and support? Its basic principle is claimed as a virtue by every government on this earth—'the greatest good to the greatest number.' It stands for the people against the plutocracy, whose grasping greed is enslaving mankind. Labor needs it, the world needs it, civilization needs it.

Greed is forging chains every hour. Manhood is everywhere enslaved, women driven by the pitiless lash of hunger, childhood cursed and blighted in a thousand mills, babies fed to the demon of machinery, corporations insolent in their unchecked power, legislatures purchased outright, courts corrupted and rotten to the heart, justice debarred from her own temple, miners parading the highway shot to death in the interest of the coal combine, labor's protest drowned in volleys from Gatling guns, her agents clubbed, her leaders imprisoned; pinched poverty everywhere blighting the lives and checking the progress of the people, greed growing upon its success, demanding more victims and forging a chain for every babe that is born!

Into this slave mart of Mammon—into this seething human hell—steps the trades union and says to the powers that be: 'The voice of Justice shall be heard!' it defends the helpless, cares for the sick, buries the dead and provides for the widows and orphans. It is as gentle for charity as it is stern for justice. It shortens hours and advances wages. It maintains a decent standard of living. It prevents the American worker from falling to the Chinese level. It makes it possible to be working man and a gentleman, and its beneficient influence is felt, whether consciously or not, by every man, woman and child in this community.

The union secures good wages. Good wages mean good living, and the city's prosperity—makes the demand for food and clothing and lots of it; for homes and furniture, for necessities and luxuries, for all the wares and arts of civilization that bring profits to business and professional people.

The union is as natural a product of civilization as is the corporation and just as impossible to stop its growth as to prevent the rivers flowing to the sea. We do not claim perfection. We are not angels. We are just like the people of all other human institutions—good, bad and indifferent. But we protest against the charge that the fall of a single member disgraces unionism.

What would become of all human institutions if judged by the conduct of all their worst members? What about the press, the bar, the clergy, the church? Why, if that position is sound you couldn't find a fragment of the pathway to heaven with a searchlight. The union is pure and its purpose good, and on that rock we rest our case.

In spite of the rigors of unjust law, in spite of the hostility of courts, in spite of the shameless abuse of hostile press, the union movement sweeps on to its full destiny; and those who would stop this mighty, surging, onward movement of the people might as well put their puny hands in Niagara's whirling tide and order the waters to halt. You cannot destroy a thing that springs eternal in the hearts of the people. Trades unionism will live and flourish when its enemies are dead, and forgotten.

THE MIDDLEMAN

(By H. H. Siegele)

THE philosopher had been away on a vacation, and when he returned, we had just finished the article under the caption, "The Producer," and we handed him the article to read.

It was interesting to try to catch his thoughts as he read. Once or twice we thought he almost frowned, but when he came to the poem his features took on a happier expression. The last four lines he read aloud:

"You're the Ultimate Consumer,
You consume the things I give:
I am first, and the Producer,
Without me you could not live."

"That," said he, while that peculiar twinkle was playing about his eyes, "is good philosophy." It makes the middleman, the non-producing consumer, but in your article, the middleman was included with the producers."

After explaining to him that we were not placing the middleman on a par with the original producer, nor even with the ultimate consumer, he was willing to let the article stand as it is.

"I will grant" he went on, "that the middleman produces something in buying and selling and cornering necessities of life, but he just asks too blamed much for the something that he produces. Not only that, he is not willing to pay the real producers, the men who are doing the work for him, a fair and reasonable proportion for their part, of the production. He always wants the proverbial 'lion's share' with a double plus after it, for himself."

The philosopher paused a moment, and then continued:

"We call him, Middleman, which probably means that that is his middle name. His first name, and at the same time, his fighting name, is Competition. His last name, which is often a sort of secret name, is Monopoly. In this name he controls commodities, prices, and whenever he can, the supply and the demand. "Indeed," frowned the philosopher, "the middleman is a producer, but what does he produce? Does he produce anything worth mentioning, to satisfy a human need? Not if he can help it; for his efforts are all centered on creating a demand for his goods. If he can bring about a period of starvation, in order to raise the price of a commodity that he controls, that is what he will do. He will look on and let people go without food, while food-stuff in his possession rots. His purpose is not to satisfy a need, but to keep alive a steady demand. He has been known to dump food-stuff into the river, rather than to sell it at a reduced price to hunger-suffering inhabitants. Humanity means nothing to him; his whole soul, is centered on gain, nothing but gain."

But the philosopher knew that this statement could not be applied to all middlemen, without qualification; and, being a man, who above everything else wanted to be fair, he added:

"Of course, what I have just said, could not be applied to all middlemen. There are many middlemen who operate on a small scale, and for that reason have not been bereft of feelings and of a heart. They still are sympathetic with humanity, and so far as possible, their purpose is to honestly satisfy human needs. Unfortunately, though, the middleman whose last name is Monopoly, is slowly but surely squeezing the little fellows, until they either come to his terms, or die. Those middlemen, who are still human, are the fellows that could properly be grouped with the producers, and I usually think of them in that sense. The big middleman, Monopoly, is what he is, because he is in reality, a machine, and he is as heartless as a machine. He is the immaterial product of this machine age; and without machinery he could not operate or exist. Every invention and every improvement in machinery makes him less human, more heartless and, unfortunately, stronger."

The twinkle that usually played about the philosopher's eyes, had disappeared, and in its place was an expression of seriousness. Did we understand him rightly? Was he pronouncing machinery the curse of humanity? We were profoundly puzzled . . Presently he came to our rescue; for he spoke again, and in a more hopeful tone:

"Notwithstanding what I have just said, the workingman's hopes for more of the blessings of life, lie, unmistak-

ably, in the direction of labor-eliminating machinery. But the realization of those hopes has not arrived yet, nor could such realizations be expected to come immediately with the advent of modern machinery. Every advancement that the workingman has ever made, was slow, and after much suffering. And this hoped-for advancement, which promises to be the greatest the workingman has ever achieved, will come by the same way, suffering. It is almost impossible for the human mind to conceive the idea of a great need, without first witnessing a great deal of suffering and pain. When that time comes, the people will demand, and the lawmakers will enact, a law that will shorten the hours constituting a legal day's work, to such an extent that every man who wants to work, can work; at wages that will guarantee him an American standard of living. Such a condition seems almost unrealizable, but science and inventions, moving at the rate they are today, will bring it to pass. Machinery will force the masses more and more into a condition of unemployment, until a shorter working day will be inevitable."

The prophecy the philosopher made here, may seem far-fetched and like a dream, but it is neither. Machinery belongs to the middleman question, and unemployment goes hand in hand with the advancement of machinery. Involuntary unemployment is the most vital of all evils in existence today, and so it was perfectly proper for the philosopher to drop his opinion on stabilized employment.

"The middleman," he concluded, "so long as he satisfies a human need, has a legitimate place in the scheme of things. But when he centers his energies on controling commodities so as to create an unnecessary need, for the purpose of satisfying his greed for gain, then he becomes an enemy both to the original producer, and to the ultimate consumer."

COMPANY UNIONS, "YELLOW DOG" CONTRACTS

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THE forces hostile to the trade unions are shown by the company "union," the labor injunction, opposition to primary laws, "yellow dog" contracts and opposition to the group in the United States Senate who use the filibuster to stop privilege to the few.

Each of these, seemingly, has no connection with the other, but each one is linked up with the other, and fits into the grand scheme of dictatorship, both industrial and political.

There is no freedom under the company "union." Under this system the employer dictates who shall meet him in wage conferences and workers are denied the right to organize and select representatives of their own choosing.

The company "union" has replaced the so-called "open" shop and the American plan as a means to control workers and dictate their lives. Do not let us make the mistake of believing that because the members of some internationals are immune from the company "union" that they have no interest in this movement. We must keep in mind that every time a trade union in another craft is weakened the trade union link is affected, and this means that we are directly affected.

The same reasoning applies to "yellow dog" contracts which compel workers to agree that they will not join a union while they are employed by this specific employer. The "yellow dog" ignores the element of equality in contract law. Courts have invariably held that a contract secured through force or duress is void, and yet we see the United States Supreme Court in the Hitchman case, handed down in December, 1910, rule that the "yellow dog" is a contract.

Organized labor asks what equity is there in a contract wherein one party uses his economic power over the other party to force him to waive his constitutional right to join a trade union. How can a man be free in the strict sense of the word when he is seeking employment that little ones may be fed, that his family may be housed, and he is told that if he surrenders his right to join a trade union he will be given employment. The proposition is against all morality and against all law. The "yellow dog' together with the company "union" are but links to the reactionary objective, that would be secured if workers surrender their freedom to industrial autocrats.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

EMPLOYERS make every effort to conceal the principles involved in this fight. Even unionists are occasionally unconscious of the underlying principle—they fail to see the mighty, surging movement that is known as "collective bargaining."

To bargain collectively is more than a struggle for wage increases or hour reductions. It takes power, both physical and spiritual, from the employer who can no longer dictate the lives, the thoughts, the actions, the living standards of employes.

By winning control over their own lives these workers have wrested from the employer a power he has held through the ages.

When the worker realizes that through collective bargaining he is a free man in all the term implies, he can appreciate why trade unions are opposed. He can understand why the employer denies him the right to organize while the employer himself joins with other employers.

Note what the trade unionist is doing because of his new consciousness. Note his capacity, his intelligence, his ability to govern, his willingness to do team work. Note how this vast volunteer army of more than 4,000,000 men and women cover the North American continent.

Note the publication of more than 300 labor papers and official magazines, shorter hours, the improved working conditions, a voice in industry, high living standards, the continuous fight against encroachment of the judiciary and for remedial legislation, the fight against child labor and for children's and adult education, the vast chain of trade union benefits, the social work of all kinds and civic activities in which workers apply their trade union training that equips them for citizenship duties.

All this has been accomplished within less than half a century by the American Federation of Labor.

There is nothing to compare with it in history. The American trade union movement is in a class by itself.

UNION AS AN AGENCY FOR BETTERMENT

(By Harry W. Fox, President, Wyoming State Federation of Labor)

IN the entire history of the evolution of wage earners from the days when they were serfs to the present, when they have established standards of wages and working conditions that permit some leisure time, most of the comforts of life and an opportunity for cultural advancement, their progress has been made possible through their own initiative and efforts.

When these efforts became continuous through the establishment of our present trade unions, history is replete with their record of accomplishments both for their membership and for society. But as great as these accomplishments have been there is still much to do that calls not alone for greater organizing efforts among the unorganized but in developing constructive programs for local unions, local and state central bodies, national and international unions. Changing methods of production, the increased use of machines in the process of production, bring in their train problems of even greater magnitude than the ones already met with. A rapidly increasing number of unemployed, displaced by machinery, their ranks added to by the tendency to draw the age line both in new as well as present employes in industry—points to the need of the shorter work week, and, on the railroads, shorter work day, as now advocated by the unions.

Tendencies to break down the barriers erected against unrestricted immigration can be traced to unending efforts to provide a continuous supply of "cheap" labor, a continual menace to the maintenance of wage levels, a constant threat to improved labor conditions among those whose work falls within the category of the semi-skilled or unskilled trades. Not only must every legitimate effort be made to popularize and establish the shorter work week at a wage rate that will permit higher

standards of life, but renewed efforts be made to tighten up the laws governing the admission of immigrants. The liberal minded people of every community must be won over for the constructive program of the trade unions.

Workers must study to know the history of their unions; the history and laws of their country, state and city; their rights under these and the weak spots so that they will more clearly understand and value their unions, more intelligently consider the question of their legislative interests.

All of the above activities are advocated, initiated and maintained by the trade union movement. It is by reason of this fact that workers have been able to maintain and improve their position even in times when work was at a minimum and their progress was openly opposed by the profiteers in employment.

The State Federation of Labor of Idaho and its affiliated organizations have a great work lying ahead; a work that will call for the sustained interest and co-operation of every union man and woman in the state, a work that embraces all of the above program. It can and will be accomplished if the workers of Idaho have the "will" to go ahead with their organizations.

Wyoming, to the east and in fact every other state, faces these same problems and to the extent that they are conversant with your movement, will watch with deep and abiding interest, the progress made. May your membership have a growing realization of the value of the work the officers of your Federation are undertaking, and give them that co-operation that will add both to the pleasure and success of their efforts.

Washington Now Has Tool to Pull Teeth of "Loan Sharks"

Organized labor's campaign against "loan sharks" who prey on workers in Washington was advanced another step when the President of the United States approved legislation providing for the incorporation of workers' credit unions in the District of Columbia.

The measure was advocated by the American Federation of Labor as a model law which, it is hoped, will be copied by those states which have not already provided the workers with facilities for handling their small loans.

Under the new law credit unions may be organized on a co-operative basis by residents of the District "engaged in a common occupation," such as members of a labor union or similar organization, and who subscribe for at least one share of stock valued at not more than $10.

Their sole function is to make loans to members on conditions that are expected to "cramp the style" of "loan sharks," if they are not actually put out of business. Charges are limited to not more than 1 per cent a month on unpaid balances. Members borrowing more than $50 must obtain the indorsement of other members.

The management will be in the hands of boards of directors elected by the members, who will act under by-laws which have been approved by a three-fourths vote. The credit unions are authorized to invest in certain securities, to borrow up to 40 per cent of their paid-in capital, are exempt from payment of taxes and are under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency.

Testimony taken by committees of Congress disclosed that where credit unions have been established the "loan shark" has passed out of the picture, so far as that particular group is concerned. It was shown that so-called remedial loan societies charge up to 36 per cent; personal finance companies, up to 42 per cent; pawnshops, up to 120 per cent, and unlicensed lenders, as much as 480 per cent.

Although the idea is not new, Massachusetts having adopted legislation authorizing credit unions back in 1909, the movement has gained headway only in recent years. However, it is rapidly making up lost ground. There are almost a thousand unions in successful operation in 32 states, 69 per cent having been organized since 1925.

Total resources of the unions are more than $40,000,000, and last year they loaned upwards of $60,000,000, the average loan being $350.

Every hour comes to us charged with duty, and the moment it is past returns to Heaven to register itself how spent.

* * *

Do all the good you can,
To all the people you can,
In all the ways you can,
Just as long as you can.

COURAGE!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

There are Tough old trails to travel
In this world of ups and downs,
And those rugged paths unravel
Through ten-thousand little towns;
They traverse the cities' highways;
Weave through ev'ry countryside;
Penetrate earth's far-flung byways,
Twist and turn like serpent's glide!

On these trails men stumble blindly
Broken-hearted; broke of purse,
Railing at the Fates, unkindly;
Facing hardships with a curse!
Men with empty hands long idle;
Honest men who loathe to shirk,
Fretting 'neath depression's bridle,
Lashed by demon "Lack of Work"!

Millions of us plodding, brothers,
On these rutty trails, rough-hewn;
Men with children, wives and mothers,
Stagger up these trails, thorn-strewn,
Bearing crosses . . . Hark ye, brother!—
When ye pause to weep and moan,
Think ye of that CROSS-BOWED other . . .
Who went up the trail ALONE!

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1932

Labor Day

LABOR DAY reminds the members of organized labor that they are brothers in the true sense of the word. It is the day on which they proudly participate in any demonstration staged in the various cities to fittingly celebrate the day. Trade unionists have every right to their veneration for Labor Day for labor contributes more than its share in making the wheels of industry run smoothly. It has many accomplishments to its credit. Our undaunted predecessors, realizing how much depended upon labor, and being irked by long hours and small wages, banded themselves together to make conditions more bearable and recompense more adequate. To their intelligence and courage we owe our strong, unconquerable labor organizations of today. These craft organizations must be maintained and strengthened all the time because opposing forces would quickly take advantage of any laxity on our part to destroy the American Labor Movement.

We know that the trade union movement has been responsible for all that labor has accomplished in the past and this fact should be conveyed to those who are unorganized. We must build our forces stronger, increase the membership, and by the strength of our unity maintain our working and living conditions secured by organization.

Job Insecurity and Low Wages

DURING the present business depression most college and university professors have maintained silence from the point of view of criticizing our economic order under which employers have thrown over 10,000,000 workers into the unemployed army and drastically reduced the wages of millions more kept at work.

It is therefore refreshing to find Prof. Arthur E. Wood of the University of Michigan pulling away the smoke screen of the apologists and blurting out the truth that "insecurity of the job and low wages are a normal aspect of our industrial system."

He said that unemployment so greatly increased during the depression is seriously injuring home security, with jobless workers compelled to ask charity organizations to care for their families.

Prof. Wood added that "one service of the present depression will be to throw the high light of criticism upon an industrial order that makes such ravages into the family life of the people."

Criticism amounts to nothing unless it results in the application of tangible remedies to cure things criticized.

Meddlesome Bankers

ONE of the outstanding features of the struggle of Organized Labor during the past fifteen years is the extent to which leading banks have interfered in the matter of influencing relations between employers and employees.

This activity has manifested itself along two chief lines of action plainly intended to harm and injure the Organized Labor movement, one being to force the anti-union open shop on employers and the other being to use their money-lending power to beat down wages.

Originally a plan was adopted under which all the banks that could be induced to join the open shop movement were to refuse to loan any money to contractors who preferred to employ only union men. Very closely allied to this movement was the movement initiated by material dealers in many localities to refuse to sell building material unless those buying it would also agree to run the job open shop.

Of even more far-reaching effect was the move planned years ago but actually initiated on a large scale only some two or three years back, when certain leading bankers sent out the suggestion that banks encourage contractors and employers generally to cut wages and to enforce this demand by refusing to lend money for construction and other projects unless wages were reduced as requested by the bankers.

To just what extent labor conditions have been undermined and the purchasing power of the workers lowered by accompanying wage reductions, thus advocated, may be somewhat uncertain, but that it has been a strong factor in bringing about wage reductions in many localities is a certainty.

Now, why should any bank meddle with such affairs? Why don't the banks confine themselves to the banking business instead of interfering with the relations between employers and employees? Why should they attempt to force the open shop plan of discrimination against union men and why should they suggest any lowering of wages.

The fact that leading influential banks of large resources have taken this stand is a factor that has contributed materially to bring on the present depression, by slowing up all kinds of operations that otherwise were ready to go ahead. Had the banks refrained from meddling at all in any of these cases and left employers free to deal with their employees without interference we would have had that much less depression to contend with. As it is the bankers meddled and now we are all paying the penalty.

Stock Ownership Joins Galaxy of Bursted Bubbles

Employe stock ownership, always condemned by organized labor as a snare and a delusion, has shown that it cannot stand depression any better than other lines of business.

Princeton's Industrial Relations Section has completed a study of what has happened to employe ownership of stock during the two and a half years of depression and finds that plenty has happened. The employe who bought stock will be lucky if he breaks even.

The university picked 20 big companies for its study. These normally employ a million and a half workers. They include two steel companies, two public utilities, two railroads and two automotive companies, four oil companies, one store chain and seven miscellaneous manufacturing companies.

Of the 20, five have quit cold—their plans have been dropped finally and definitely. In five others no recent offering has been made. In two companies no dividends have been paid for two or more years, one quit in 1931 and four quit in 1932..

While subscribers in most plans were protected against heavy losses by various so-called bonus provisions, five of the 20 plans had no such provisions. Some companies have readjusted the purchase price as quotations went down, but in some cases the quoted prices have fallen so fast the companies could not keep up with the drop.

It is reported that in the main stock owners will suffer but little in actual cash loss, but the point is the glowing promises made to workers by stock-selling corporations have fallen flat as a pancake and the worker cannot cash in on them, as he was told he could do.

Only nine of the 20 companies listed are still paying dividends.

Industry is fortune's right hand,
And frugality its companion.

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Your New Officers

One of America's biggest captains of industry once said: "If you don't trust a man, dont' hire him; if you hire him, trust him." It's pretty much that way when a Local Union elects a set of officers. If you don't trust them, you had no right to elect them. Because you have elected them, it is your duty to show your confidence in them by supporting them throughout their entire administration. The officers you have elected to serve during the next year have been honored by you and they have accepted an obligation which you imposed upon them. You have entered into a reciprocal agreement. They have promised to serve you. You have promised to support them. Each needs the other. Neither can go it alone.

Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters Postpone This Year's Convention

The annual convention of the Oklahoma State Council of Carpenters scheduled to be held this year has been postponed to 1933, and all affiliated Local Unions have been notified to that effect, according to a notification issued by the President and Secretary-Treasurer of the State Council.

In the meantime the officers of the Council are to serve in their respective capacities until the 1933 convention, when the regular procedure for electing officers preceding the convention will be followed.

Kentucky Macaroni Company Gives Contract to Firm Employing Non-Union Carpenters

The Kentucky Macaroni Company of Louisville, Ky., manufacturers and large shippers of Macaroni and Egg Noodles through Northern and Eastern parts of the United States, recently let a job to J. D. Jennings, who immediately on starting the job began introducing laborers on it, or rather non-union carpenters that he called laborers, with members of our organization. As a re-

sult it has been necessary for our members to discontinue working for J. D. Jennings and the job is proceeding with non-union carpenters. The Falls Cities Carpenters District Council desires the members of our organization to be acquainted with the attitude of the Kentucky Macaroni Company in awarding the contract for the erection of their building to a contractor employing non-union carpenters in that district.

Erects Dairy Plant With Non-Union Carpenters

Local Union 976 of Marion, Ohio, wishes to inform the membership through the medium of "The Carpenter" of the attitude of the Moore and Brothers Dairy Company in the erection of their new dairy plant recently completed in that city. The dairy company, who does an extensive business in both Marion and Columbus, promised a committee from the Local Union and the Central Body that only union building craftsmen would be employed. Notwithstanding this promise the contract was let to the Ellford and Son Construction Company of Columbus, Ohio, who erected the building with non-union carpenters.

Traveling Members Attention

Local Union No. 1151 of Batavia, N. Y., through its Recording Secretary, Leonard Wells, wishes all traveling members to refrain from coming to Batavia in the hope of securing employment. There is little building operation going on in that city at the present time, a considerable number of their members are out of employment and there is no prospect for traveling members securing work on the Veterans Hospital now in course of construction.

* * *

There is no building construction work going on in the city of Bismarck, N. Dak., and a large number of the members of Local 2059 are idle and have been for a year and a half.

Notwithstanding this condition Secretary P. D. Kebsgard reports that many carpenters are coming to Bismarck owing to newspapers publicity to the effect that the Capitol Building is to be erected.

Local Union 2059 requests traveling carpenters to stay away from Bismarck as there is not sufficient work in that city to keep the local members employed.

Daughter of Old Time Member Inspects Home at Lakeland

This office is indebted to David Scanlon, Financial Secretary of Local Union 608, New York City, for a letter received by William Keogh, a member of Local Union 608, from his daughter, a resident of Florida, whom he wrote requesting that she visit Lakeland and make a survey of the Home and surroundings and then send him a fair and impartial opinion of it. We publish herewith excerpts from the letter:

"We made a trip to Lakeland and visited the Brotherhood of Carpenters' Home for aged members, and saw your friends from New York. They were happy to see a friend of Bill Keogh's, especially his daughter.

"The Home is a place to be proud of. It is beautiful in every way. The men tell me the food is excellent and plentiful and the service good. The rooms compare favorably with those of modern hotels. The building is fire-proof. They have their own theatre with movies and talkies once a week.

"One thing I noticed about the men was that the happier ones are those who know how to interest themselves in things to occupy their minds. The men who pitch horse shoes, play lawn bowling or shuffle board seem to be quite happy, as well as those who play chess, checkers, cards, or who like to read.

"The men are free to come and go and have the privilege of taking a vacation. I feel that this would be a wonderful place for you to come to. There is quite a large number of aged members at the Home and they have room for more."

Ethelbert Stewart Out Under the Economy Measure

A landmark has gone.

Ethelbert Stewart, who has been in the Department of Labor as long as there has been a Department of Labor and who was in the old Labor Bureau before there was a department, has been retired.

The new Economy Act got Stewart, who looks like Mark Twain and who knows labor statistics inside out and

who can make them lie down, roll over and do both the inside and outside loop.

Stewart had been given two extensions of time, but this time there was no extension. He asked newspaper men not to say he was retired, but to say he had "a tin can tied to his coat tails."

Appointed special agent of the old Labor Bureau in 1887, Stewart climbed along until he became Commissioner of Labor Statistics, giving the United States the best and most thorough labor statistics in the world.

Stewart had all the appearance of a landmark around the Department of Labor. But, though possessed of a presidential appointment marked good until March, 1933, he has been forced into retirement under the new legislation. He says he has plans for much work. At 75 he is active and filled with energy. Friends would not be surprised to find him writing one or more books.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 222

The installation of officers for Ladies Auxiliary No. 222, Butte, Montana, was held in Carpenters Hall on Thursday evening July 21, 1932. General Representative P. W. Dowler acted as installing officer. The following are the officers for the coming year: President, Mrs. Ina Davidson; Vice-President, Mrs. Bessie Clarke; Recording Secretary, Miss Gladys Curtis; Financial Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Dorothy McBroom.

An unusually pleasing entertainment was provided following the installation and consisted of interpretive dances given by the daughters of the members of the Ladies Auxiliary.

Luncheon was served and the membership of Butte Carpenters Union No. 112, were the guests of the evening.

Butte is a mining city and by reason of the unusually low prices for mineral products, the mines are operating at present on the smallest scale since Butte became a great mining camp, but despite the depression and lack of employment, Ladies Auxiliary No. 222 and Local Union No. 112 are maintaining all activities and weathering these trying times with a smile.

Death Takes Pioneer Member

William Bedlington, for 44 years a member of Local Union 167, Elizabeth, N. J., died in the Elizabeth General Hospital August 10, shortly after being admitted to that institution.

Brother Bedlington came to this country from Whitby, England, when he was twenty-four years of age and a few months after his arrival, along with his father joined our organization.

He served his Local Union in every office within its gift, except that of Financial Secretary, and for one term was Business Representative of the United Building Trades Council. He was a delegate to the Union County Central Labor Union for 18 consecutive years, and for 5 years he was a member of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, and was honored by that organization by being elected as fraternal delegate to the conventions of the Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania State Councils.

Until a few years prior to his death he was a very active member and a man of considerable executive ability which was recognized by the membership in previously bestowing upon him the highest honors in his Local Union.

The high esteem and veneration in which he was held was splendidly demonstrated by his numerous friends in attending his funeral and expressing their regard of his high character and sterling manhood.

Veteran Member Passes On

Emile Ruhle, for forty-one years a member of the United Brotherhood, passed away on July 11, 1932, at his home in St. Louis, Mo., at the age of seventy-four.

Brother Ruhle came to this country from Switzerland fifty-five years ago and joined Local Union 45 in August, 1890, and held his membership in that Local Union until its consolidation with Local Union 47 in 1918.

He served his Local Union as its Business Agent for more than 30 years and represented Local Union 45 as delegate to the seventeenth general convention held in Washington, D. C., in 1912.

He also was a delegate from his Local Union to the St. Louis Central Trades and Labor Council for 35 years and for a number of years served as Trustee in that organization.

He truly was an upstanding character in the labor movement and was loved most by those who knew him

best, and it is these who will most sadly miss his face and his earnest voice booming on the floor of the Carpenters District Council meetings, in which organization he was active for so many years.

William M. Davis Dies After Brief Illness

Brother William M. Davis, a former president of the St. Lonis Carpenters' District Council and for many years a member of Local Union No. 73, died at his home in St. Louis, Mo., August 3, 1932, following a brief illness.

Brother Davis during his long period of membership was always active in the



interests of our organization in his own district and had a wide acquaintance with the membership not only in his home city, but in other parts of the jurisdiction of the United Brotherhood.

He served as a delegate to the twenty-first general convention of our organization held in Indianapolis, Ind., in 1924. His sudden death came as a shock to all who had the pleasure of his acqnaintance.

The older the ruin, the greener the moss.
The older the friendship, the keener the loss.

DEATH ROLL

U. S. BERRY—Local Union No. 198, Dallas, Texas.

ROBERT MACWILLIAMS—Local Union No. 149, Irvington, N. Y.

EDWARD C. CRANDALL—Local Union No. 1243, Oneida, N. Y.

HENRY H. DURGY—Local Union No. 927, Danbury, Conn.

ROBERT FEUCHTER—Local Union No. 246, New York, N. Y.

VALENTINE KLEE—Local Union No. 500, Butler, Pa.

JOHN OAKES—Local Union No. 1017, Jacksonville, Florida.

Workless Problem Shoved on to Labor

The Industrial Association of San Francisco, Cal., recommends that business men shift the burden of unemployment to labor by dividing the work—or "rotating work," to use the language of these anti-unionists. The value of high wages—which these employers do not pay—is stressed.

All building construction would be placed on this basis. The Impartial Wage Board's scale would be enforced. This board is a self-constituted group who took upon themselves the right to set wages which, of course, are below union standards.

The Industrial Association led a bitter fight against building trades unions several years ago. The anti-unionists were defeated, although they went so far as to deny credit and material to any contractor who employed trade unionists.

Organized labor in San Francisco says the association's announcement is a "gesture."

Trade unionists suggest that the members of the association, large employers of labor, apply their doctrine of high wages, for which they so fervently plead.

There is pleasure in the pathless woods:
There is rapture on the lonely shore;
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar;
I love not man the less but nature more.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Asks Assistance in Locating Stolen Tools

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am desirous of securing the assistance of the members of our organization in locating my tools which were stolen from a car in my garage on the night of July 4, 1932.

This kit of tools consisted of a very valuable set. The box was made of solid ⅝ inch walnut coated with orange shellac, tin on all corners 2 inch wide with brass screws. Corners of box had brass trimmings, three brass latches on front of lid center—one a lock—black iron handles on each end, heavy leather handle on top of lid.

The box contained four handsaws—one rip saw a 6 point Atkins; three Henry Disston; one new light weight 12 G 9 point with "Hick" cut in handle; one old style 12 G 9 point straight back, handle repaired on bottom with strip of galvanized iron; remaining one an 8-D 10 point skew back (C. S. H. on handle); one take-down square in canvas case, gunmetal finish with yellow markings; three claw hammers; one Estwing 12 oz.; one Maydole, with the figure 3 stamped on side; hexagon peau 16 oz., handle wrapped with black tape. Chisels were stamped with the figure 3; brace was a Stanley 8 inch sweep with the letters "E. S. H." pricked on ratchet. Key-hole saw had about a ⅝" hole bored part way in. One Champion vise to clamp on saw-horse; one half hand axe; one lath hatchet; one jack plane; one smooth plane—figure 3 stamped on side and "Hick" cut on handle; one wrecking bar; one oil stone in white pine box with leather on top of lid. All kinds of bits, screw drivers, plyers, side cut two bevel squares, pair level peep sights, butt gauge, combination iron square, one 8 x 12 square, coping saw, block plane, metal frame level with three glasses—the degree glass was set for a 2" R to 12" run. There were numerous other small articles. This kit of tools was valued by me at $150.00. I will greatly appreciate any assistance rendered me by any of the brothers in locating these tools. Anyone having any information regarding them will please notify E. S. Hickman, 624 Cottage St., Taylorville, Ill.

The Art of Getting Fleeced

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Years ago towns in this section were approached by gold mining stock salesmen, who by their cunning were able to fleece many innocent victims out of hundreds of dollars of hard-earned savings.

Today we have a new system of getting fleeced and the unsuspecting are duped before they realize that they have been swindled out of hundreds of dollars.

Here is the way it is worked. A silver-tongued salesman knocks at the door and informs you that he has a proposition to beautify your home at very little cost. He tells you that your house is badly in need of renovating and should be covered up to make it more attractive looking. Eventually you let him enter. He shows you beautiful pictures of homes similar to your own and paints a wonderful picture of a new home on your mind. Then comes the proposition. You are told that by paying a small amount ($20 or $30) per month for a few months you will have an attractive new home, but before the salesman leaves he has your name on a contract in your own handwriting. However in summing up the contract you find that the job will cost you four or five hundred dollars, according to the size of your home, and if you miss one or two payments the chances are the home is lost.

On the other hand, if you approach your local carpenter or contractor and get his estimate on the job you would realize a saving of no small amount.

I can refer you to a job in the west end, Ridgway, that was done by local la-

bor at union wages (at that time $1.00 per hour) which cost only one-half as much as these outside concerns are doing with non-union labor.

Property owners needing the services of carpenters should demand the union card, thereby being assured that the man is a mechanic and a local resident.

Many of the building mechanics are property owners and pay heavy taxes and people should realize that a depression is on and money spent on outside labor is not spent at home.

I think business men and city governing bodies should give us co-operation in combating the inroads of this bootleg labor.

Ed S. Anderson, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 947. Ridgway, Pa.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 23, of St. Louis, Mo., has been carrying on for the benefit and advancement of the Brotherhood. It was our privilege to participate in the Golden Jubilee Celebration held in August, 1931, when General Secretary Duffy visited our city on his way further west. The large hall of the Carpenters' District Council Building was decorated in jubilee array and a boquet of fifty golden glow flowers adorned the speakers table. Our next adventure was assuming charge of relief work for the Council in the form of a food store for the unemployed carpenters. The District Council and the affiliated Locals financed this proposition and the Ladies Auxiliary took charge of investigating applications and purchasing and distributing goods.

A call for a conference for the purpose of forming a Federation of Womens' Auxiliaries was issued last February by the Joint Council of Womens Auxiliaries in St. Louis (of which we are apart). Most of the Auxiliaries in the vicinity of our city received an invitation to this gathering. The Carpenters Auxiliaries of Alton and Kansas City responded to the call and it was our extreme pleasure to entertain these delegates at a luncheon at one of our leading hotels. Our Alton sisters returned the compliment and our members spent all day June 7th at the home of the President of the Alton Auxiliary, Mrs. Haynes.

One of our members had a sad mission to Kansas City and the sisters of that Auxiliary visited her and offered condolence and assistance.

Recently we had election of officers and our hardworking faithful President Mrs. A. J. Fowler was again elected unanimously. Our Financial Secretary-Treasurer Mrs. J. McQuitty is a charter member and has served in this capacity since our organization in 1916. Each year she has been elected by acclamation. Our Auxiliary has adopted a new solgan "At least one new member each meeting."

We feel we have lost a friend indeed in the passing of Brother Emil Ruhle who championed our cause and lauded our accomplishments.

The Scribe.

Labor Should be Paid When Made Workless

"If inventors and efficiency engineers produce labor-saving machinery from which society derives benefit, society should be willing to aid the laborers made idle by the machinery," said David J. Lewis, Congressman-elect from the Sixth Maryland District, in a speech recently at Baltimore, Md.

"The world owes no man a living, but the world does owe a man a chance to earn a living," said Mr. Lewis.

He drew a parallel between the opening of streets and the throwing out of work of laborers. If a street is widened, the city must pay damages to property owners, and it is only proper, he argued, that similar practice be followed when labor-saving machinery in installed and men are laid off.

This viewpoint is not yet accepted, said Mr. Lewis, but it is no more unusual than when workmen's compensation was first urged. Forty years ago, he said, if a Maryland coal miner was killed, although through no fault of his own, the company expressed regrets while they wrote down the loss of mules and coal cars as contingent expenses.

So live, so act, that every hour,
May die as dies the natural flower,
A self-reviving thing of power;
That every word and every deed,
May bear within itself the seed
Of future good in future need.

Teachers To Open Organization Drive

The American Federation of Teachers at its sixteenth annual convention held in Chicago determined to put into immediate effect plans for an intensive organization campaign. The work will be under the immediate direction of the secretary-treasurer, Mrs. Florence Curtis Hanson. Centers will be established in four sections of the country, Atlanta for the South, San Francisco for the Pacific coast, St. Paul for the North Central, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa., for the East. Each of these centers will be under the direction of a district representative.

"The American Federation of Teachers is convinced," declares the official statement of the Federation announcing the campaign, "that the only hope for safeguarding public education from the onslaughts which are being made upon it at this time lies in the sound effective organization of teachers into trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"It has found that all over the country the only support which the teachers have received in their resistance to salary reductions, curtailment of the curriculum, shortening of the school year, lengthening of the school day, increasing of the teacher load and all those things which make for the reduction of costs at the price of lessened efficiency and service to the children, has been from Organized Labor.

"The teachers of America are realizing their responsibility in this serious situation which jeopardizes the future of our public schools and are prepared to take steps to resist those influences. The American Federation of Teachers through the plan which is being worked out will give the teachers the opportunity to work in a constructive movement to save our schools for our children."

Mrs. Hanson plans to give her time and services throughout the nation wherever the need seems greatest, visiting Massachusetts first upon the opening of the schools. She will present the cause of the teachers and public education to the American Federation of Labor at its annual convention in Cincinnati in November.

The American Teacher, the official publication of the American Federation of Teachers, of which Mrs. Hanson is editor-in-chief, will continue to be issued as an organ for bringing to the attention of teachers and the public the true situation in the schools.

America Has Beaten 19 Major Depressions, She Will Beat This One Also

In 1893, thirty-nine years ago stark ruin stalked through the land. Four hundred and sixty-seven banks failed in a few months. Mills, furnaces and factories shut down everywhere. America had twice as many unemployed per thousand population as she has today. But she put them all back to work.

In 1907 another panic broke loose. The production of pig iron dropped 50 per cent in less than a year. All but the strongest men lost heart—"We are ruined," they declared, "recovery can not come in our time." Yet in two years prosperity had returned.

In 1921, when many thoughtful people were predicting worse conditions, the country was already beginning to climb to the greatest era of prosperity it had ever experienced.

History tells how America has fought and won 19 major depressions. Good times always follow hard times, as surely as day follows night. Prosperity always comes back. It is coming back this time, too.

Above all things, let us have faith.

When 169 railroads failed in 1893 John H. Patterson said:

"The year has been unparalleled in the history of the United States. Great questions were to be solved, every industry was stagnant. Some closed down, some lost courage, while a few pushed ahead and worked harder than ever with confidence in the future. We did not let hard times interfere with our work. When times got duller we advertised the more and worked the harder."

Lays Unemployment to Manufacturers

Sumner H. Slichter, professor of economics in Harvard University's Graduate School of Business Administration, proposed that a federal board be formed to cope with technological unemployment, stating that this country's leading manufacturers have both shirked and denied their responsibility to the legions thrown out of work through installation of labor-saving devices.

He made the charge at the final session of the annual convention of the Taylor Society at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

Saying that nearly 200,000 manufacturers have contributed to technological unemployment and never will take upon themselves the responsibility for present conditions, he added: "The first step should be to eliminate the present system of dispensing with the older workers. Eliminate the younger workers who can find jobs elsewhere. A well organized labor market can do much to relieve suffering. It is needed."

Leonard Kulvin, secretary of statistics in industry of the National Industrial Conference Board, agreed that some sort of a federal board should be established.

A. F. of L. Urges Relief for Idle

"Reports to the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. show that great distress now prevails and will increase in severity in New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Denver, Los Angeles and other cities.

"In many of these cities relief agencies have practically exhausted their funds.

"Additional money must be supplied if the minimum of living requirements is to be met.

"The council recommends, in an immediate and aggressive way, the following: That local relief agencies make a special effort, impressing on all those who can contribute, for funds to take care of the hungry unemployed, particularly ill-nourished children resulting from depression.

"That municipal governments should exercise all of the power at their command to provide for relief.

"City authorities will be justified in using every means at their command in supplying food and shelter to the hungry and unemployed.

"State governments likewise should utilize their taxing and borrowing resources to the utmost to supply relief for the destitute.

"This is no time to allow technicalities or political controversies to interfere with a solution to problems which involve the existence of democracy.

"The Federal Government must do its part. One of its chief functions is protecting the weak against the strong. While the national relief bill has helped, the council is of the opinion that it does not represent the extent of participation in relief that the Federal Government must participate in before winter.

"All labor organizations, local, central and state, are directed to co-operate with churches, business organizations, fraternal societies and welfare groups to join in a special effort to meet the urgent need of a most desperate situation."

Six Federal Bureaus Have Five-Day Week

The order issued by Chairman Thomas Campbell of the U. S. Civil Service Commission adopting the five-day week method of administering the payless furlough for Federal employes, ordered by Congress in the pay cut act, increased to five the Government agencies conforming to the workless Saturday program.

In addition to the Civil Service Commission, the following Government establishments adopted the five-day week plan: Department of Labor, U. S. Employes' Compensation Commission, Government Printing Office, Navy Yard, and the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Government officials estimated that approximately 8,500 Federal employes in Washington were under the five-day week.

After the enactment of the compulsory furlough bill, President Hoover, while expressing himself in favor of the five-day week, left the matter to the discretion of the heads of the Government departments and agencies. Of the nine executive departments, the Department of Labor, administered by Secretary William N. Doak, is the only one to go on the workless Saturday schedule.

On being informed that Secretary Doak had adopted the five-day week, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, expressed his gratification. "The Labor Department is the logical place to start the change," he said. "I hope it has been established in a way to benefit all, and that the example will be followed by other departments of the Government."

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON L.

Portland Cement, the binding element of modern concrete, was originated a little over a hundred years ago, by Joseph Aspdin, a bricklayer of Leeds, England, but it was not extensively used until about twenty-five years afterward. It was introduced into the United States in 1865, and in 1872 it was first manufactured here. Within the last thirty years it has become one of the chief, if not the chief, basic building material. The enormous present-day use of concrete, in the building industry, has produced the branch of carpentry that we



No. 1

have been dealing with in the ten preceding lessons, form building. However, Portland Cement did not mark the beginning of the use of concrete. We are told that its use dates far back into prehistoric times. Evidences to prove this are many. Egypt is full of them. The pyramids, which for over four thousand years have stood as monuments of a far-off civilization, were partly built of concrete. The Romans used concrete in building roads, much of which is still where they placed it, many centuries ago. England, France and other European countries have evidences of the ancient use of concrete, though they have no record of when or where or by whom it was first used. But the ancient use of concrete is not confined to the Old World. In North America there are many evidences of its use by prehistoric people. The Mound Builders, who lived along the edges of the Ohio valley, have left examples of it; and the Cliff Dwellers of Mexico, and of many of the western states of the United States, left ruins, of dwellings which were originally constructed partly of concrete, as the



No. 2

photographs shown herewith will testify. Number 1 shows a distant view of cliff dwellings in Colorado, and number 2 is a close view, showing how the walls of these dwellings have been laid up in mortar; which, if analyzed, is concrete.

We have given this brief history of concrete in this concluding lesson on form building, because concrete and form building are so closely associated with each other; and because, we be-

lieve, concrete will play a still greater part in the building industry in the futnre than it has in the past.

We are showing two views by Fig. 285, of what we will call permanent forms, that is to say, forms that are not

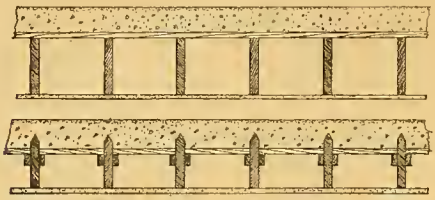


Fig. 285

removed after the concrete has set. These forms are used in places such as entrances to store buildings, bath room floors, hearths for fire places, or wherever a concrete slab is permanently snpported by wood joists. The method shown with the upper drawing is the best, for it leaves the concrete slab as well as the joists unimpaired. But this method requires more room than is often avail-

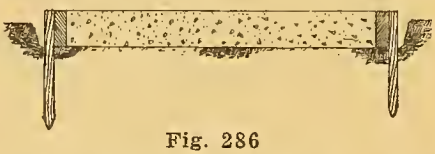


Fig. 286

able, and when that is the case the joists are chamfered on the upper edge somewhat as shown by the bottom drawing, and the forms are placed between the joists, resting on cleats nailed to the joists, as indicated by the illnstration.

Fig. 286 shows a cross section of forms for a sidewalk. The forms are usually built, either of 2x4s or of 2x6es, and the stakes could be 2x2s, 1x3s or 1x4s. Fig. 287 shows a plan of a sidewalk, in which the forms have been



Fig. 287

built in such a manner that every other block of the walk is poured and finished; and when the concrete is set, the end forms are removed from them and the omitted blocks of the walk are poured and finished. This method prevents the walk from cracking, excepting at the joints. Of course, provision must be made for expansion and contraction. Sometimes the cross forms are not used at all, and the whole walk is poured, as it were, at once. When this is done, the joints are cut into the con-

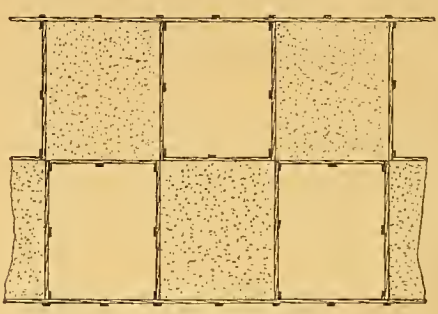


Fig. 288

crete while it is being finished. How to place the forms for a sidewalk wide enongh to require a double row of blocks, is shown by Fig. 288. The dotted sections represent blocks that have been poured and finished, while the clear sections show the blocks that must be poured, after the inside forms have been taken ont.

In building sidewalk forms it is important to have straight, smooth and unwarped material, and the forms must

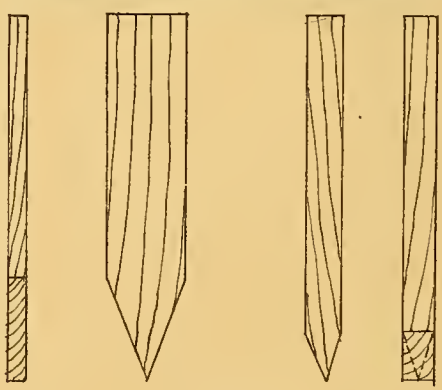


Fig. 289

be set to a grade in order to conform with the lay of the ground, as well as to provide drainage to the walk. Ordinarily, a stake every two feet, is sufficient to hold sidewalk forms in place. The ends of the stakes should not project above the upper edge of the forms, so

that in spreading the concrete the forms will answer for screeds. The length of the stakes depends on the conditions of the soil. If the soil is wet and soft, the stakes should be longer than in cases where the soil is firm.

Fig. 289 shows details of two stakes. At the left we are showing two views of

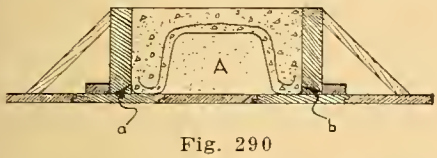


Fig. 290

a 1x4 stake, and how it should be sharpened. To the right we are showing two views of a 2x2 stake, which can either have a chisel point, as shown by the continuous lines, or a pick point, as indicated by the dotted lines on the detail to the right.

A simple way of making a form for a hog trough, is shown by Fig. 290. The part marked A, represents damp sand, over which waterproof building paper is placed, reaching from the point indicated at a, over to the point b. The ends of the trough are shaped just like the

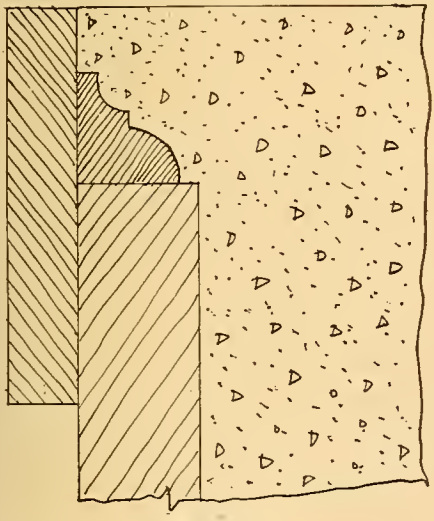


Fig. 291

sides. The irregular line shown within the concrete, represents reinforcing wires. After the concrete has had time to set thoroughly, the forms are taken off, and when the sand is removed, the trough is ready for use.

How to obtain a moulding effect in concrete, is shown by Fig. 291. There are various parts of a building where such an effect would be desirable, such as, nosings for steps, crowns for copings or watertables. It will be seen, by referring to the figure, that a piece of bed moulding placed up-side down onto a piece of 2-inch stuff, and a piece of ⅞ stuff nailed to the outside, projecting above the moulding, produces the effect. The form builder, by carefully selecting the form moulding, can obtain many and pleasing moulding effects in concrete, in this way.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART SIX

Top and Bottom Cuts Common Rafters

In the previous chapter the subject of establishing the lengths of Common Rafters was discussed. However, the correct length alone will not enable you to obtain the right shape of the rafter. There is another very important feature to be taken into consideration and that is the correct top and bottom cuts. By this we mean that after the length has

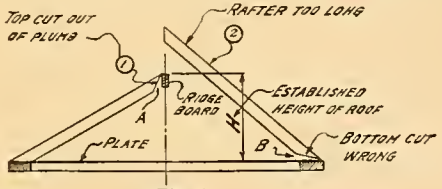


FIG. 1.

been found and marked off on the timber the top and bottom of the future rafter should be cut to the proper angles so that they fit snugly against the other members into which they are to be framed.

Remember, correct length and proper cuts are the only two essentials which

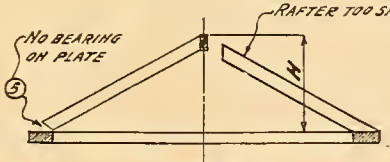


FIG. 2.

will give you the right shape of the rafter.

There is a common fallacy prevailing among some members of the craft which

makes them neglect these features, and the result invariably is the inexcusable waste of material, time and labor, embarrassment on the part of the workman and the common consequence of it all is that the incompetent man is being run off the job.

What is wrong with these fellows? Just this, they have developed the destructive habit of thinking that they can just about guess how the job should be done. If they don't guess the first time, there is the pile of lumber—all they have to do is to grab another two by

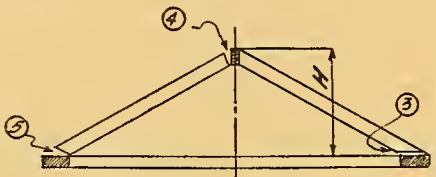


FIG. 3.

four and try it again. This cut-and-try procedure, however, does not last very long if the foreman is anywhere near, and he usually is on the spot just at the wroug time, that is when you don't want him. Just one glance at the pile of wasted lumber and you are all set to look for another job. This is a familiar picture, is it not?

Now, these meu do not stop to think that a roof frame is a geometrical figure and as such it cannot be played with. For each particular job it cannot be just anything. It must be right to the smallest fraction of an inch. Therefore no tampering will be tolerated, and unless you know how to use correctly established methods it is better for you not to tackle the job.

The common errors resulting from guess work are illustrated in the Figures 1 to 3. Thus in Fig. 1 the top cut

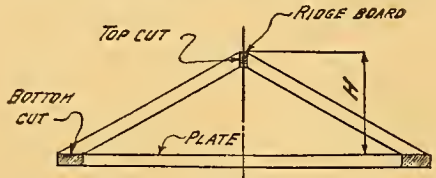


FIG. 4.

of the left hand rafter is out of plumb. There is a wedge opening at A and there is no way of securely nailing the rafter to the ridge board. The length of the right hand rafter has been wrongly established—the member is too long. If the rafter had been of the right length it happens that the bottom cut is wrong. There is a crack at B and no bearing whatsoever on the plate. How would you fasten it to the building so it won't be carried away? The rest of the diagrams are self-explanatory and are familiar to the majority of those who ever made a living by the use of a hammer and saw.

Please, have it firmly impressed upon your mind that the members of a firmly constructed roof should fit snugly against each other. Rafters that are not properly cut make a shaky roof and impair the stability of the structure. Therefore it is very essential that rafters should be of correct length and their ends so shaped as to provide a full bearing against the members to which they are connected as shown in Fig. 4. There is only one way of doing it and that is

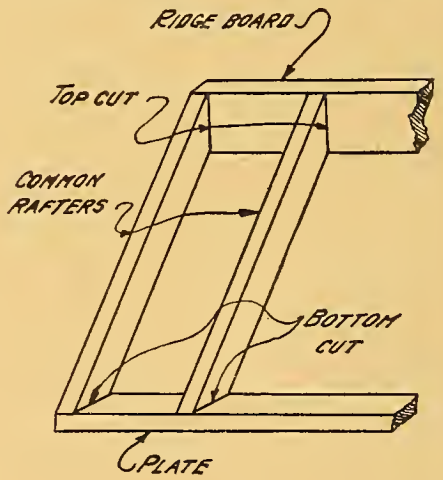


FIG. 5.

by the use of the steel square, an instrument designed expressly for this purpose.

What, then are the top and bottom cuts, and how can they be determined by applying the Steel Square?

The Top Cut is the cut at the upper end of the rafter which rests against the ridge board or against the face of the opposite rafter. This cut is frequently called the Plumb cut because it is parallel to the center line of the building and is a plumb line through the center of the roof. The Bottom Cut is made on the

lower end of the rafter which rests on the plate. The bottom cut is also called the Heel cut or Seat cut. Fig. 5.

The top cut is parallel to the center line of the roof, the bottom cut is parallel to the horizontal plane of the plates. Therefore the top and bottom cuts are at right angles to each other.

To obtain the top and bottom cuts of a common rafter use the figures on the Square which represent the run and rise of the roof. Thus for a roof having a 12 foot run and a 4 ft. rise or 1/6 pitch the figures 12 and 4 should be used on the body and tongue respectively.

Applying the Square. First, the length of the rafter should be established and

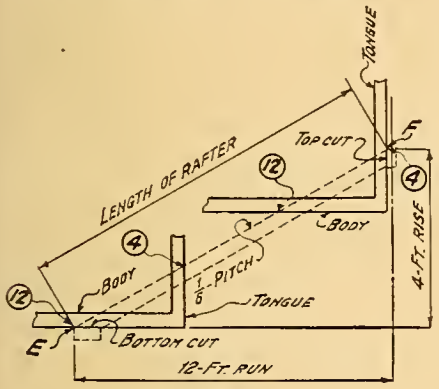


FIG. 6.

marked on the edge of the timber, as at points E and F. Place the Square on the side of the rafter so as to have the figure 12 on the outside edge of the Square, on the body on the line EF and Fig. 4 on the tongue to coincide with point F, or the end of the rafter. Mark along tongue for top cut.

Now, place Square in a similar manner at the bottom of the timber so that figure 12 on the body coincides with point E and figure 4 on line EF. Mark on body for bottom cut. Fig. 6.

For a roof having ¼ pitch use 12 inches on the body and 6 inches on the tongue. It should be remembered that the figure 12 is constantly used on the body and the figure on the tongue varies with the pitch. The reason for this is that the pitch is calculated so many inches rise for one foot run. Thus, 1/6 pitch means 4 inches rise per 12 inches run. ¼ pitch indicates that the roof rises 6 inches for each 12 inches run, and so on.

MOLDINGS

The Cyma Recta

(By David Webster)

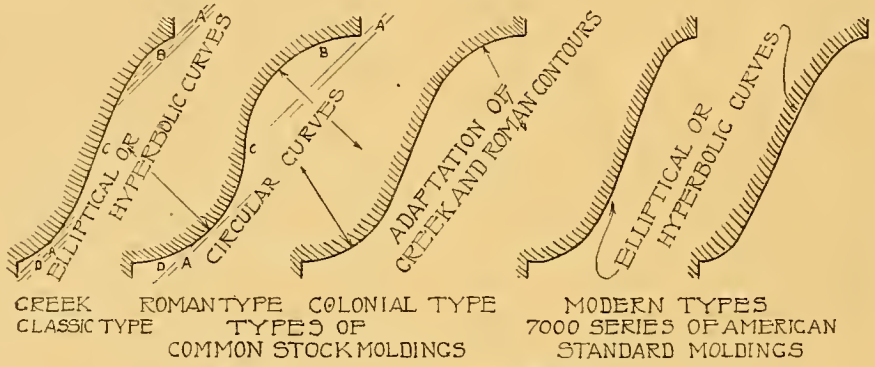
Many members of our craft have felt that they or their employers were badly used in being obliged to incur the seemingly unreasonable and entirely unnecessary expense of specially designed moldings which demanded the making of special cutters, for they were sure the nearest lumber yard could produce moldings that "would do exactly as well' and at a fraction of the cost. Often the builder feels that the architect "has it in" for him and takes this method of indulging his animosity. The fact that the builder's interest demands that costs be kept down, while the architect insists upon certain specified but seemingly unimportant results offers many opportunities for friction.

Many colonial houses are square with no projections in the floor plan to give variety and interest to the completed building; in such case it depends largely upon the details of the finish whether the finished house is anything more than an elaborated barn, or a modest, simply designed and chastely beautiful colonial dwelling. The contour of the cornice, the water table and of the finish around the door and window openings is nearly as important and a factor in the ensemble as the proportions of the house, the placing of the openings or the shape of the roof.

An attempt to reproduce a finely designed and executed colonial house by using stock moldings where carefully designed special moldings had been used in the original is bound to result in disappointment for somehow the duplicate building seems to lack personality, yet only one with a sensitive realization of the value of molding contours can place his finger on the trouble.

Only a study of the details of the remains of buildings of classic times can reveal all the factors involved in their beauty, and why later buildings of Roman construction and those built by other countries of the Christian era fall short of the beauties attained by the ancient Greek architects and builders. For many centuries architects have recognized the delicacy of the elliptical and hyperbolic curves, or we will say, "free-hand curves," upon which the ancient Greek architects based their moldings and have tried to reproduce them with

more or less success. It remained for the architects of the Italian Renaissance to discover the ancient viewpoint which considered the shape and character of the masses of light and shade made by the slanting sunbeams A across the face of each type of molding. Centuries of architectural study have taught the student the value of the sharp upper corner and softened lower edge of the shadow at B, the broad mass of light across the center of the molding at C and the soft upper edge and the deeper shadow at D, for it gave a far more interesting variety of light and shade than could be possible with the Roman type which was based upon the manipulation of circular curves. In the latter molding the small light corresponding to C and the heavy shades to lighter masses B and D of the Greek type detract much from the ensemble.



CYMA RECTA OR OGEE CROWN MOLDINGS

Architects recognize the importance of light and shade as factors in every part of their buildings which is one reason why the duplicate of a successful house facing the west may be far less desirable than the original if faced in a different quarter.

During the industrial evolution of the past century or more, machine made moldings were demanded by builders of dwellings of moderate cost because they could be produced much more cheaply than they could be stuck by hand as in the past. Complete lines of molding designs were based upon the circular forms of the Roman type or an adaptation or combination of circular and freehand curves. For many years these imperfectly designed moldings caused friction between architects and builders but there had been no concerted attempt to relieve the situation though interested parties felt there was no adequate reason why stock moldings could not be correctly designed, and made as cheaply as those which had caused so much trouble.

Finally after government bureaus for the advance of industry, efficiency and the elimination of waste joined forces with the Manufacturers Central Committee on Lumber Standards, architects and consumers, many problems were simplified by standardizing modern types from which have evolved the "7000 Series of American Standard Moldings." In this series may be found moldings that most architects will accept for use upon medium priced houses and in many cases upon their best buildings when made of suitable wood.

The freehand curves of these moldings may be adapted to approximate dimensions far more easily than those based upon rigid circular forms; often this possibility may so function that even the most particular owner or architect will be satisfied.

While all molding manufacturers have not yet accepted the entire 7000 series in all its details, improvement all along the line is evident, and not the least in the better understanding made possible in the relations of those most intimately concerned.

Job-Made Stair

(By H. H. Siegele)

We do not mean by job-made stair, that housed stairs can not be made on the job. Of course they can. But it is getting so that few of the housed stairs

are made on the job. Even some of the unhoused stair stuff, in these days, is gotten out at the mills, which should not be. The field carpenter should not only be allowed to do the unhoused stair work, but he should have a chance

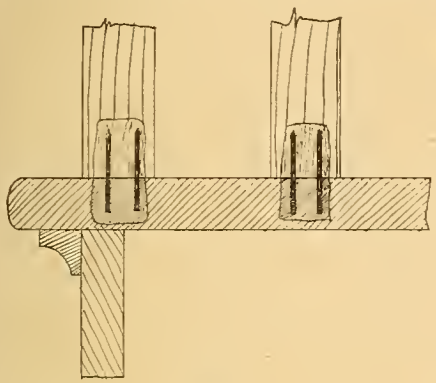


Fig. 1

to do enough of the housed stairwork to cultivate his innate ability and maintain a full-rounded skill as a carpenter. Our trade is suffering, because the younger men are not getting a fair chance to learn it, and the older men

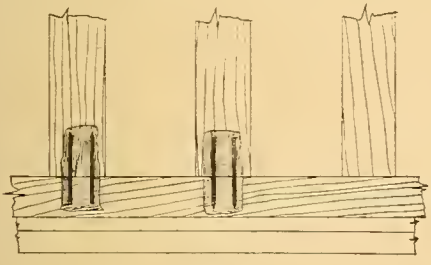


Fig. 2

are not getting a chance to use the skill that they have acquired in their younger days. Machines are destroying that possibility for that practical education, that means so much to the mechanic, and especially the carpenter.

A simple method of blind-nailing stair-baluster we are illustrating herewith. Fig. 1 shows how balusters can be fastened to treads by means of metal dowels made of nails. The heads of the nails are clipped off, as we are showing by the illustrations, particularly by Fig. 3. The dowels are set into the tread, and if the balusters are made of soft wood, the dowels can be forced into them, but if they are too hard for that, holes should be bored for the dowels. Fig. 2 shows the same method used for fastening balusters onto a nosing of a well. The center baluster shows the

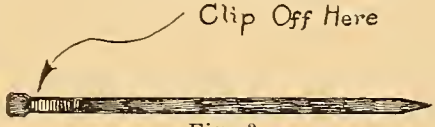


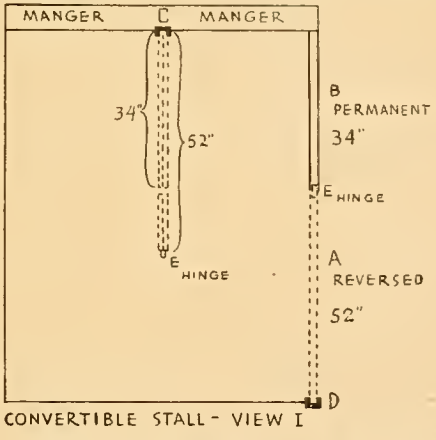
Fig. 3

dowels with the points down, in which case they are set into the baluster first. Painstakingly done, this method will give satisfactory results. We have used it.

A Convertible Stall or Presto! Change!

(By L. C. Smith)

In these days of convertible coats, dresses and whatnot, the lady-farmer for whom I constructed a barn recently, saw nothing out of the way in suggesting that the cow stable contain a convertible stall. The stable was to contain, normally, stanchions and stalls for two cows. The problem was to work out a method by which these two stalls

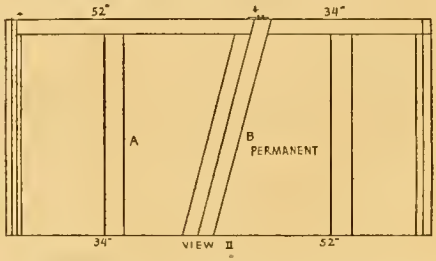


CONVERTIBLE STALL - VIEW I

could be converted into one box stall with a minimum of time and trouble. The two sketches presented herewith show how this was accomplished and is offered with the thought that it may be helpful to readers of "The Carpenter" desiring a convertible stall, or may be the means of having some one offer a better method.

The adjustable partition B, was built of 2x4 and shiplap giving a very sturdy section. By means of a constructed groove in manger support at C and in

the wall at D, plus a groove formed by the trim in part B, the partition is held rigid whether 52″ side or 34″ side is on top. A square hinge at E, on the

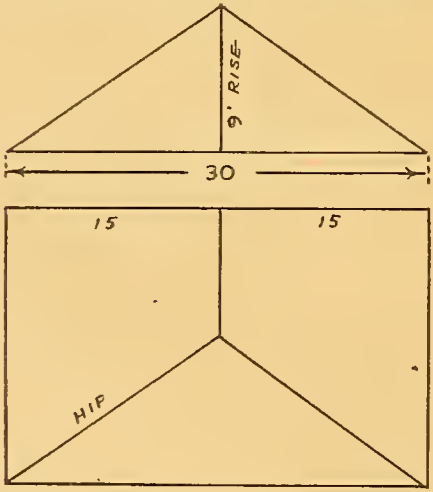


52″ side of A, holds the partition to the floor in the cow stall position and fastens A to B in the box stall position. Ready bored holes and a few nails make the adjustment of this hinge a quick and easy matter.

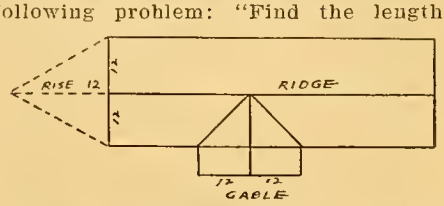
Information Wanted on Length and Cuts for Rafters

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will some reader be kind enough to tell me how I can figure in the simplest



way by arithmetic and steel square the following problem: "Find the length



of the common rafter and hip rafter." Show me how to get the cuts. If there was a projection how would you figure it? I would appreciate being shown every move as near as possible.

Charles J. Westdhal, Jr.,
L. U. No. 8. Philadelphia, Pa.

Rafter Cuts

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been keeping up with the short and easy methods of carpenter work in "The Carpenter," and find many things of interest.

I am submitting a method I use in getting side cuts for hip, valley or jack rafters.

Fig. 1. Mark off plumb or top cut, on material to be used for rafter, any pitch.

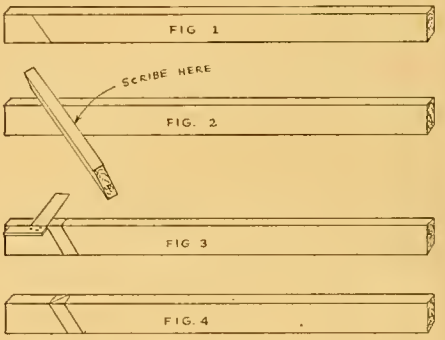


Fig. 2. Place block same thickness of rafter material against mark for plumb or top cut, and scribe opposite side of block.

Fig. 3. Square across edge of rafter at the two lines of plumb cut.

Fig. 4. The diagonal of the two lines on edge of material will give the desired side or bevel cut of rafter.

C. O. Blanton,
L. U. No. 1101. El Dorado, Ark.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting my solution to Brother Hill's problem in the July issue which I hope is correct. Brother Hill is right in saying it is difficult and I find it more difficult to explain in this solution, although I understand it myself. However, I hope the brothers

won't have too hard a time working this out.

I was very glad to see all the answers to my Rigger problem in the June issue —they were all good solutions, and I liked the way the boys jumped at it. Just for old time's sake I am sending along my own solution of it which some of them may be interested in seeing.

In this example I have divided or, rather, hi-sected the large triangle, making it comparatively easier, as there are only three right angles to solve. I have also included the checking up as an added attraction.

Here's hoping you never get tired publishing our Craft Problems in the Journal.

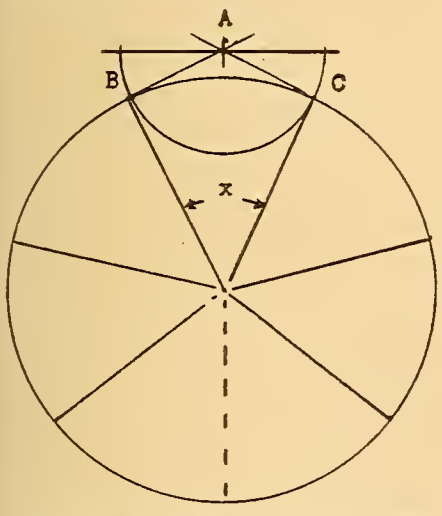
Solution of Problem Submitted by Bro. Hill, L. U. No. 115

The large circle represents a diameter of 40 ft. or radius of 20 ft.

The small circle represents the semisphere with unknown diameter.

The angle X represents a proportionate part of the large circle and by setting dividers to the distance BC, is found to be a seventh part.

360 degrees divided by 7 equals 51 3/7 degrees or 51 degrees 25 min. 43 sec. equals angle X.



By the use of tables the factor 0.8677 is found for this angle.

Rad. 20 X 0.8677 equals 17.354' equals length of chord B to C. also the distance between the tips of the uprights. 17 ft. 4¼ in.

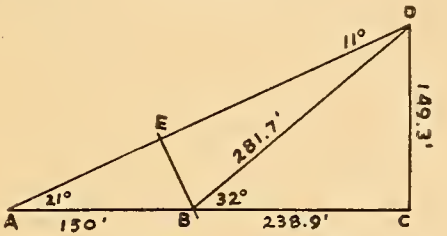
Tang. of half the angle X equals 9.68264
Log. of the radius 20 equals___ 0.30103

Log. of radius AB or AC equals 0.98367

equals 9.63 ft.
times 2

Diameter of Semisphere equals 19.26 ft.

The center A is found to be right-angular with the two radii and cuts the center line of the large circle.



Log. 150' — 2.17609
Sin. 21 degrees — 9.55433

Log. 53.75' — 1.73042—Side BE
Sin. 11 degrees — -9.28060

Log. 281.7' — 2.44982—Side BD
Cos. 32 degrees — 9.92842

Log. 238.9' — 2.37824—Side BC
Tang. 32 degrees — 9.79579

Log. 149.3' — 2.17403—Side CD

(Check.)
150'
238.9

Log. 388.9 — 2.58984—Base AC
Tang. 21 degrees— 9.58418

Log. 149.3 — 2.17402—Side CD

(Check by square method of right triangle No. 3.)

Square of base BC 238.9 — 57074.
Square of side CD 149.3 — 22290.

SUM 79364.
Square of hypo BD 281.7 — 79360

Diff. — 4.

H. F. Lewis,
L. U. No. 1921. Hempstead, L. I.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

My solution of finding the octagon is to take my dividers and cast circle on

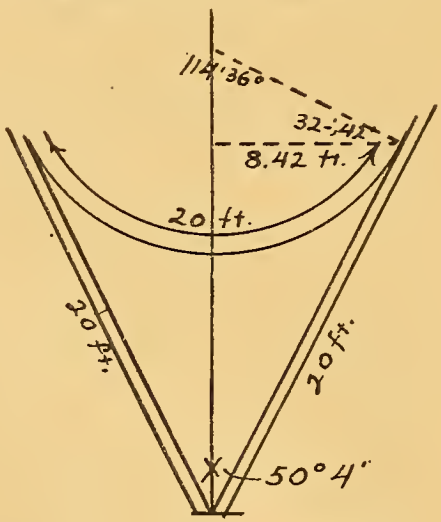
end of timber or square to be made octagon then take 45 square or framing square and draw lines to barely intersect circle line on the 45 degree or miter cut, which gives me the true size if I am careful of my making. This is as rapid a method as any if one does not know the octagon scale on all good framing squares. I surely enjoy the framing problems and prefer to use the square for all roof work, as I find when I use a true piece of material for my pattern and my knife for a marker that my work always comes true.

A. W. Stratton,
L. U. No. 1323. Seaside, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother Hill's problem in the July issue of the "Carpenter" I am submitting my solution which is as follows: Given two tangents 20 feet and the length of arc 20 feet, find degrees in angle X. The length of an arc is the same part of the length of the circumference, as the number of degrees in the arc is of the degrees in the whole circumference. A circumference contains 360 degrees and has a length equal to



2 x 3.1416 x radius, or 3.1416 divided by 180 x number of degrees in arc.

The degrees in an arc of 20 feet equals 3.1416 divided by 180 equals .01745,, and 20 divided by .01745 equals 114.6 degrees in 20 foot arc, and the length of an arc of 20 feet equals 3.1416 x 114.6 x radius divided by 180. Therefore to find the radius 180 x 20 equals 3600 and 3.1416 x 114.6 equals 360. Then 3600. divided by 360 equals 10 feet, which is the radius. The length of half the cord equals 10 x cos. 32 degrees 42 seconds equals 10 x .8415 equals 8.42 feet. As the tangent A B is 20 feet and half the cord is 8.42 feet, the cosecant equals 20 divided by 8.42 equals 2.3752 equals 24 degrees, 53 minutes, 56 seconds. And 24 degrees, 53 minutes, 56 seconds x 2 equals 49 degrees, 47 minutes, 52 seconds.

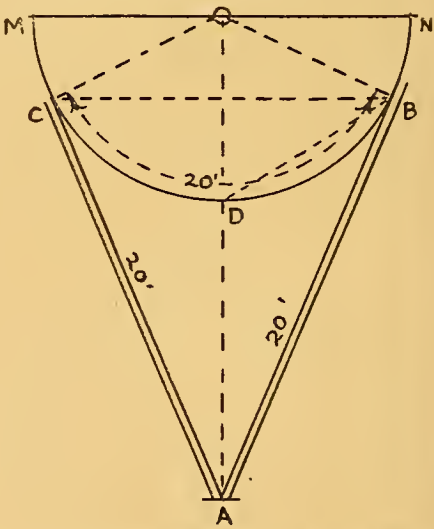
Angle X equals 49 degrees, 47 minutes, 52 seconds.

Harry Watson,
L. U. No. 1779. Calgary, Alta., Can.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting the following answer to the Brace problem presented in the July issue of our Journal:



Given: Braces AB and AC tangent to the semi-circle M N D B N, at C and B respectively; Arc C B D twenty feet in length, and Brace CA and BA each twenty feet long.

To find value of angle C A B,

Draw line A D O through the center of the circle.

A D O bisects Arc B D C, therefore Arc B D equals Arc D C equals 10 feet.

If, in any circle (1) equal the length of arc, R equal the radius of the circle, and (n) represent the number of degrees of arc, then the degrees at center

subtended by the arc may be found by the formula:

(I.)

n equals 572.96 times I divided by R

Since the tangent braces meet at A angle BOD or COD must be less than 90 degrees.

And since chord CB is less than arc CBD, it is less than CA or AB, therefore angle CAB is less than 60 degrees and angle OAB less than 30 degrees.

Since arc CDB is less than a semicircle, the circle must have a diameter greater than 40/3.1416 or 13 feet (approximately).

Since the angle BOD is greater than 60 degrees and the chord BD is less than ten feet, the radius must be less than 10 feet.

Assuming values between 6.5 feet and 10 feet for the radius, by Formula (I) the value of angle BOD is found to lie between 81 degrees 25′ and 60 degrees 11′.

By definition of a tangent, angles OBA and OCA are right angles. Therefore angle BOD and angle OAB are complimentary.

(II.)

By the Law of Sines:

$$\frac{OB}{AB} \text{ equals } \frac{\text{Sine Angle OAB}}{\text{Sine Augle BOA,}}$$

or

$$\frac{OB}{AB} \text{ equals } \frac{\text{Sin angle OAB}}{\text{Sin Angle BOA}}$$

Substituting the possible values of radius for OB in the ratio of OB to AB (equal 20,) and checking these ratios with the ratios of the sines of the respective augle obtained by Formula (I), we find for

OB equal 8.577 feet, angle BOA equal 66 degrees 48 min. 6 sec., and Angle OAB equal 23 degree 11 min. 54 sec.

Angle BAC equals two times Angle OAB, or 46 degrees 23 min. 48 sec.

Answer.

For radius equal 8.5775 feet, angle BOA equals 66 degrees 48 min., angle BAO equals 23 degrees 12 min. and angle BAO equals 46 degrees 24 min.

N. B. The variation of six seconds of angle at A, chauges the position of C or B, the negligible distance of .000368 feet.

F. R. Brown,
L. U. No. 946.

Editor, " The Carpenter":

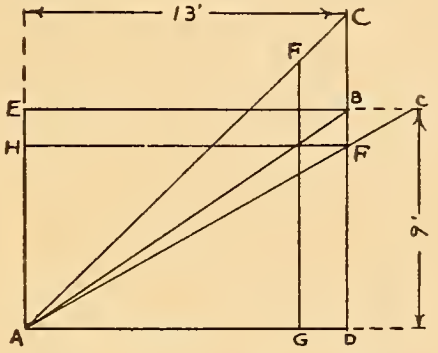
I have just gone over the illustration of Roof Framing of Unequal Pitches on page 46 of the July Journal.

It appears that the method I have used is more simple, or was 30 years ago. The sketch herewith shows how I worked it, assuming that the wider roof is 26 ft. and the other 18 ft. and the rise of the roof is 8 ft.

A. B. is the run of hip 13 on blade of square. 9 on tongue 15′10½″.

A. C. length of hip 17′10 (15′10½″ and 8).

E C length of long common rafter (13 and 8) 15′4″.



D C length of short common rafter (9 and 8) 12′2″.

F G shows the length and bevel of short side Jacks.

F H shows the length and bevel of long side Jacks.

Take 18½ on blade and 8 on tongue; tongue gives backing of hip for the long side 15 2-12 on blade 8 on tongue; tongue gives backing of hip on short side. The figures for regular hips for the wide side and narrow respectively.

Wm. McCarty,
L. U. No. 61. Kansas City, Mo.

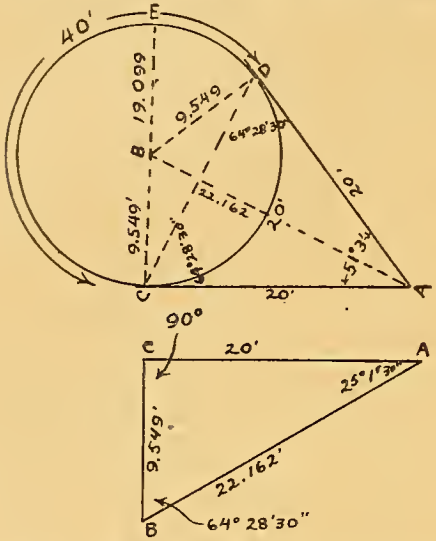
* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am submitting a solution to Brother Hill's problem in the July issue of "The Carpenter." Problem: Find the Vertical angle of two sticks tangent to a semisphere and perpendicular to the radius at points of contact, then length of the arc 20 ft. the length of sticks, 20 ft.

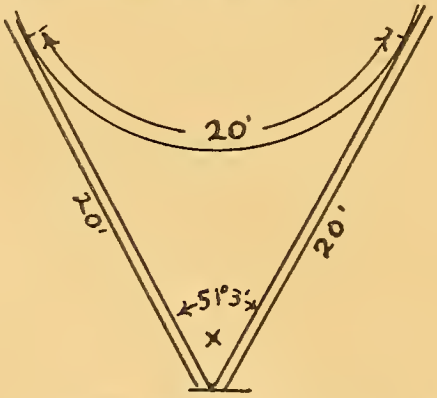
Solution: It is obvious that at the point of tangency and radii the angle must be 90 degrees, therefore I must

find a diameter that will equal the circumference of a circle of 60 feet. The ½ diameter plus the 20 ft. will give me two legs of a triangle, which will be a rectangle. The other leg I shall find.



The smallest (angle x 2) will equal the vertical angle required to solve the problem. Solved by proportion.

By trial we find 3.14159 (constant) x 19.099 (diameter) equals 60.001 plus



(circumference) which is 1/1000 of the true circumference.

E C. 19.011 (diameter) divided by 2 equals B C 9.549 (Radius and radii).

The square root of B C squared (9.549) plus A C squared (20) equals A B 22.162

The square root of A B squared (22.162') minus B C squared (9.549) equals A C 20'

The square root of A B squared (22.162') minus A C squared (20') equals B C 9.547

Sin A equals B C over A B equals 9.549 over 22.162 equals .43087 equals 25 degrees, 31 minutes, 30 seconds

Angle A

Tan A equals B C over A C equals 9.549 over 20' equals .47745 equals 64 degrees, 28 minutes, 30 seconds.

Sin B equals A C over A B equals 20' over 22.162' equals .902445 equals 25 degrees, 31 minutes, 30 seconds.

Angle B

Tan B equals A C over B C equals 20' over 9.549 equals 2.09446 equals 64 degrees, 28 minutes, 30 seconds.

Triangle A B C equals A B D, therefore 25 degrees, 31 minutes, 30 seconds, x 2 equals 51 degrees, 3 minutes, 0 secouds.

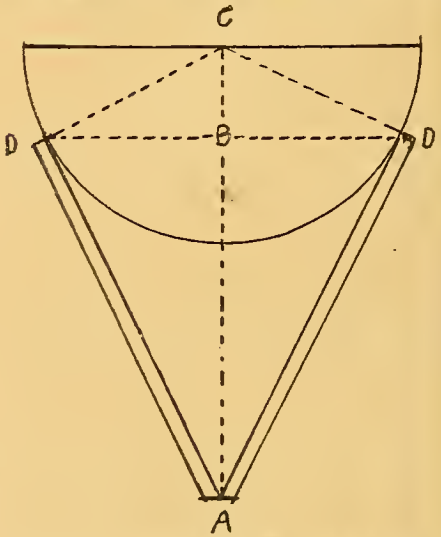
Answer: 51 degrees, 3 minutes, 0 seconds, equals A of triangle ACD

C. G. Mercer,
L. U. No. 257. New York, N. Y.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I respectfully submit the following in answer to Brother Hill's problem in July issue of "The Carpenter."



This problem requires—The Augle of a sector, whose radius (20) is tangent to the radius of another sector, whose Arc-length is 20, and has a similar length of chord.

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As a "Mathematical-Solution" of this problem is too involved and voluminous for pages of "The Carpenter," I have appended a sketch giving the ABC of all Factors and Angles used in solving and presenting proof of the correctness of the required angle, which is—46 Degrees 27 Minutes.

A-D—20 ft.

D-D—Arc length—20 ft.

A—Angle—46 Deg. 27 Min.

C—Angle—133 Deg. 33 Min.

D-B-D—Chord—15.769 ft.—15 ft. 9 7/32 in.

A-B—18.38 ft.—18 ft. 4 19/32

B-C—3.38 ft.—3 ft. 4 19/32

ABC—21.76 ft.—21 ft. 9 5/32

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

Federal Labor Board

In addition to collecting industrial information, the federal goverument should provide for the co-ordination of data bearing on wage-earner progress. There should be such basic data as man hours, length of work-week, productivity, employment opportunities, unemployment, wage-earner incomes, technological displacement, etc. There should be indices that would disclose mounting unemployment, trends in distribution of income, inadequate huying power as balanced against production, so that the need for shorter work hours and higher wage rates might be realized in advance of the cumulation of forces making for business depression. Such a federal labor bureau would warn Labor and business of unbalance due to inadequate returns to wage-earners so that something could be done to prevent disaster for such causes. It need have only the authority to make facts public in order to render service and have effective influence. It should also study the problems of Labor and suggest constructive policies. It should be representative in character and provided with a technical staff.

Nothing but approval and support is given merchants, industrialists and farmers who organize to manage their businesses efficiently and to increase their incomes. Such groups are given the benefit of doubt when practices are under question.

On its record of social and iudustrial service, Labor asks the same privilege to organize to control their interests and to increase their incomes. Such a federal labor board would give Labor federal assistance and service comparable to what is given farmers and industry. We ask for equality of opportunity. If we are to have balanced progress Labor must be in a position to keep pace.—Executive Council, A. F. of L.

"We Owe It All to Working Men!"
A Labor Day Sermon in Story

Silvester Horne tells how one day a friend took him for a delightful motor ride in Norfolk, and as he was enjoying the exhilaration of sailing smoothly through glorious scenery and invigorating sea breezes at thirty-five miles an hour, he said to his host: "This is perfectly gorgeous—but what do we rely on ultimately for our safety?"

And his friend replied: "On some obscure, annoymous mechanic. If he put his conscience into his work we are all right—but if he was a slacker, something may come loose presently and we shall be dead."

Do we realize that every necessity of life and every pleasure we enjoy is the result of labor? We are apt to forget this when things run smoothly. The food appears, the train turns up, the electric light is on tap, the letters are delivered, the streets are cleaned, the newspapers are on the table—

But we owe it all to working men.

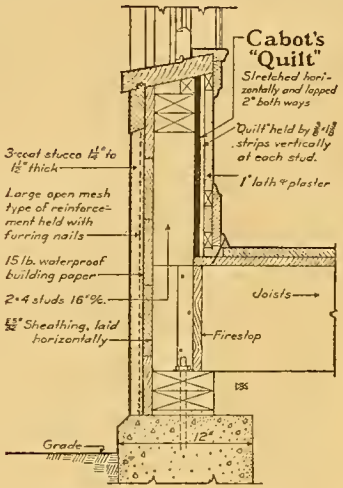
Our greatest glory consists not in never falling, but in rising every time we fall.

* * *

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Seasoned cherry wood with hand rubbed finish. Two proved glasses set solid in plaster. "Handy Grip" increases the ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2104—18″ long. Price $1.00

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"STANLEY VICTOR" LIGHT WOOD LEVELS

Seasoned sugar pine, weatherproofed with attractive Stanley Orange lacquer. Proved glasses are set solid in white plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble. "Handy Grip" increases ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2347—18″ long. Price $.80
24″ long. Price .90

4 Glasses—2 Plumbs and 2 Levels



No. 2257—24″ long. Price $1.20
28″ long. Price 1.30

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Light in weight, weatherproof and durable. The patented Stanley "Truss" construction is the strongest and most rigid construction for aluminum levels. Six proved glasses are set solid in plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble.

The glasses are so arranged that it is possible to read from either end or edge. 12″ and 18″ sizes have 4 proved glasses, 24″ and 28″ sizes have 6 proved glasses. 12″ size has a grooved bottom.



No. 313 — 12″ long. Price $2.00
18″ long. Price 1.80
24″ long. Price 2.00
28″ long. Price 2.30

Ask your hardware dealer to show you these levels at the remarkably low prices

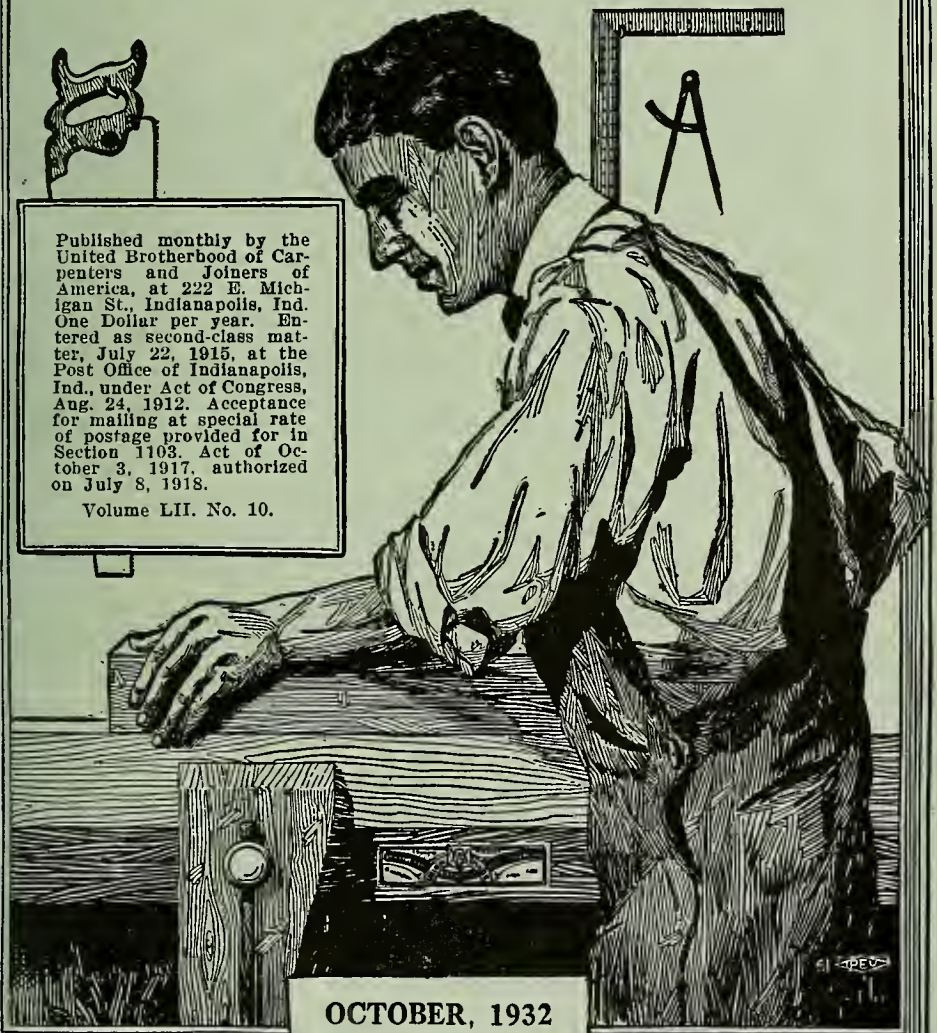
STANLEY TOOLS

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

The Carpenter

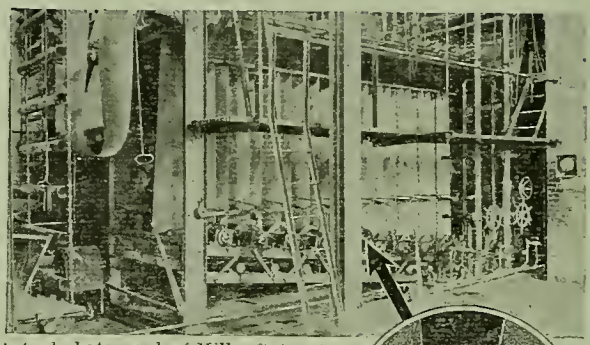
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Volume LII. No. 10.

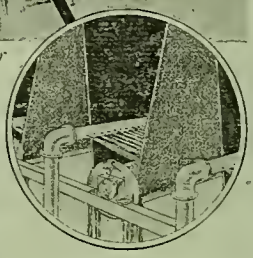


OCTOBER, 1932

What is Super-*Spray* Saturation?



Actual photograph of Miller Saturator



Close up showing enlarged section of Miller Saturator with the spray playing on one side of the dry felt driving OUT moisture and air and driving IN hot asphalt. This operation is repeated many times.

It is the Miller Process—
exclusively controlled by Certain-teed
It means LONG LIFE to the ROOF-*SPRAYED* into the Felt Base

IT'S the asphalt in the felt base that prolongs the life of processed roofing. Poorly saturated roofing will crumble, dry out and die—its life span is shortened.

The usual method, known as the "Dipping Process," is to run the felt through a tank of hot asphalt. The danger of this method lies in the moisture and air contained in the felt. Unless this moisture and air are completely driven out some is sealed in and the felt does not reach a complete and uniform point of saturation.

Certain-teed corrects this trouble with Super-Spray Saturation. It is a scientific, patented process known as the Miller Process and is exclusively controlled by the Certain-teed Products Corp. This method sprays the hot asphalt on one side of the sheet of dry felt leaving the air and moisture free to escape while the hot asphalt-spray drives the air and moisture out and penetrates clear through from one side of the felt to the other. When this is accomplished—and not until it is—the felt may be said to be uniformly and completely saturated.

This accounts for the long years of life that are stored in the felt. As the roof ages it draws new life from the reservoir of asphalt in the felt. The life span of Miller Process roofing is lengthened. It is your guarantee of longer roof life.

No one but Certain-teed has this process. It is just one of the many quality methods of Certain-teed manufacture.

If you would know the complete story of Certain-teed long roof life send for our book "The Great Roofing Mystery." It will be sent to you free of charge.

ROOFINGS **Certain-teed** SHINGLES

CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CORPORATION - *General Offices* - New York, N. Y.

VOL. 9 OCTOBER, 1932 No. 9

U S Gypsum Board

A MAGAZINE FOR CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS
from the United States Gypsum Company

Something New—Insulating Sheetrock!

HERE'S something you have been waiting for. You know the high-grade fireproof walls and ceilings that can be made with Sheetrock. You know, too, how Sheetrock saves fuel in winter by keeping out cold air, which passes through porous materials.

Now another feature has been added to Sheetrock—*insulation*. By the employment of a scientific principle, insulating Sheetrock is given insulation value equal to or better than regular insulating board.

The insulation is provided by a thin sheet of aluminum placed on the back of Sheetrock. It does not increase the weight appreciably or alter in any way the well-known superior fireproof, durable, and decorative, qualities of Sheetrock.

Our space does not permit an explanation of the insulation principle involved. Instead, we will tell you that tests made on actual constructions, by Prof. F. B. Rowley of the University of Minnesota, an unprejudiced authority, show 3/8-inch Insulating Sheetrock to be slightly superior to ½-inch fiber board both in preventing the loss of heat in winter and in keeping out the sun's heat in summer.

Insulating Sheetrock is two materials in one—Sheetrock and Insulation—at little more than the price of one. A folder telling more about this remarkable new product will be sent any carpenter for the asking.

Here's That Prize-Winning Letter

PETE A. TIMMER, Villa Park, Ill., was declared the winner of the "How-I-Get-Jobs" Letter Contest. The letters of two Canadian brothers—John Fisher of Manitoba, and William Jamieson, Hamilton, Ont., were awarded favorable mention. The letters indicate that by persistence and a little cleverness, work is to be had. Most of the successful campaigns reported were built around Sheetrock. Mr. Timmer's letter follows:

"The commander of the local veteran's post called on me to lend my strong back to carry out a sick veteran going to the hospital. As we went out the door, the porch nearly collapsed under us. When I asked the vet's wife why the porch wasn't fixed, she said they were only tenants and were moving out.

"When new tenants came in, I called and said: 'That porch is dangerous. As tenants you are entitled to have the place in good repair. When you pay your rent, tell the owner that I will build a new porch for ——,'

"I then wrote the owner, telling him the tenants wanted a new porch and enclosing a little common-sense sketch. I also offered him a discount equal to the salvage value of the old material and asked him to send a check, drawn out to me to the local lumber yard, so that I could buy the material at the lowest price because the dealer was sure of his money.

"This established confidence all around, without any of the contracting parties meeting. Tenants were satisfied. The owner on coming out to look at the job noticed a couple of other things wrong which he asked me to fix. The lumber dealer thought I wasn't so dumb and had me chase up another prospect he knew of.

"Now I watch people moving in and out of houses. I have no card indexes and no mailing lists, just a nickel note book—but we eat."

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY
300 West Adams Street, Chicago

THE CARPENTER

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ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

THE PREVAILING WAGE RATE LAW ON FEDERAL BUILDINGS

(By Henry W. Blumenberg, General Representative, Washington, D. C.)

SINCE the enactment of the Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Rate Law, which applies to the construction of Federal buildings, I have been very much concerned with the operation of this law as it affected our craft; and especially since December, last, it has been my duty to handle all of the cases arising throughout the country and to keep in active touch with the various Federal departments concerned in the Federal building program.

I can unhesitatingly state that this legislation has had a very beneficial effect and has tended to stabilize and maintain wage rates, and that the building trades have all been greatly benefitted thereby. Of course, in the early days of the law, it being a new departure in legislation affecting the working people and the contractors engaged in the building construction industry, certain delays sometimes were bound to occur, and, occasionally, when a dispute arose that could not be settled by conciliation or by the contracting officer, as required by law, it was submitted to the Secretary of Labor who had final determination as to what the prevailing rates of wages would be on the building under construction.

As I stated, on some of these occasions, after the Secretary had made his decision, an appeal was made, which would require an additional survey and thereby occasion some delay; but I must say, in all fairness, that as the law became better known even these few occasions of delay have been reduced to the minimum, and the Secretary of Labor and his staff and the contracting officers of the other departments concerned have been earnest in their efforts to adjust all these cases with the least possible delay.

The general representatives of other crafts, who have been associated with me in this work, are in accord with my conclusions that this has been one of the most effective pieces of legislation ever enacted to safeguard and maintain wage rates that were established through long years of effort on the part of employers and employees, and that we have received from the officials of the Department of Labor, from the Secretary down, and from the representatives of the other departments, courteous treatment and prompt consideration in all cases presented for adjustment. It is further held by the representatives of the various crafts that had it not been for this legislation there would have been the greatest era of wage-cutting among the building trades that has occurred in many years.

The Government, as part of its program to relieve the economic situation, inaugurated a vast building program and by this action put directly to work many thousands of additional building trades mechanics and laborers. When this work began, some contractors securing contracts imported low-paid labor into communities where Federal building work was in progress, and the local wages and working conditions were being disturbed. Immediate action was taken to stop this practice and require all work to be paid for at the local prevailing wage rates.

To bring this about a law was introduced by Senator Davis and Representative Bacon, known as the Bacon-Davis Prevailing Rate of Wage Law. This had the desired effect of maintaining the rates of pay for building trades workers and thereby maintained the living standards.

Such importation of low-paid labor and all such types of harmful competition automatically interfered with local employers and workers in their will to pay and receive, respectively, prevailing wage scales, and thus to maintain living standards and provide greater buying power on the part of the employed.

In some instances this practice upset the efforts of years in the stabilization of wage rates and the promotion of the welfare of local workers, particularly in the building trades, in which the Federal Government with its tremendous building construction program under the plan of the Administration and the Congress was concerned in the maintenance of wage rates, as far as possible.

Every type of labor, skilled and unskilled, essential to building construction work, suffered alike from the practice of some contractors who permitted wage-

cutting and frequently refused to recognize local practices; and the protests of these artisans and laborers, and local contractors and business men created a strong sentiment which found final lodgment in the Federal Congress.

After appropriate hearings, Public No. 798, 71st Congress (S. 5904) "An Act relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes" was passed, and on March 3, 1931, the same was approved by the President, with the provision that "This Act shall take effect 30 days after its passage."

The principal features of the Act are:

a. The limitation of its provisions to contracts in excess of $5,000.

b. It applies only to public buildings of the United States or the District of Columbia, and within the geographical limits of those areas.

c. It applies to both the principal contractor and all subcontractors.

d. It provides that the rate of wage for laborers and mechanics shall be not less than the prevailing rate of wages for work of a similar nature in the particular civil division in which the public buildings are located.

e. It first directs the adjustment of wage disputes within its provisions through the Contracting Officer of the Governmental unit involved; and

f. In case of failure of adjustment in that manner it mandatorily refers the dispute to the Secretary of Labor for his determination and decision.

g. Such determination and decision of the Secretary of Labor are conclusive as to all parties to the contract.

h. It **does not permit** the predetermination of prevailing wage rates by the Secretary of Labor.

i. In case of national emergency the Act may be suspended by the President.

j. The Act is not **retroactive** in any sense.

Accordingly, on April 3, 1931, Public No. 798, 71st Congress, known as the Prevailing Wage Rate Law, which had been introduced in the Senate by Senator Davis, of Pennsylvania, and in the House by Congressman Robert Low Bacon, of New York, became effective; and the Secretary of Labor W. N. Doak at once placed at the disposal of the Government in the administration of the Act the entire staff of the Federal Conciliation Service, comprised of representatives expertly qualified to assist in the settlement of industrial controversies of every nature. This procedure meant that in determining and deciding the issues involved in wage disputes under the Act, and in establishing prevailing wage rates, whenever necessary, the Secretary of Labor would have for a basis of conclusion all of the facts and circumstances secured through a complete survey by official representatives thoroughly familiar, by training and experience, with the work relations of men and management engaged in practically every trade or occupation in the country.

Within the more than 16-month span more than 400 prevailing wage rate cases, referred to the Secretary of Labor for mediation or decision in their initial stages, or later, by the parties themselves, have been handled by the Conciliation Service; and through the amicable efforts of the representatives of the Service a majority of these cases have been satisfactorily adjusted and prevailing rates maintained or voluntarily established without recourse to final determination by the Secretary of Labor himself. In each case, investigations of local wages and work conditions have been made, conferences held with all interests concerned, and facts and circumstances as to wages have been brought unbiasedly and clearly to light, so that with the better understanding which gradually came to pass between the parties involved prevailing rates have been observed or established, many of which have been formally written into final agreement by the parties to contracts and sub-contracts.

The cases as to which wage controversies have arisen have involved contractors engaged on work for the War and Navy Departments, the Treasury Department and the Veterans' Administration, all of which are carrying on a large amount of public construction work.

Some instances have arisen in connection with the Prevailing Wage Rate Law which emphasized, directly and otherwise, the need of clarification and broader application of the law.

Therefore, in order to clarify the law, the President, on January 19, 1932, issued an Executive Order as to "Stipulations for the Payment of Prevailing Rates of Wages in Public Building Contracts." The Executive Order expressly states that—

> "In order to effect the purposes of the act entitled "AN ACT Relating to the rate of wages for laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia by contractors and subcontractors, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1931 (46 Stat. 1494), it is hereby ordered that in all contracts within the terms of said act there shall be added to the stipulation required by said act the following stipulations:
>
> "It is expressly understood and agreed that the aforesaid wages shall be paid unconditionally in full not less often than once a week and in lawful money of the United States, to the full amount accrued to each individual at time of payment and without subsequent deduction or rebate on any account.
>
> "It is expressly understood and agreed that for the purpose of said act every person, while performing work of a laborer or mechanic on the public work covered by this contract, is to be regarded as employed as a laborer or mechanic by the contractor or subcontractor, regardless of any contractual relationship alleged to exist between the contractor or subcontractor and such laborer or mechanic.
>
> It is understood and agreed that the payrolls of the contractor and all subcontractors and agreements made by the contractor or subcontractor or any other party relating to the employment of laborers or mechanics, or the performance of the work of laborers and mechanics on said building, and to the wages or compensation to be paid therefor, are to be open to inspection by the contracting officer at such times as the latter may elect, provided that such inspection shall not interfere with the proper and orderly prosecution of the work, and that a clearly legible statement of the rates payable as aforesaid under this contract shall be posted by the contractor in a prominent and easily accessible place at the site of the work so that such statement may be seen at any time by persons engaged on the work.
>
> "It is further expressly understood and agreed that if it should be found by the contracting officer that any laborer or mechanic employed by the contractor or any subcontractor on the public work covered by this contract has been or is being paid a rate of wages less than the prevailing rate of wages, as aforesaid, the Government may, by written notice to the contractor, terminate his right to proceed with the work, or such part of the work as to which there has been a failure to pay said prevailing wages. In such event, it is understood and agreed that the Government may take over the work and prosecute the same to completion by contract or otherwise, and that the contractor and his surities shall be liable to the Government for any excess cost occasioned by the Government thereby.
>
> "This order shall apply to all such contracts for which bids are hereafter invited."
>
> HERBERT HOOVER
>
> The White House,
> January 19, 1932.
>
> (No. 5778)

This Executive Order was designed to clarify matters which might otherwise be sources of misunderstanding. At the same time it puts each party at interest on guard as to his obligations under the Act specifically to observe its provisions.

Inasmuch as contractors regularly engaged in building can readily ascertain the prevailing rates of wages in the locality of the building, and as the wage rates are required by the Order to be open to inspection and to be posted on the job, there appears to be no reason why any misunderstanding should arise concerning the rates of wages which could not be adjusted in such a manner as the Department affected should decide upon in order to carry out the intent and purpose of the Act.

Experience is showing that the present law, as clarified by the Executive Order, is, on the whole, working out satisfactorily. It is generally helpful, in that it is stabilizing wage rates, eliminating disputes, and insuring greater economic contentment in localities where governmental public buildings are being constructed.

With continued enforcement of the law by contracting officers and a disposition on the part of contractors and subcontractors to comply with the law, disputes will gradually diminish, men and management will strengthen the interdependent bond which holds them firmly together in production, and wholesome benefits will accrue to our whole population. These, I think, are achievements much to be desired.

THE NEW FEDERAL ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW

(By J. O. Carson)

THE Magna Charta of organized labor to incorporate in the laws of the United States further statutory enactments to not only solidify but to enlarge the provisions of Sections 6 and 20 of the Clayton Act, relative to the limiting of the right of Federal Courts to issue restraining orders and injunctions in industrial controversies between employers and employees and between contractors and contractees and between all classes of persons involved in any way in a wage dispute, has been fruitful of success in the enactment of the new Federal Anti-Injunction Act passed by the Seventy-Second Congress and signed by President Hoover.

The bill finally signed is the culmination of twenty years of effort of the American Federation of Labor, ably assisted by all National and International Unions, and is practically the language of the recommendations of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor at the Vancouver Convention in 1931, which recommendations were adopted by the Convention delegates. Hon. Attorney General Mitchell, to whom the bill was referred by the President for legal interpretation, commented quite extensively on the various provisions of the bill and indulged in a number of general statements with reference to its provisions. For instance, he said:

> "In a number of respects it is not as clear as it might be and its interpretation may involve differences of opinion." (See U. S. Daily Issue of March 24, 1932, Pages 1, 3.)

But in his recommendations to the President that it be signed he does not state in specific words on what parts of the bill the differences of opinion might arise and whether or not if they did arise what in his opinion would be the ultimate result. It is a well known axiom of the law that where a statute is vague, indefinite or capable of two interpretations, which we do not admit in the instant case, the Court has a right to scrutinize and has scrutinized what it was intended to effect or remedy. (See Church of Holy Trinity vs. U.S. 143 U.S. 457 at Page 463, 36 Law Edition, Pages 226, 229.)

The use of the record and committee hearings to aid in ascertaining the proper interpretation of a doubtful clause was well described and elaborated on by Justice Brewer in the above cited case and in that case the question before the Court was the extent of the contract labor law, and quoting Justice Brewer in that case, he said:

> "Again, another guide to the meaning of a statute is found in the evil which it is designed to remedy; and for this the Court properly looks at contemporaneous events, the situation as it existed and as it was pressed upon the attention of the legislative

> body ********. It appears, also, from the petitions, and in the testimony presented beore the Committee of Congress, that it was this cheap unskilled labor which was making the trouble."

Chief Justice Taft in passing on the Packers and Stockyards Act, referred to the data before the Committee at the hearings of the House Committee, and said

> "It is helpful for us in interpreting the effect and scope of the act, in order to determine its validity, to know the conditions under which Congress acted."

(See Stafford vs. Wallace, 258 U. S. 495, 66 Law Edition 735; New York Central R. R. Company vs. Winfield, 244 U. S. 147, 61 Law Edition 1045; O' Hara vs. Luckenbach, 269 U. S. 364, 70 Law Edition 313.)

It goes without fear of successful contradiction that it is what the Hon. Attorney General meant to imply when he invoked these rules and in closing his opinion for the consideration of the President he said:

> "Considering its legislative history, I recommend that it receive your approval."

The act practically lays down a universal rule that no

> "restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction be issued contrary to public policy."

The indicated public policy would seem to be what labor has always contended for; that he, the laborer, in conjunction with others of the same social status should have full freedom of association, the right to organize, the power to elect spokesmen of his own choosing, the right to negotiate through those spokesmen his terms of employment, the right to say through this act that there shall be no coercion of employers visited upon him because of lawful, concerted activities looking towards a collective bargain contract.

In fact, the writer feels that the act was not passed, nor was it ever intended, to flaunt a defiance at the Federal Courts, but was insisted upon through a spirit of co-operation with the Courts so that they might have a certain definite guide in dealing with that much controverted Equity Division of the Federal Courts. Through a long line of judicial decisions and through a maze of precedents, some falsely erected through a misinterpretation of the English language, the Federal Courts were really in a haze as to just what their views were and this act was intended to clarify procedural, remedial, and judicial interpretation. The language used in the Clayton Act was, the writer believes, at all times, except in rare cases, interpretative of the ruling made by the Federal Judges and this new act attempts, and in the writer's opinion does, clearly clarify and lay down a rule for the guidance of the Courts in the future. For instance, the new act defines a labor controversy to include

> "any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the approximate relation of employer and employee."

Now by perusal, interpretation and application of that clause in the new act and by a comparison of the Clayton Act it is right to assume that the Federal District Courts will clearly see the distinction between it and the Clayton Act and it would be elementary to quote a long line of reputable authorities and injunctions granted under the provisions of the Clayton Act wherein the Court has ruled, and possibly rightly too, that under that act the case had to be between an employer and an employee direct. So this Act practically takes away the power of the Court, as the writer interprets it, to enjoin any controversy

> "involving or growing out of a labor dispute"

and in defining these cases Paragraph 13 provides:

> "When used in this Act, and for the purpose of this Act—
> (a) A case shall be held to involve or to grow out of a labor dispute when the case involves persons who are engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation; or have direct or indirect interests therein; or who are employees of the same em-

> ployer; or who are members of the same or an affiliated organization of employers or employees; whether such dispute is (1) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employees or associations of employees; (2) between one or more employers or associations of employers and one or more employers or associations of employers; or (3) between one or more employees or associations of employees and one or more employees or associations of employees; or when the case involves any conflicting or competing interests in a "labor dispute" (as hereinafter defined) of "persons participating or interested" therein (as hereinafter defined).
>
> "(b) A person or association shall be held to be a person participating or interested in a labor dispute if relief is sought against him or it, and if he or it is engaged in the same industry, trade, craft, or occupation in which such dispute occurs, or has a direct or indirect interest therein, or is a member, officer, or agent of any association composed in whole or in part of employers or employees engaged in such industry, trade, craft, or occupation.
>
> "(c) The term "labor dispute" includes any controversy concerning terms or conditions of employment, or concerning the association or representation of persons in negotiating, fixing, maintaining, changing, or seeking to arrange terms or conditions of employment, regardless of whether or not the disputants stand in the proximate relation of employer and employee.
>
> "(d) The term "court of the United States" means any court of the United States whose jurisdiction has been or may be conferred or defined or limited by Act of Congress, including the courts of the District of Columbia."

The statutory provisions of the Bill go still very much farther in covering what class of persons are covered in any dispute growing out of a labor controversy. For instance, to quote another part of the Act dealing with this question it is provided in Section 8:

> "No restraining order or injunctive relief shall be granted to any complainant who has failed to comply with any obligation imposed by law which is involved in the labor dispute in question, or who has failed to make every reasonable effort to settle such disputes either by negotiation or with the aid of any available governmental machinery of mediation or voluntary arbitration."

Thus from a clear and unbiased interpretation of that Section before any complainant or complainants are entitled to any injunctive relief those seeking the legal aid of the Equity Court must show that they have made every reasonable effort to settle such dispute by negotiation with other parties or have exhausted every available government agency first, the only exception to that being as provided for in Section 7 of the act, wherein the complainant under oath in his bill alleges irreparable injury may be done to his property if an order is not issued, but it is further provided in that section that no temporary order shall be issued for a period longer than five days and that that order becomes void at the end of the fifth day. Further, the complainant must file an undertaking with the court with adequate security in an amount fixed by the Court sufficient to recompense those enjoined for any loss, expense or damage caused by the improvident or erroneous issuance of such order and this must include all reasonable costs, together with reasonable attorney fees. Thus the Court is at all times advised of how this order shall be issued and the Court in any event then is not responsible if the complainant has made erroneous statements in his bill, which of course will be discoverable at a hearing and of course, we know from past experience that the Federal Courts are not sitting in equity for the purpose of doing wrong to the adverse parties and we feel that if the order is improvidently or erroneously issued on the sworn statements of the complainant that in view of the explicit terms of this bill the Court will gladly rectify any such errors on hearing.

Running all through this Act is the power and right left to the Court, which it should have, and that is on the evidence in a given dispute whether or not the complaining party who is seeking a supposed rightful decision has in advance made every reasonable effort to settle that dispute before invoking the powers of the Court. As the writer interprets the Act as a whole it would seem that it is intended to meet the decisions rendered in the Buck Stove and Range Company vs. Gompers et al., the Duplex Printing Company vs. Deering, the American Steel and Foundry Company vs. the Tri-City Central Trades Council. In this latter mentioned case Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court passed upon the right of labor to have pickets but limited the number. In other words, the view of the Court in an opinion written by a Jurist whom labor had as much confidence in as any man who sat upon the Supreme Court was the broad, humanitarian principle that labor did have rights in this world and the writer firmly believes that that decision as well as the decisions of many other cases where pickets were allowed had as much to do with the passing of this Act as any other one point could have had. We feel that labor has an honorable record in these United States, that it has never asked for privileges or to be a pampered favorite before the Courts and if it did ask that it would have no right to exist.

We feel that a man has just as much right to strike against a thing as he has against a person and that as long as he is peaceful in either instance the great Federal Judiciary should not put the crown of a criminal upon his brow and as Judge Caldwell said in a dissenting opinion filed in Hopkins vs. Oxley Stave Company, decided way back in 1897

> "To enjoin law abiding men from breaking the law, because it is within their power to break it, is to confound all distinctions between law abiding men and the law breakers"

and through no fault of the Courts the honest efforts of laboring men have been clothed with that distinction. The dissenting opinion of Judge Caldwell in that case is worth reading in view of this remedial legislation passed by Congress and frankly in reading that opinion no one can help but believe that Judge Caldwell was over thirty-five years ahead of his time and that the composite mind of the nation as exemplified by the discriminating minds of Congress in passing the Act, further fortified by the calm judgment of President Hoover in signing the act, vindicates that early classical dissenting opinion of Judge Caldwell.

We ourselves in the Brotherhood of Carpenters had this question up in the Court of Appeals in New York way back in 1912 or twenty years ago in the case of Bossert vs. Dhuy et al. and in that case the Court practically held that men had a right to strike against a thing that was unfair to them the same as they had a right to strike against a fellow employee who was unfair to them, and in the Duplex and in the Bedford Cut Stone cases which were practically the same the strike was against a thing that was manufactured some place else. In this Act it is attempted and does remedy such a situation because Section 5 of the new Act provides in principle for a strike against a thing and not against some workman on the job with them, and in those cases the Federal Courts held, practically at least, that this was a secondary strike or boycott amenable under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and gave injunctive relief.

In this new Act it remedies such a situation because Section 5 provides:

> "No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue a restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction upon the ground that any of the persons participating or interested in a labor dispute constitute or are engaged in an unlawful combination or conspiracy because of the doing in concert of the acts enumerated in Section 4 of this Act."

The new Act further elaborates upon the proposition that no employer has a right to dictate the social status of any of his workers. It is the most logical thing in the world for a man to seek socially those with whom he is daily in contact on the job and while the writer has never applied the term "yellow dog contract" to those contracts which the employers attempt to force men to sign through a mistaken idea that they would get better conditions, yet the inequality of those would appear when the employer himself asks men to desist, resign or not join

any labor organization while in his employ because he asks many men under those circumstances to violate a contract they entered into and to repudiate rights which they have had of many years standing. For instance, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters pays a death donation, pays a disability donation, pays a wife funeral donation, and on the requisite number of years of membership pays a Pension and gives a member the right to go to as lovely a Home during his declining years as there is in the United States. Now the employer in asking him to repudiate all this, resign from the organization or not join so that these benefits might come to the employee in time, is asking him to change his social status, and when we get down to analyzing this he is saying: "Well you don't need any financial help. When you get old the county will take care of you. You can be a charge on the almshouse," and therefore he is mulcting the citizens and tax-payers of something because the citizens of any community have a right to assume that every man will so conduct his life that he will not be a charge on them when his head becomes covered with the frost that never melts. He is doing something else besides that, he is destroying the manhood in that man and just as strongly, although indiscernable, putting the brass collar of serfdom around his neck, which was supposed to have been struck from the serf's neck when the barons wrested the Magna Charta from King John at Runnymede on June 19, 1215.

The writer knows in the past that some Courts, particularly the Massachusetts Court, has held that such legislation is unconstitutional, but here is the point in all this matter and one that I think that Congress and the President are attempting to remedy. If a man through some organization is saving a fund—which he is doing through a labor organization—to keep him from being buried in a pauper's grave, saving a fund so that in his declining years some small stipend comes to him monthly through that organization to keep him out of the almshouse or the bread line, isn't that a right that is paramount to the right of an employer to say that he must repudiate all these rights, stultify himself and possibly be, when age overtakes him, a charge on the community.

The writer says without fear of successful contradiction that you cannot find a carpenter who belonged to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America buried in a pauper's grave any place in this United States and the writer further challenges the able agencies of poor relief to show the same drain by percentage on that relief from members of organized labor as they do from those who were not organized. It is the most natural thing in the world for man to expect to get an advantage for himself, and would the employer who insists on this so-called "yellow dog contract" want it if it was not an advantage to him. But thanks to the far-sightedness of the great majority of contractors they frown on this just the same as the trade organizations have, because they have learned that if a man has some financial obligation in connection with his trade he is a better workman, he is a more contented workman, he has some place to go where he can let the steam off if he feels an injustice has been done him and once that steam if off and a conciliatory spirit of give and take is explained to him in his trade organization the animus, venom and moroseness is purged from his mind and heart and he goes back to his job with a better feeling, a more understandable nature in his desire to do his best. Can this be said of the poor individual who has been forced like Esau to sell his birthright for a mess of pottage, who knows when he is on that job he has signed that so-called "yellow dog contract," who knows he is not a free agent, who knows he may lose that job if he belonged to a labor organization if the boss only sees him talking to some member of the organization. I feel that this bill is all that it should be. I feel that the Federal Courts themselves will welcome it because it gives them a certain line of procedure and there is no Judge on the bench today who would not rather have a certain definite law to rule on than an overwhelming number of variations and precedents which have grown up in these equitable injunction cases primarily and solely because there was no set rule to follow. I feel that within the next twenty years the beneficent effect of this act will be so great that the Judges themselves would not go back to the old rules which were honored in the breach more than in the observance, and I further feel that labor itself should not become cockey because of something they have got which they were entitled to but must honestly, conscientiously and willingly assist the courts in the proper, lawful and legal observance of this act.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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FRANK DUFFY
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GENERAL TREASURER
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

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Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1932, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Beware Advertising Schemes

The Oakland County, Michigan, District Council wishes all Local Unions and District Councils to be on their guard against Wright and Volstell, advertising solicitors. The above named firm arranged an advertising campaign in the Oakland County district and left owing a considerable sum of money. Frequent requests for a settlement continue to be unheeded. It is probable they will attempt to institute advertising campaigns in other localities and our members are warned to have no dealings with them.

On Record in Favor of Six-hour Day and Five-day Week

The Grand Rapids District Council has concurred in the petition of Local Union No. 335 of Grand Rapids, Mich., that they go on record as advocating and working toward the accomplishment of the six-hour day and five-day week. Among the chief benefits of this kind of a program would be the work opportunities given to hundreds of heads of families who are now in the unemployed class.

A Victory For Organized Labor

Recently at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., a controversy arose between James E. Loe and Son, Contractors, and our Local Union No. 1015 with reference to the prevailing rate of wages to be paid carpenters employed by said contractors upon public work. The matter was referred to the Honorable Frederick Stuart Green, Superintendent of Public Works, State Office Building, Albany, N. Y., and after a protracted hearing before Mediator Downey of the Department, that public official found that the prevailing rate of wages on said public work was not being paid by this firm and by an order written by the Honorable Frances Perkins, Industrial Commissioner, it was ordered and adjudged that the labor laws of New York with regards to the prevailing rate of wages must be paid by the contractor and that he was bound under the laws to pay the $1.10 per hour which our Local proved was the prevailing rate in that locality and the order was further amplified by the Honorable Commissioner quoting Section 223 of the Labor Law of the state of New York, the said section being as follows:

> "Enforcement of article:—If the commissioner finds that any person contracting with the State or a municipal corporation for the performance of any public work fails to comply with or evades the provisions of this article he shall present evidence of such non-compliance or evasion to the office, department or board having charge of such work. Such officer, department or board shall thereupon take proceedings to enforce this article."

This is indeed a signal victory under the State Law and demonstrates beyond a reasonable doubt that if our members are alert and awake when a controversy like this occurs, they can prove that the prevailing rate of wages is the rate paid to the organized workers in any locality.

Local Union No. 1015 is to be congratulated on this signal victory.

Ontario Provincial Council Holds Convention

The organized labor movement of Hamilton, Ontario, extended a warm welcome to the delegates attending the twenty-first annual convention of the Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters when it met in that city on August 20, 1932.

Brother John Cottam of Local Union 27 of Toronto, president of the Provincial Council, opened the convention with well-chosen remarks, after which he introduced Brother Arthur Martel, member of the General Executive Board from the seventh district, who extended fraternal greetings on behalf of the General Office as well as fraternal greetings from the Quebec Provincial Council of Carpenters.

Brother Martel in the course of his address explained the provisions necessary to follow for members to be admitted to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, as well as to be entitled to receive the pension.

President Cottam next introdnced Brother Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, who delivered an inspiring address and urged upon the delegates the advisability of remaining loyal to their unions so as to be in a position to bring about improved working conditions as early as favorable opportunity presents itself. Brother Moore also related the accomplishments of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

Brother Moore was followed by General Representative J. M. Marsh who explained the conditions prevailing throughout the province of Ontario and also conveyed the information that several inquiries were now being made from mill owners as to the necessary course to be followed in securing the label of our organization.

The convention was also addressed by Fred Mollineux, general organizer of the Brotherhood of Painters.

The report of the Executive Board was read by the secretary and the recommendations contained in the report were adopted by the convention.

The report of the Finance Committee showed the Council to be in a healthy financial condition.

In all there were nine resolutions presented to the convention. The most important of the resolutions that were considered favorably was one requesting the Federal and Provincial government to institute the 6-hour day and 5-day week on government contracts, and a resolution favoring the adoption of Health Insurance.

A resolution favoring a reduction in

the per capita tax to the Provincial Council was defeated.

Brother Tom Moore presided over the convention during the nomination and election of officers which resulted in William Thompson of Local Union 494, Windsor, being elected president and Brother T. Jackson of Local Union 1820 of Toronto re-elected secretary-treasurer.

The Executive Board was empowered by the convention to select the city in which to hold the next convention.

Traveling Members Attention

Recording Secretary Anslow of Local Union 1278 advises traveling members to stay away from Gainesville, Fla. Many of the members of that Local Union are idle, and building operations are no better there than elsewhere in the country. No attention should be paid to misleading statements in Florida newspapers.

Death Claims Treasurer of Local Union 316, San Jose, Calif.

Milton C. Woodruff, for a number of years treasurer of Local Union 316, and for the past thirteen years Building Inspector of the city of San Jose, Cal., died on August 28 from a heart ailment after an illness of two days.

Brother Woodruff was born in Minnesota and came to California forty years ago settling in Santa Cruz, in which city he resided until coming to San Jose. It was largely through his work that the uniform building code now in effect through the state was adopted.

Brother Woodruff was a loyal trade unionist and an efficient official and held the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was associated.

Death Takes Secretary of Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters

The sudden death of the late Brother James W. Feeley caused wide spread sympathy to be extended to the family and to the United Brotherhood at large by the fact that Brother Feeley had served efficiently in every Constitutional Local Union Office in Local Union No. 51, and had represented the Local Union as Business Agent for the past twenty years. He was a delegate to all our National Conventions since 1912, serving on many important committees. He had been secretary of the Massachusetts State Council for the past five years, also treasurer of the Massachusetts Carpenters' Bank.

He was held in respect by the contractors and men throughout the New England States. His funeral was a public one. Every department of the State Government was represented and large delegations of our membership represented the affiliated membership of the Massachusetts State Council.

DEATH ROLL

LOUIS S. FLESHER—Local Union No. 1597, Bremerton, Wash.

THOMAS OWEN—Local Union No. 149, Irvington, N. Y.

T H. B. ROWE—Local Union No. 462, Greensburg, Pa.

Prevent Rotted Columns

Many people seem to have trouble with porch columns rotting out at the bottom. In replacing such columns always cement an asphalt shingle to the base of the column, with the slate surface down. This has worked well in preventing rotting where the column rests on a masonry floor.

To Catch Overhead Borings

To prevent the boorings from an auger used overhead, from dropping in the eyes, half of a rubber ball can be used as a cup to catch the borings. The ball is split in half, a hole is punched through the center of one half and the cup is slipped over the bit and rests on the jaws of the brace. This cup will catch all the borings and allow the worker to stand directly under the brace where he can get the best upward pressure.

Handy Nail Pocket

Where a carpenter must assume a bending position as when nailing flooring, a 2″ by 3″ space turned up on the trouser leg provides a good pocket for the nails, as it keeps them within easy reach. It is advisable of course to sew the cuffs in this position permanently, and it will be found convenient to form several narrow pockets instead of two or three wide ones, so that the nails will be held vertically and thus readily can be taken out. The height of the pockets should be less than the length of the nails.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Advocates a Nobler Spirit of Brotherhood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Letters of appreciation have appeared in "The Carpenter" at various times from brothers ou receiving their Pension Check.

At present financial conditions compel the adoption of the pro rata system, or to make it plain a share and share alike in the amount of per capita tax received for the Home and Pension fnnd.

This action of the General Executive Board is a practical method of bringing to the attention of the U. B. the temporary financial condition of the Home and Pension fund and merits a practical response. There are brothers receiving a pension who are not in need. Some are fortunate enough to be still employed, contracting, or, in some other line of business. The pension means little to them, but it means a whole lot to brothers really in need.

Members who can, would do a brotherly action by declining to accept the Pension Check for the time being.

Joseph Peck,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Local Union No. 936 Holds Picnic

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union No. 936, Wilmerding, Pa., on August 6, 1932, held its second annual picnic at Fairview Park, one mile east of Delmont along the William Penn Highway.

About 150, including the carpenters, their wives and families, thoronghly enjoyed a day of sports, including softball, quoits and swimming.

A well-prepared dinner and supper, were served with all the ice cream, pop, lemonade and candy the children could consume. Everything was free. Several world war veterans from Iowa bonus marchers, stopped at the picnic grounds and were furnished with food and refreshment.

The members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Union must be given great credit for their part in helping to prepare the meals for the occasion. All enjoyed the event and declared the picnic a grand success.

J. W. Boor, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 936. Wilmerding, Pa.

Introducing Old-time Friends of Carpentry into Modern Building Construction

Editor, "The Carpenter":

During the past few years I have often wondered, what is going to become of our centuries old trade of carpentry. As years roll on the tendency for construction is steel and concrete, and little interior finish for the carpenter, as metal frames, doors, etc., are being used, and when the plaster work is completed there is practically nothing left for our craftsmen to do.

Now, some of the large steel companies and subsidiaries have organized a large combine, in an effort to take even what little there is left away from us, and have issued a book of plans on House Construction built in sections and shipped all over the country.

I wondered how long the lumber business would last if some action or development was not made to combat this steel construction. Little did I know that there was a very enterprising man working with a definite objective in view of simplifying lumber honse building construction, which also could be applied to various kinds and designs of buildings which are found in the city and country.

The North West Pacific Coast being practically dependent on the lumber industry and I, being a carpenter, was interested to know what sort of proposition or "wild goose" idea was in the air, and thinking of ready-cut houses and I don't know what else, I started out to investigate.

I visited a local architect who had been making some drawings of this special work, and while in the office I

was introduced to the gentleman who holds the patent on the Enterlocking lumber. When he learned that I was in the building game, he showed me a few designs of various parts of the mill fabricated lumber which could be used in house construction and elminating waste, etc., and making erection much easier. He asked me if I thought it was practical. It was just like showing a red rag to a bull. I told him that I might as well throw my tools in the Pacific Ocean as this was the last straw and I said, "I have followed the carpentry trade for thirty years and every year we are losing more and more of the pleasure we used to take in exhibiting our workmanship." However, after I came back to earth, he began to explain the Enterlocking and fabrication of lumber, the elimination of waste, also the better grade of material that was used in the buildings and how easy it would simplify building and give better and stronger construction.

It did not take me long to see that he knew the building game from A to Z and that great possibilties could be accomplished by using this lumber. The more I thought of it the more I became enthused, as I could forsee that to make real progress in this construction good mechanics were an absolute necessity; good wages could be paid and still the cost of construction would be less than the old method. The mechanical fabrication is simple, practical and in harmony with time tried building and lumber ideas. I wondered why some carpenter did not hit on this idea before.

A few weeks passed and one day I received a call from the gentleman to come and see him, which I did, at the architect's office. Then the bomb-shell burst, for this is what he shot at me—"We are going to build a house at the Longview Rolleo, and we want you to get your own crew and take charge of construction—the only stipulation is that you build it in six hours." I looked at them and wondered if I had heard rightly, also thinking that there must be a brain storm going on around me.

However, I agreed to handle the job, which was a three room cottage with bathroom, plans of which were taken from the book, "The Home for the Growing Income," published by the National Lumbermen's Association of Washington, D. C., and a copy of which will be mailed free to any carpenter or builder.

We started construction on the three 6x8' timbers which had been laid to represent the foundation, and in six hours' time we had the house practically complete on the outside. The reason I said practically complete, a lot of additional trim was included which does not pertain to the Enterlocking lumber; and in the working day of eight hours the house was complete, inside and outside, ready for shingler, plumber, electrician and plasterer.

The men received a dollar per hour and only one of them had ever come in contact with this Enterlocking lumber before and that only in a small way.

I believe my carpenters broke the world record for man per hour in assembling first-class lumber into A-1 residence building. We handled over 1,500 feet framing, sheathing, siding, etc., per carpenter during the six hour day. Several thousand people saw this speedy work, and it was inspiring to listen to the favorable comment on the sturdy construction due to the Enterlocking dovetailed mortise and tenoned lumber used.

I, personally, believe that this Enterlocking lumber is the only lumber for future construction, especially in house building. It is not a ready-cut proposition, so I don't want you carpenters to get the idea that you don't need to do any cutting, as there is quite a bit of that, but the basic principle of this construction is all in multiples of 16" centers, with studs and joists dovetailed into plates and headers, which give a much stronger type of construction than the old methods at lower cost.

This lumber is being manufactured by the Long-Bell Lumber Sales Corporation at Longview, Washington, under franchise from the Enterlocking System Fabricated Building Lumber Patents, and any pictures or information can be had without obligation to carpenters and builders.

My suggestion to the carpenters and builders, not forgetting the lumber yards, is, if we don't want to be thrown out of a job, to get busy and help one another to put this across, as steel houses won't keep our tools from rusting.

R. S. Gilchrist,
L. U. No. 1707. Longview, Wash.

RAFTER TABLES

(Copyright 1932, by Frank De Guerre.)

Table of lengths of Hip and Jack-Rafters and their Complements, corresponding to each 1-32 of an inch raise to 1 foot

Explanation

First column gives raise per foot in inches and fractions of an inch; the second column gives this raise in decimals of a foot; the third column gives length of main or jack-rafter; the fourth column gives length of hip-rafter; the fifth column gives angle in degrees and minutes; the sixth column gives length of complement-hip-rafter; the seventh column gives complement-angle in degrees and minutes of angle of main or jack-rafter.

Note—The complement of an angle (in shop parlance) "is obtained by reversing the angle," that is, by making the raise the base and the base the raise. In trigonometry it is the difference between a given angle and 90 degrees. It is obvious that main or jack-rafter lengths are the same for both angle and its complement. but not for hips.

Example

Wanted—Lengths of main and hip-rafter on roof of building 27 ft. 11¼ in. wide, with pitch of 5-5/32 inches to foot?

We first, by means of table, reduce 27 ft., 11¼ inches to decimals of feet, equals 27.9375 ft. which we divide by 2 that gives us 13.96875 ft. as run or base of main rafters: Then we trace up in first column of table the rise or pitch 5-5/32, and along line we find under column headed rafters the length per ft. 1.0884 x 13.96875 equals 15.2035875 ft., or 15 ft. 2-15/32 inches for length of main rafter.

Along same line we find under column headed Hip, the length per ft. 1.4780 x 13.96875 equals 20.6458125 ft. or 20 ft. 7¾ inches as length of hip-rafter.

Example

Wanted—Lengths of posts or studs on tank-tower 49 ft. 7⅜ inches high, whose sides incline or batter 1 23/32 in. to ft.

Along line starting with 1 23/32 in. we find 1.0102 as length of side-studs per ft. Hence, 49.61458 x 1.0102 equals 50.120448716 ft. or 50 ft. 1 13/32 in. as length of side studding.

Since the sides of frame batter or slope on angle greater than 45 degrees we use the figures under column headed C-Hip 1.0203 (81 deg. 51 min.) for length of corner-posts per ft. Hence, 49.61458 x 1.0203 equals 50.621755974 ft. or 50 ft. 7 15/32 inches as length of corner-posts.

Note—By use of this table, any operations in addition, subtraction, multiplication or division of fractional numbers involving inches may be easily performed, by simply converting figures into decimals of a foot, performing the desired operation, then converting back to form desired.

Rule

For computing Foot-Lengths of Braces and Rafters on Square Roofs:

Brace or Rafter—To square of tangent add 1 and extract square root.

Hip-Rafter—To square of tangent add 2 and extract square root.

Complement-Hip-Rafter—To twice square of tangent add 1 and extract square root.

To facilitate reading the figures, each alternate line is set in bold face type.

No. 1 RAFTER TABLE—0 to 2 inches

Lengths of Hip and Jack-Rafters and their Complements, corresponding to each 1/32 of an inch raise to 1 Foot

Inches	Dec.-Ft.	Rafter	Hip	Deg. M.	C-Hip	Deg. M.
0—000	.00000	1.0000	1.4142	00 00	1.0000	90 00
1/32	.00260	1.0000	1.4142	00 09	1.0000	89 51
1/16	.00521	1.0000	1.4142	00 18	1.0000	89 42
3/32	.00781	1.0000	1.4142	00 27	1.0001	89 33
0—⅛	.01042	1.0001	1.4143	00 36	1.0001	89 24
5/32	.01302	1.0001	1.4143	00 45	1.0002	89 15
3/16	.01563	1.0001	1.4143	00 54	1.0003	89 06
7/32	.01823	1.0002	1.4143	01 03	1.0003	88 57
0—¼	.02083	1.0002	1.4144	01 12	1.0004	88 48
9/32	.02344	1.0003	1.4144	01 21	1.0005	88 39
5/16	.02604	1.0003	1.4144	01 30	1.0007	88 30
11/32	.02865	1.0004	1.4145	01 38	1.0008	88 22
0—⅜	.03125	1.0005	1.4146	01 47	1.0010	88 13
13/32	.03385	1.0006	1.4146	01 56	1.0011	88 04
7/16	.03646	1.0007	1.4147	02 05	1.0013	87 55
15/32	.03906	1.0008	1.4148	02 14	1.0015	87 46
0—½	.04167	1.0009	1.4148	02 23	1.0017	87 37
17/32	.04427	1.0010	1.4149	02 32	1.0019	87 28
9/16	.04687	1.0011	1.4150	02 41	1.0022	87 19
19/32	.04948	1.0012	1.4150	02 50	1.0025	87 10
0—⅝	.05208	1.0014	1.4151	02 59	1.0027	87 01
21/32	.05469	1.0015	1.4152	03 08	1.0029	86 52
11/16	.05729	1.0016	1.4154	03 17	1.0032	86 43
23/32	.05990	1.0018	1.4155	03 26	1.0035	86 34
0—¾	.06250	1.0019	1.4156	03 35	1.0039	86 25
25/32	.06510	1.0021	1.4157	03 43	1.0042	86 17
13/16	.06771	1.0023	1.4158	03 52	1.0045	86 08
27/32	.07031	1.0025	1.4160	04 01	1.0049	85 59
0—⅞	.07292	1.0026	1.4161	04 10	1.0053	85 50
29/32	.07552	1.0028	1.4162	04 19	1.0056	85 41
15/16	.07812	1.0030	1.4163	04 28	1.0060	85 32
31/32	.08073	1.0032	1.4165	04 37	1.0065	85 23
1—0000	.08333	1.0034	1.4167	04 46	1.0070	85 14
1/32	.08594	1.0037	1.4168	04 55	1.0075	85 05
1/16	.08854	1.0039	1.4170	05 04	1.0079	84 56
3/32	.09115	1.0041	1.4172	05 12	1.0083	84 48
1—⅛	.09375	1.0044	1.4173	05 21	1.0087	84 39
5/32	.09635	1.0046	1.4175	05 30	1.0092	84 30
3/16	.09896	1.0049	1.4177	05 39	1.0097	84 21
7/32	.10156	1.0051	1.4179	05 48	1.0103	84 12
1—¼	.10417	1.0054	1.4180	05 57	1.0108	84 03
9/32	.10677	1.0057	1.4182	06 06	1.0114	83 54
5/16	.10937	1.0059	1.4184	06 15	1.0119	83 45
11/32	.11198	1.0062	1.4186	06 23	1.0125	83 37
1—⅜	.11458	1.0065	1.4188	06 32	1.0130	83 28
13/32	.11719	1.0068	1.4191	06 41	1.0137	83 19
7/16	.11979	1.0071	1.4193	06 50	1.0143	83 10
15/32	.12240	1.0075	1.4195	06 59	1.0149	83 01
1—½	.12500	1.0078	1.4197	07 08	1.0156	82 52
17/32	.12760	1.0081	1.4200	07 16	1.0162	82 44
9/16	.13021	1.0085	1.4203	07 25	1.0169	82 35
19/32	.13281	1.0088	1.4205	07 34	1.0175	82 26
1—⅝	.13542	1.0091	1.4207	07 43	1.0182	82 17
21/32	.13802	1.0094	1.4210	07 51	1.0189	82 09
11/16	.14062	1.0098	1.4212	08 00	1.0196	82 00
23/32	.14323	1.0102	1.4214	08 09	1.0203	81 51
1—¾	.14583	1.0106	1.4217	08 18	1.0210	81 42
25/32	.14844	1.0110	1.4220	08 27	1.0218	81 33
13/16	.15104	1.0113	1.4223	08 35	1.0226	81 25
27/32	.15365	1.0117	1.4225	08 44	1.0234	81 16
1—⅞	.15625	1.0121	1.4228	08 53	1.0242	81 07
29/32	.15885	1.0125	1.4231	09 02	1.0250	80 58
15/16	.16146	1.0129	1.4234	09 10	1.0258	80 50
31/32	.16406	1.0134	1.4237	09 19	1.0266	80 41

No. 2 RAFTER TABLE—2 to 4 inches

Lengths of Hip and Jack-Rafters and their Complements, corresponding to each 1/32 of an inch raise to 1 Foot

Inches	Dec.-Ft.	Rafter	Hip	Deg. M.	C-Hip	Deg. M.
2—0000	.16667	1.0138	1.4240	09 28	1.0274	80 32
1/32	.16927	1.0142	1.4243	09 36	1.0283	80 24
1/16	.17187	1.0146	1.4246	09 45	1.0292	80 15
3/32	.17448	1.0151	1.4249	09 54	1.0301	80 06
2—⅛	.17708	1.0156	1.4253	10 03	1.0309	79 57
5/32	.17969	1.0160	1.4256	10 11	1.0318	79 49
3/16	.18229	1.0165	1.4259	10 20	1.0327	79 40
7/32	.18490	1.0170	1.4262	10 29	1.0336	79 31
2—¼	.18750	1.0174	1.4266	10 37	1.0346	79 23
9/32	.19010	1.0179	1.4269	10 46	1.0355	79 14
5/16	.19271	1.0184	1.4273	10 54	1.0365	79 06
11/32	.19531	1.0189	1.4276	11 03	1.0375	78 57
2—⅜	.19792	1.0194	1.4280	11 12	1.0385	78 48
13/32	.20052	1.0199	1.4284	11 20	1.0394	78 40
7/16	.20312	1.0204	1.4287	11 29	1.0404	78 31
15/32	.20573	1.0210	1.4291	11 38	1.0415	78 22
2—½	.20833	1.0215	1.4294	11 46	1.0425	78 14
17/32	.21094	1.0220	1.4298	11 55	1.0436	78 05
9/16	.21354	1.0225	1.4302	12 03	1.0446	77 57
19/32	.21615	1.0231	1.4306	12 12	1.0456	77 48
2—⅝	.21875	1.0236	1.4310	12 20	1.0467	77 40
21/32	.22135	1.0242	1.4314	12 29	1.0479	77 31
11/16	.22396	1.0247	1.4318	12 37	1.0490	77 23
23/32	.22656	1.0253	1.4323	12 46	1.0501	77 14
2—¾	.22917	1.0259	1.4327	12 54	1.0312	77 06
25/32	.23177	1.0265	1.4331	13 03	1.0524	76 57
13/16	.23437	1.0271	1.4335	13 11	1.0535	76 49
27/32	.23698	1.0277	1.4339	13 20	1.0547	76 40
2—⅞	.23958	1.0283	1.4344	13 28	1.0559	76 32
29/32	.24219	1.0289	1.4348	13 37	1.0570	76 23
15/16	.24479	1.0295	1.4352	13 45	1.0582	76 15
31/32	.24740	1.0302	1.4357	13 54	1.0595	76 06
3—0000	.25000	1.0308	1.4361	14 02	1.0607	75 58
1/32	.25260	1.0314	1.4366	14 11	1.0519	75 49
1/16	.25521	1.0320	1.4370	14 19	1.0631	75 41
3/32	.25781	1.0327	1.4375	14 27	1.0644	75 33
3—⅛	.26042	1.0334	1.4380	14 36	1.0656	75 24
5 32	.26302	1.0340	1.4385	14 44	1.0669	75 16
3/16	.26562	1.0347	1.4389	14 53	1.0683	75 07
7/32	.26823	1.0353	1.4394	15 01	1.0695	74 59
3—¼	.27083	1.0360	1.4399	15 09	1.0708	74 51
9/32	.27344	1.0367	1.4404	15 18	1.0721	74 42
5/16	.27604	1.0374	1.4409	15 26	1.0734	74 34
11/32	.27865	1.0381	1.4414	15 34	1.0748	74 26
3—⅜	.28125	1.0388	1.4419	15 43	1.0762	74 17
13/32	.28385	1.0395	1.4424	15 51	1.0776	74 09
7/16	.28646	1.0402	1.4429	15 59	1.0789	74 01
15/42	.28906	1.0409	1.4435	16 07	1.0803	73 53
3—½	.29167	1.0417	1.4440	16 16	1.0817	73 44
17/32	.29427	1.0424	1.4445	16 24	1.0831	73 36
9/16	.29687	1.0431	1.4450	16 32	1.0846	73 28
19/32	.29948	1.0438	1.4456	16 40	1.0860	73 20
3—⅝	.30208	1.0446	1.4461	16 49	1.0875	73 11
21/32	.30469	1.0453	1.4466	16 57	1.0889	73 03
11/16	.30729	1.0461	1.4472	17 05	1.0903	72 55
23/32	.30990	1.0469	1.4478	17 13	1.0918	72 47
3—¾	.31250	1.0477	1.4483	17 21	1.0933	72 39
25/32	.31510	1.0484	1.4489	17 29	1.0948	72 31
13/16	.31771	1.0492	1.4495	17 38	1.0963	72 22
27/32	.32031	1.0501	1.4500	17 46	1.0978	72 14
3—⅞	.32292	1.0509	1.4506	17 54	1.0993	72 06
29/32	.32552	1.0517	1.4512	18 02	1.1008	71 58
15/16	.32812	1.0525	1.4518	18 10	1.1024	71 50
31/32	.33073	1.0533	1.4524	18 18	1.1040	71 42

No. 3 RAFTER TABLE—4 to 6 inches

Lengths of Hip and Jack-Rafters and their Complements, corresponding to each 1/32 of an inch raise to 1 Foot

Inches	Dec.-Ft.	Rafter	Hip	Deg.	M.	C-Hip	Deg.	M.
4—0000	.33333	1.0541	1.4530	18	26	1.1055	71	34
1/32	.33594	1.0549	1.4536	18	34	1.1071	71	26
1/16	.33854	1.0557	1.4542	18	42	1.1087	71	18
3/32	.34115	1.0566	1.4548	18	50	1.1103	71	10
4—⅛	.34375	1.0574	1.4554	18	58	1.1119	71	02
5/32	.34635	1.0582	1.4560	19	06	1.1135	70	54
3/16	.34896	1.0591	1.4566	19	14	1.1151	70	46
7/32	.35156	1.0600	1.4573	19	22	1.1168	70	38
4—¼	.35417	1.0608	1.4579	19	30	1.1184	70	30
9/32	.35677	1.0617	1.4585	19	38	1.1201	70	22
5/16	.35937	1.0626	1.4592	19	46	1.1217	70	14
11/32	.36198	1.0635	1.4598	19	54	1.1234	70	06
4—⅜	.36458	1.0644	1.4605	20	02	1.1251	69	58
13/32	.36719	1.0653	1.4611	20	10	1.1268	69	50
7/16	.36979	1.0662	1.4618	20	18	1.1285	69	42
15/32	.37240	1.0670	1.4624	20	25	1.1302	69	35
4—½	.37500	1.0679	1.4631	20	33	1.1319	69	27
17/32	.37760	1.0689	1.4638	20	41	1.1337	69	19
9/16	.38021	1.0698	1.4644	20	49	1.1354	69	11
19/32	.38281	1.0708	1.4651	20	57	1.1372	69	03
4—⅝	.38542	1.0717	1.4658	21	05	1.1389	68	55
21/32	.38802	1.0726	1.4665	21	12	1.1407	68	48
11/16	.39062	1.0736	1.4672	21	20	1.1425	68	40
23/32	.39323	1.0745	1.4679	21	28	1.1443	68	32
4—¾	.39583	1.0755	1.4686	21	36	1.1461	68	24
25/32	.39844	1.0764	1.4693	21	43	1.1479	68	17
13/16	.40104	1.0774	1.4700	21	51	1.1497	68	09
27/32	.40365	1.0784	1.4707	21	59	1.1515	68	01
4—⅞	.40625	1.0794	1.4714	22	07	1.1533	67	53
29/32	.40885	1.0803	1.4721	22	14	1.1552	67	46
15/16	.41146	1.0813	1.4728	22	22	1.1570	67	38
31/32	.41406	1.0823	1.4736	22	30	1.1588	67	30
5—0000	.41667	1.0833	1.4743	22	37	1.1607	67	23
1/32	.41927	1.0844	1.4751	22	45	1.1626	67	15
1/16	.42187	1.0854	1.4758	22	52	1.1645	67	08
3/32	.42448	1.0864	1.4766	23	00	1.1663	67	00
5—⅛	.42708	1.0874	1.4773	23	08	1.1682	66	52
5/32	.42969	1.0884	1.4780	23	15	1.1702	66	45
3/16	.43229	1.0894	1.4788	23	23	1.1721	67	37
7/32	.43490	1.0904	1.4796	23	30	1.1740	66	30
5—¼	.43750	1.0915	1.4803	23	38	1.1759	66	22
9/32	.44010	1.0926	1.4811	23	45	1.1779	66	15
5/16	.44271	1.0936	1.4819	23	53	1.1798	66	07
11/32	.44531	1.0946	1.4827	24	00	1.1818	66	00
5—⅜	.44792	1.0957	1.4835	24	08	1.1838	65	52
13/32	.45052	1.0968	1.4842	24	15	1.1857	65	45
7/16	.45312	1.0979	1.4850	24	23	1.1877	65	37
15/32	.45573	1.0989	1.4858	24	30	1.1897	65	30
5—½	.45833	1.1000	1.4866	24	37	1.1917	65	23
17/32	.46094	1.1011	1.4874	24	45	1.1937	65	15
9/16	.46354	1.1022	1.4882	24	52	1.1957	65	08
19/32	.46615	1.1033	1.4890	25	00	1.1977	65	00
5—⅝	.46875	1.1044	1.4899	25	07	1.1998	64	53
21/32	.47135	1.1055	1.4907	25	14	1.2018	64	46
11/16	.47396	1.1066	1.4915	25	22	1.2039	64	38
23/32	.47656	1.1077	1.4924	25	29	1.2059	64	31
5—¾	.47917	1.1088	1.4932	25	36	1.2080	64	24
25/32	.48177	1.1100	1.4940	25	43	1.2100	64	17
13/16	.48437	1.1112	1.4949	25	51	1.2121	64	09
27/32	.48698	1.1123	1.4957	25	58	1.2142	64	02
5—⅞	.48958	1.1134	1.4966	26	05	1.2163	63	55
29/32	.49219	1.1146	1.4974	26	12	1.2184	63	48
15/16	.49479	1.1157	1.4983	26	20	1.2205	63	40
31/32	.49740	1.1169	1.4991	26	27	1.2227	63	33

No. 4 RAFTER TABLE—6 to 8 inches

Lengths of Hip and Jack-Rafters and their Complements, corresponding to each 1/32 of an inch raise to 1 Foot

Inches	Dec.-Ft.	Rafter	Hip	Deg.	M.	C-Hip	Deg.	M.
6—0000	.50000	1.1180	1.5000	26	34	1.2247	63	26
1/32	.50260	1.1192	1.5009	26	41	1.2269	63	19
1/16	.50521	1.1203	1.5017	26	48	1.2290	63	12
3/32	.50781	1.1215	1.5026	26	55	1.2311	63	05
6—1/8	.51042	1.1227	1.5035	27	02	1.2333	62	58
5/32	.51302	1.1239	1.5044	27	10	1.2354	62	50
3/16	.51562	1.1251	1.5053	27	17	1.2376	62	43
7/32	.51823	1.1263	1.5061	27	24	1.2398	62	36
6—1/4	.52083	1.1275	1.5071	27	31	1.2420	62	29
9/32	.52344	1.1287	1.5080	27	38	1.2442	62	22
5/16	.52604	1.1299	1.5089	27	45	1.2464	62	15
11/32	.52865	1.1311	1.5098	27	52	1.2486	62	08
6—3/8	.53125	1.1323	1.5107	27	59	1.2508	62	01
13/32	.53385	1.1335	1.5116	28	06	1.2530	61	54
7/16	.53646	1.1348	1.5125	28	13	1.2552	61	47
15/32	.53906	1.1360	1.5135	28	20	1.2574	61	40
6—1/2	.54167	1.1372	1.5144	28	27	1.2597	61	33
17/32	.54427	1.1384	1.5153	28	33	1.2619	61	27
9/16	.54687	1.1397	1.5163	28	40	1.2642	61	20
19/32	.54948	1.1410	1.5172	28	47	1.2665	61	13
6—5/8	.55208	1.1422	1.5182	28	54	1.2687	61	06
21/32	.55469	1.1435	1.5191	29	01	1.2710	60	59
11/16	.55729	1.1447	1.5201	29	08	1.2732	60	52
23/32	.55990	1.1460	1.5210	29	15	1.2755	60	45
6—3/4	.56250	1.1473	1.5220	29	21	1.2778	60	39
25/32	.56510	1.1486	1.5229	29	28	1.2801	60	32
13/16	.56770	1.1499	1.5239	29	35	1.2824	60	25
27/32	.57031	1.1511	1.5249	29	42	1.2847	60	18
6—7/8	.57292	1.1524	1.5259	29	49	1.2870	60	11
29/32	.57552	1.1537	1.5268	29	55	1.2893	60	05
15/16	.57812	1.1550	1.5278	30	02	1.2917	59	58
31/32	.58073	1.1563	1.5288	30	09	1.2940	59	51
7—0000	.58333	1.1576	1.5298	30	15	1.2964	59	45
1/32	.58594	1.1590	1.5308	30	22	1.2987	59	38
1/16	.58854	1.1603	1.5318	30	29	1.3010	59	31
3/32	.59115	1.1616	1.5328	30	25	1.3034	59	25
7—1/8	.59375	1.1630	1.5338	30	42	1.3057	59	18
5/32	.59635	1.1643	1.5348	30	49	1.3081	59	11
3/16	.59896	1.1656	1.5358	30	55	1.3105	59	05
7/32	.60156	1.1669	1.5368	31	02	1.3129	58	58
7—1/4	.60417	1.1683	1.5379	31	08	1.3153	58	52
9/32	.60677	1.1696	1.5389	31	15	1.3177	58	45
5/16	.60937	1.1710	1.5399	31	21	1.3201	58	39
11/32	.61198	1.1724	1.5410	31	28	1.3226	58	32
7—3/8	.61458	1.1738	1.5420	31	34	1.3250	58	26
13/32	.61719	1.1751	1.5430	31	41	1.3274	58	19
7/16	.61979	1.1764	1.5441	31	47	1.3298	58	13
15/32	.62240	1.1778	1.5451	31	54	1.3322	58	06
7—1/2	.62500	1.1792	1.5462	32	00	1.3346	58	00
17/32	.62760	1.1806	1.5472	32	07	1.3371	57	53
9/16	.63021	1.1820	1.5483	32	13	1.3395	57	47
19/32	.63281	1.1834	1.5493	32	20	1.3420	57	40
7—5/8	.63542	1.1848	1.5504	32	26	1.3444	57	34
21/32	.63802	1.1862	1.5515	32	32	1.3469	57	28
11/16	.64062	1.1876	1.5525	32	39	1.3494	57	21
23/32	.64323	1.1890	1.5536	32	45	1.3518	57	15
7—3/4	.64583	1.1904	1.5547	32	51	1.3543	57	09
25/32	.64844	1.1918	1.5558	32	58	1.3568	57	02
13/16	.65104	1.1932	1.5569	33	04	1.3593	56	56
27/32	.65365	1.1946	1.5580	33	10	1.3618	56	50
7—7/8	.65625	1.1961	1.5591	33	16	1.3643	56	44
29/32	.65885	1.1975	1.5602	33	23	1.3668	56	37
15/16	.66146	1.1990	1.5613	33	29	1.3693	56	31
31/32	.66406	1.2004	1.5624	33	35	1.3718	56	25

No. 5 RAFTER TABLE—8 to 10 inches

Lengths of Hip and Jack-Rafters and their Complements, corresponding to each 1/32 of an inch raise to 1 Foot

Inches	Dec.-Ft.	Rafter	Hip	Deg.	M.	C-Hip	Deg.	M.
8—0000	.66667	1.2018	1.5635	33	41	1.3743	56	19
1/32	.66927	1.2032	1.5646	33	48	1.3768	56	12
1/16	.67187	1.2047	1.5657	33	54	1.3794	56	06
3/32	.67448	1.2062	1.5668	34	00	1.3820	56	00
8—1/8	.67708	1.2076	1.5679	34	06	1.3846	55	54
5/32	.67969	1.2091	1.5691	34	12	1.3871	55	48
3/16	.68229	1.2105	1.5702	34	18	1.3897	55	42
7/32	.68490	1.2120	1.5713	34	24	1.3922	55	36
8—1/4	.68750	1.2135	1.5725	34	31	1.3947	55	29
9/32	.69010	1.2150	1.5736	34	37	1.3973	55	23
5/16	.69271	1.2165	1.5747	34	43	1.3999	55	17
11/32	.69531	1.2179	1.5759	34	49	1.4025	55	11
8—3/8	.69792	1.2194	1.5771	34	55	1.4051	55	05
13/32	.70052	1.2209	1.5782	35	01	1.4076	54	59
7/16	.70312	1.2224	1.5794	35	07	1.4102	54	53
15/32	.70573	1.2239	1.5805	35	13	1.4128	54	47
8—1/2	.70833	1.2254	1.5817	35	19	1.4154	54	41
17/32	.71094	1.2269	1.5829	35	25	1.4180	54	35
9/16	.71354	1.2284	1.5840	35	31	1.4206	54	29
19/32	.71615	1.2299	1.5852	35	37	1.4233	54	23
8—5/8	.71875	1.2314	1.5864	35	42	1.4259	54	18
21/32	.72135	1.2330	1.5876	35	48	1.4285	54	12
11/16	.72396	1.2345	1.5887	35	54	1.4312	54	06
23/32	.72656	1.2361	1.5899	35	00	1.4338	54	00
8—3/4	.72917	1.2376	1.5911	36	06	1.4364	53	54
25/32	.73177	1.2391	1.5923	36	12	1.4391	53	48
13/16	.73437	1.2406	1.5935	36	18	1.4418	53	42
27/32	.73698	1.2422	1.5947	36	23	1.4444	53	37
8—7/8	.73958	1.2437	1.5959	36	29	1.4471	53	31
29/32	.74219	1.2453	1.5971	36	35	1.4497	53	25
15/16	.74479	1.2469	1.5983	36	41	1.4524	53	19
31/32	.74740	1.2484	1.5996	36	46	1.4551	53	14
9—0000	.75000	1.2500	1.6008	36	52	1.4577	53	08
1/32	.75260	1.2516	1.6020	36	58	1.4604	53	02
1/16	.75521	1.2532	1.6032	37	04	1.4631	52	56
3/32	.75781	1.2547	1.6045	37	09	1.4658	52	51
9—1/8	.76042	1.2563	1.6057	37	15	1.4685	52	45
5/32	.76302	1.2578	1.6069	37	21	1.4712	52	39
3/16	.76562	1.2594	1.6082	37	26	1.4739	52	34
7/32	.76823	1.2610	1.6094	37	32	1.4766	52	28
9—1/4	.77083	1.2626	1.6106	37	38	1.4793	52	22
9/32	.77344	1.2642	1.6119	37	43	1.4820	52	17
5/16	.77604	1.2658	1.6131	37	49	1.4847	52	11
11/32	.77865	1.2674	1.6144	37	54	1.4875	52	06
9—3/8	.78125	1.2690	1.6157	38	00	1.4902	52	00
13/32	.78385	1.2706	1.6169	38	05	1.4929	51	55
7/16	.78646	1.2722	1.6182	38	11	1.4957	51	49
15/32	.78906	1.2738	1.6195	38	17	1.4984	51	43
9—1/2	.79167	1.2754	1.6207	38	22	1.5012	51	38
17/32	.79427	1.2771	1.6220	38	28	1.5039	51	32
9/16	.79687	1.2787	1.6233	38	33	1.5067	51	27
19/32	.79948	1.2803	1.6246	38	39	1.5094	51	21
9—5/8	.80208	1.2819	1.6258	38	44	1.5122	51	16
21/32	.80469	1.2835	1.6271	38	49	1.5149	51	11
11/16	.80729	1.2851	1.6284	38	55	1.5177	51	05
23/32	.80990	1.2868	1.6297	39	00	1.5205	51	00
9—3/4	.81250	1.2885	1.6310	39	06	1.5233	50	54
25/32	.81510	1.2901	1.6323	39	11	1.5260	50	49
13/16	.81771	1.2918	1.6336	39	16	1.5288	50	44
27/32	.62031	1.2934	1.6349	39	22	1.5316	50	38
9—7/8	.82292	1.2950	1.6362	39	27	1.5344	50	33
29/32	.82552	1.2967	1.6375	39	32	1.5372	50	28
15/16	.82812	1.2984	1.6388	39	38	1.5400	50	22
31/32	.83073	1.3000	1.6402	39	43	1.5428	50	17

No. 6 RAFTER TABLE—10 to 12 inches

Lengths of Hip and Jack-Rafters and their Complements, corresponding to each 1/32 of an inch raise to 1 Foot

Inches	Dec.-Ft.	Rafter	Hip	Deg.	M.	C-Hip	Deg.	M.
10—0000	.83333	1.3017	1.6415	39	48	1.5456	50	12
1/32	**.83594**	**1.3034**	**1.6428**	**39**	**54**	**1.5484**	**50**	**06**
1/16	.83854	1.3050	1.6441	39	59	1.5512	50	01
3/32	**.84115**	**1.3067**	**1.6455**	**40**	**04**	**1.5540**	**49**	**56**
10—⅛	.84375	1.3084	1.6468	40	09	1.5569	49	51
5/32	**.84635**	**1.3100**	**1.6481**	**40**	**15**	**1.5597**	**49**	**45**
3/16	.84896	1.3117	1.6495	40	20	1.5625	49	40
7/32	**.85156**	**1.3134**	**1.6508**	**40**	**25**	**1.5653**	**49**	**35**
10—¼	.85417	1.3151	1.6522	40	30	1.5682	49	30
9/32	**.85677**	**1.3168**	**1.6535**	**40**	**35**	**1.5710**	**49**	**25**
5/16	.85937	1.3185	1.6548	40	40	1.5739	49	20
11/32	**.86198**	**1.3202**	**1.6562**	**40**	**46**	**1.5767**	**49**	**14**
10—⅜	.86458	1.3219	1.6576	40	51	1.5796	49	09
13/32	**.86719**	**1.3236**	**1.6589**	**40**	**56**	**1.5824**	**49**	**04**
7/16	.86979	1.3253	1.6603	41	01	1.5853	48	59
15/32	**.87240**	**1.3270**	**1.6616**	**41**	**06**	**1.5881**	**48**	**54**
10—½	.87500	1.3287	1.6630	41	11	1.5910	48	49
17/32	**.87760**	**1.3305**	**1.6644**	**41**	**16**	**1.5939**	**48**	**44**
9/16	.88021	1.3322	1.6658	41	21	1.5967	48	39
19/32	**.88281**	**1.3339**	**1.6671**	**41**	**26**	**1.5996**	**48**	**34**
10—⅝	.88542	1.3356	1.6685	41	31	1.6025	48	29
21/32	**.88802**	**1.3373**	**1.6699**	**41**	**36**	**1.6054**	**48**	**24**
11/16	.89062	1.3391	1.6713	41	41	1.6082	48	19
23/32	**.89323**	**1.3408**	**1.6727**	**41**	**46**	**1.6111**	**48**	**14**
10—¾	.89583	1.3426	1.6741	41	51	1.6140	48	09
25/32	**.89844**	**1.3443**	**1.6755**	**41**	**56**	**1.6169**	**48**	**04**
13/16	.90104	1.3461	1.6769	42	01	1.6198	47	59
27/32	**.90365**	**1.3478**	**1.6783**	**42**	**06**	**1.6227**	**47**	**54**
10—⅞	.90625	1.3495	1.6797	42	11	1.6256	47	49
29/32	**.90885**	**1.3513**	**1.6811**	**42**	**16**	**1.6285**	**47**	**44**
15/16	.91146	1.3531	1.6825	42	21	1.6314	47	39
31/32	**.91406**	**1.3548**	**1.6839**	**42**	**26**	**1.6343**	**47**	**34**
11—0000	.91667	1.3566	1.6853	42	31	1.6372	47	29
1/32	**.91927**	**1.3583**	**1.6867**	**42**	**35**	**1.6402**	**47**	**25**
1/16	.92187	1.3601	1.6882	42	40	1.6431	47	20
3/32	**.92448**	**1.3619**	**1.6896**	**42**	**45**	**1.6460**	**47**	**15**
11—⅛	.92708	1.3636	1.6910	42	50	1.6489	47	10
5/32	**.92969**	**1.3654**	**1.6924**	**42**	**55**	**1.6518**	**47**	**05**
3/16	.93229	1.3672	1.6939	43	00	1.6548	47	00
7/32	**.93490**	**1.3690**	**1.6953**	**43**	**04**	**1.6577**	**46**	**56**
11—¼	.93750	1.3707	1.6967	43	09	1.6607	46	51
9/32	**.94010**	**1.3725**	**1.6982**	**43**	**14**	**1.6636**	**46**	**46**
5/16	.94271	1.3743	1.6996	43	19	1.6665	46	41
11/32	**.94531**	**1.3761**	**1.7011**	**43**	**23**	**1.6695**	**46**	**37**
11—⅜	.94792	1.3779	1.7025	43	28	1.6724	46	32
13/32	**.95052**	**1.3797**	**1.7040**	**43**	**33**	**1.6754**	**46**	**28**
7/16	.95312	1.3815	1.7054	43	38	1.6784	46	22
15/32	**.95573**	**1.3833**	**1.7069**	**43**	**42**	**1.6813**	**46**	**18**
11—½	.95833	1.3851	1.7083	43	47	1.6843	46	13
17/32	**.96094**	**1.3869**	**1.7098**	**43**	**52**	**1.6872**	**46**	**08**
9/16	.96354	1.3887	1.7113	43	56	1.6902	46	04
19/32	**.96615**	**1.3905**	**1.7127**	**40**	**01**	**1.5932**	**45**	**59**
11—⅝	.96875	1.3923	1.7142	44	06	1.6962	45	54
21/32	**.97135**	**1.3941**	**1.7157**	**44**	**10**	**1.6991**	**45**	**50**
11/16	.97396	1.3959	1.7172	44	15	1.7021	45	45
23/32	**.97656**	**1.3977**	**1.7186**	**44**	**19**	**1.7051**	**45**	**41**
11—¾	.97917	1.3995	1.7201	44	24	1.7081	45	36
25/32	**.98177**	**1.4013**	**1.7216**	**44**	**28**	**1.7111**	**45**	**32**
13/16	.98437	1.4032	1.7231	44	33	1.7141	45	27
27/32	**.98698**	**1.4050**	**1.7246**	**44**	**37**	**1.7170**	**45**	**23**
11—⅞	.98958	1.4069	1.7261	44	42	1.7200	45	18
29/32	**.99219**	**1.4087**	**1.7276**	**44**	**47**	**1.7230**	**45**	**13**
15/16	.99479	1.4105	1.7291	44	51	1.7260	45	09
31/32	**.99740**	**1.4124**	**1.7306**	**44**	**56**	**1.7290**	**45**	**04**
12—0000	1.00000	1.4142	1.7321	45	00	1.7321	45	00

Craft Problems

HOW TO ESTIMATE ROOF AREAS

(By L. Perth)

In estimating roofing materials a unit known as a "square" is commonly used. A square is an area containing enough roofing to cover 100 square feet. The method of calculating various roofing materials depends upon the kind of roofing used, the shape of the roof etc. But invariably in all cases the roof area must be calculated first before the quantities of roofing may be computed. Below are given simple methods of figuring roof areas for various types of roofs.

GABLE ROOFS. A gable or pitch roof has two slopes meeting at the center or ridge. To obtain the area of a plain gable roof as shown in Fig. 1 multiply the length of the ridge DC by the length of the rafter DA. This will give the number of square feet to be covered for one half of the roof. The result thus obtained should be multiplied by 2 and the total will be the number of square feet of surface to be covered on the entire roof.

As an example, let us assume that the length of the ridge from D to C is 30 feet, and the length of the rafter from D to A is 15 feet. By multiplying 30 feet by 15 feet the result is 450 square feet. Multiplying 450 by 2 we obtain 900 square feet or a total of 9 squares of roofing required.

HIP ROOF. A hip roof usually has four sides, and its hip rafters either meet at one point at the top as in Fig. 2 or they terminate at the ridge as in Fig. 3. A hip roof may have four equal sides or its horizontal dimensions may vary.

The first is known as a plain hip roof and to calculate the area of such a roof multiply the length of the eaves CD by half the length of the common rafter FG thus obtaining the area of one side of the roof. If all four sides are equal as in Fig. 2 the total roof area may be obtained by multiplying this result by 4. If the sides, however, are different in length from the ends the area is calculated in the same manner as that of the ends, and by adding the area of the two ends to the area of the two sides the total roof area is obtained. Thus referring to Fig. 2, multiply the length of the eaves CA by half the length of the rafter FE the result will be the area of one side of the roof. Multiply this result by 2 and you obtain the total area of both sides.

To illustrate, we will take a plain hip roof having four equal sides and the length of the eaves we will assume to be 30 feet. The length of the common rafter is 20 feet. By following the rule, we multiply the length of the eaves or 30 by half the length of the common rafter or 10. 30 x 10 equals 300 square feet. By multiplying 300 by 4 we obtain 1,-200 square feet or the total roof surface to be covered. Dividing 1,200 by 100 we find that 12 squares of roofing material is required for the job. This is for a hip roof having four equals sides.

The method of figuring the area for a hip roof having a ridge is a little different as far as the sides are concerned. Such a roof is shown in Fig. 3. To estimate the area of this type of a roof proceed with the ends in the same manner as for a plain hip roof. To obtain the area of the sides add the length of the ridge EG to the length of the eaves CH. Multiply this sum by the length of the common rafter FD and divide the product by 2. This gives the area of one side of the roof, and when multiplied by 2 gives the total number of square feet on both sides of the roof.

The total number of square feet of roof surface is obtained by adding the total area of the ends to the total number of square feet of the 2 sides. The result will be the total number of square feet of surface in the entire roof.

For an example we will assume the length of the eaves AC as 20 feet and the length of the rafter EB as 20 feet. By multiplying 20 by 10 the result is 200 square feet—the area of one end of the roof. To obtain the area of both ends multiply 200 by 2 and the result is 400 square feet. This is for the ends.

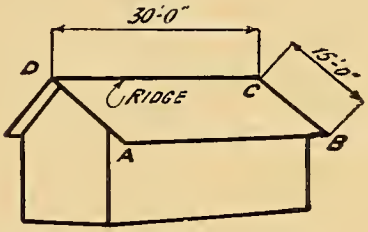
Now to get the area of the sides add the length of the ridge EG which we

will assume to be 15 feet to the length of the eaves CH or 30 feet. 15 plus 30 equals 45 feet. Multiply 45 by the length of the rafter or 20 feet we obtain 900 square feet, and dividing this product by 2 the result is 450 square feet which is the area of one side. By multiplying 450 by 2 we establish the total area for both sides as being 900 square feet. By adding the area of the two ends or 400 square feet to the area of the two sides or 900 square feet we obtain 1,300 square feet the total area of the roof to be covered. 1,300 divided by 100 gives us 13 square of roofing required.

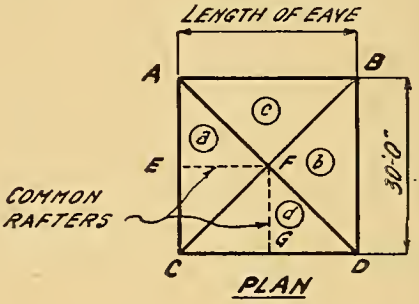
While the above rules may be applied to ordinary gable and hip roofs only, the method below will enable you to accurately determine the area of any roof, regardless of its shape, no matter how it may be cut up.

RULE. Any roof. Find the exact area from outside to outside of walls on the level of the plates on which the rafters rest and to this amount add for the different roof pitches as follows:

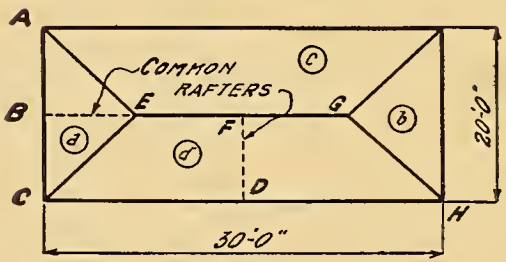
One fourth pitch—add to area 12%
One third pitch—add to area 20%
One half pitch—add to area 42%
Three eighths pitch—add to area 25%



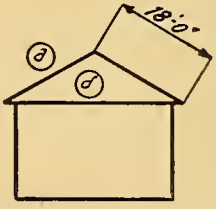
GABLE ROOF
FIG. 1.



PLAN

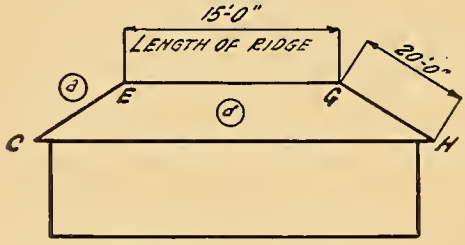


PLAN

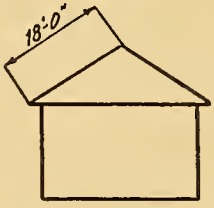


ELEVATION

PLAIN HIP ROOF
FIG. 2



FRONT ELEVATION



SIDE ELEVATION

HIP ROOF WITH RIDGE
FIG. 3.

Five eighths pitch—add to area 60%
Three fourths pitch—add to area 80%

EXAMPLE. Required: the total area of a hip roof one third pitch, the building being 40 feet long by 30 feet wide.

The area of the building 30 feet by 40 feet on the square equals 1,200 square feet. The roof being one third pitch add 20 per cent of 1,200 which is 240. 1,200 square feet plus 240 equals 1,440 feet, or the total roof area, which includes all dormers, but does not include cornice projections.

SANDPAPER BLOCK

(By H. H. Siegele)

Instead of making a sandpaper block, or carrying one with us, too many of us depend on picking up a block that is almost the size we want, (either a little smaller or a little larger) and we worry along with it, sometimes throughout the whole job. As we write we can recall a number of instances where we ourselves did this very thing. But we

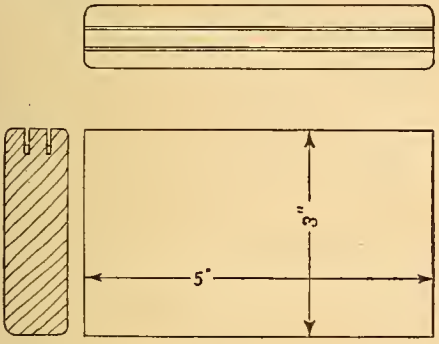


Fig. 1

were never satisfied; our efficiency was cut down, and the product of our hands bore marks of inferiority. So we concluded that nothing could be gained by using a scrap block, in order to get out of making a decent sandpaper block.

The regulation size of sandpaper is 9 inches by 11 inches. If the sheet is cut in two and folded once, each half will measure, folded, 4½ inches by 5½ inches. Such a piece of sandpaper will work very satisfactorily with a block about 3 inches by 5 inches. Fig. 1 shows details of such a block. At the top we are showing an edge view; to the left, an end view, and to the bottom, right, a plan. It will be noticed that the corners are slightly rounded; however, this is not necessary; square corners give

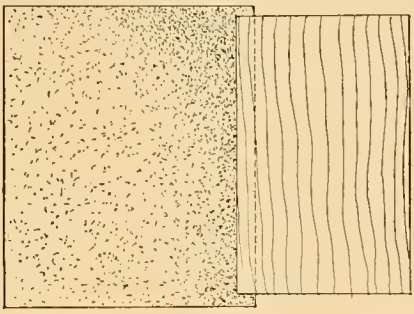


Fig. 2

very satisfactory results. But whether the corners are rounded or not, if the block is used very long with folded sandpaper, the sandpaper will wear the corners off. The edge and end views, shown by Fig. 1, show how small grooves have been cut into one edge. These grooves may be cut on both edges, and are used for holding the paper in place. Fig. 2 shows a folded piece of sandpaper fastened to a sandpaper block by slipping the fold into the groove. The dotted line shows the depth of the groove. The upper detail of Fig. 3 further shows how the folded

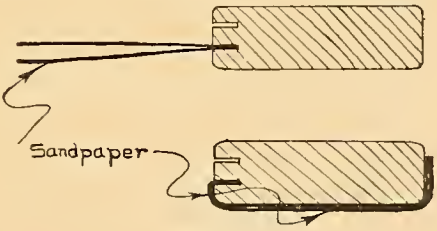


Fig. 3

sandpaper is inserted into the groove. The bottom detail shows how the sandpaper is bent around one side of the block, and laps up over the edge of the block enough to give a good finger-hold.

Soft wood is the most suitable material for sandpaper blocks. We have seen sandpaper block made of cork, but excepting for the small advantage of lightness, we can not see that cork is any better than soft wood. However, if any of our readers think it is, we will concede the point, rather than quarrel. What we are interested in here, is that every journeyman carpenter as well as

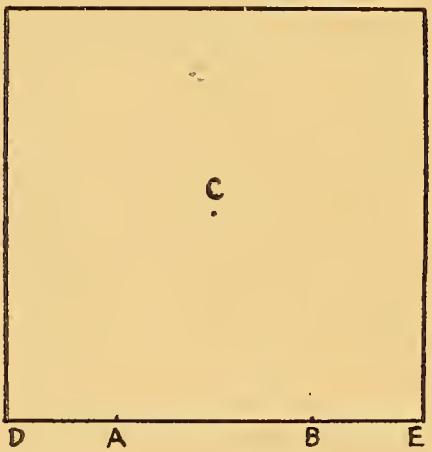
every apprentice, when he needs a sandpaper block, if he hasn't got one, make one, instead of using some scrap block for a substitute.

Octagons

Some Carpenters prefer figures to find the first side of octagons: but, as we never have had a good factor for that purpose, I have made a new rule for it.

The following five problems show how to find octagons by lines or without them, for either squares or circles—three of them are by figures.

Any square by dots or lines is as follows:



By dots, DB is same length as DC; and AE is same length as DB.

AB is the first of 8 sides.

If lines are used DC is the only one needed, as DB and AE are already made.

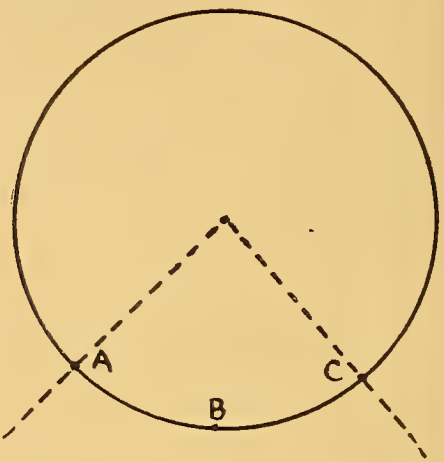
By figures it is by proportion: 10 is to 14.142 as half of intended side is to result desired, and wherever that length touches the square line make a dot there and another dot the same distance from the next corner and the two dots show one side of the eight sides.

Example.—A square of 24 on a side is —10 is to 14.142 plus as 12 is to 16.97 plus.

When it is inches this .97 is nearly 31/32".

All circular measurements and polygons are approximates (looking at square that does not appear as true; but, figures are far nearer the truth than eyesight and variable foot-rules). The weather has four changes for rules, they are dry, wet, heat and cold.

Third problem is for circles, with or without lines



A square laid down with its corner touching the center and its sameness of figures on the circle's line gives two of the 8 sides, the dot at B must be as far from A as it is from C. If lines are used, then A and C are the lines.

Fourth problem: If octagons are found by figures, we can cut off nearly all of the 0.141592 plus and make the multiplicand 3.04

This 3.04 is for the purpose of making the chords coincide with the arcs.

Example: 3.04 x 12" diameter equals 3.04 x 12" and then divided by 8. If placed in one row, it is (3.04 x 12") 8 equals 4 9/16"; the answer is 4.56" for the first of the 8 sides.

Fifth problem, for any polygon not having a great number of sides: cut off the fraction 0.141592 plus and make the multiplier 3., of course, there shall be a defect, and divide it by the number of side and add the result to the step used by the compasses.

The five are good for all artisans.

W. I.

How to Resharpen Files

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother M. S. of Local Union No. 804 in the August issue. To resharpen files, clean thoroughly with warm saleratus water. Use a glass jar or wooden tank, size to allow the files

to stand on end, shank down, to allow for cleanings to settle. Take 1 oz. of Borax, 1 oz. of Blue Vitrol, pulverize: Place in warm water, stir with stick to mix. Place files in this solution. The files will turn red. Then add one or more oz. of Sulphuric acid. When files have resumed their natural color, take out and wash thoroughly with warm water, then cover the files with sweet oil to neutralize the acid. Then wrap singly with paper to absorb the oil from the files. The amount of acid used should vary with the number of files and time used. A cheap pair of wooden pliers is best, as the acid will not affect them.

L. D. Dawley,
L. U. 710. Long Beach, Cal.

Preventing Cracks in New Wood Floors
(By L. V. Teesdale, Senior Engineer, Forest Products Laboratory)

Cracks that develop within a few weeks or months in a new, well-laid floor are the result of a change in moisture content within the wood itself. This change in moisture content of the wood may be due to improper preliminary seasoning; improper storage conditions at the mill or retail yard; delivery to the building during wet weather or before the masonry or plaster walls are dry; or it may be due to the absorption of moisture from the air within the building either before or after the flooring is laid.

It sometimes happens that flooring is delivered on a damp day or even during rain, so that more or less moisture has been absorbed by the exposed boards in the bundles and in the ends of the stock. Laid in this condition, the flooring is bound to show gross irregularities in a short time.

Very bad results may also be expected if the flooring is laid or even stored inside the house before the plaster or masonry of the walls has had time to become thoroughly dry.

Where a succession of damp days follows immediately after the floor is laid and before the finish can be placed upon it, a very important pick-up in moisture content is likely to occur. The pick-up, of course, is very much slower after a floor has received even the first coat of its final finish. Bulging of certain boards results where they resist one another in the natural tendency to swell. Then some crushing of wood fiber is bound to result from moisture increase in a tightly laid floor. After a board has once been in this compressed condition, it never again completely recovers.

Another cause of cracks in floors, also aggravated by moisture changes, is the use of boards that have considerable crook in them; that is, boards that have bent edgewise. Slight crooking is of relatively little importance; but if the crook is so pronounced that considerable pressure must be applied to drive the board into place, cracks are sure to appear sooner or later. Such pieces should be used only in closets or other places where any cracking would not be important.

In summary: (1) Assure yourself that the dealer has properly protected the stock while it has been in his hands. (2) Do not allow it to be delivered on a damp or rainy day. (3) Make sure that the plaster or masonry walls are dry before the flooring is delivered. (4) Eliminate all badly crooked boards or use them in inconspicuous places. (5) Maintain heat in the house from the time the flooring is delivered until finished by the painter. The house interior should be maintained at least 15 degrees F. above outdoor temperature and should not be allowed to cool below, say 70 degrees during the summer or 62 degrees to 65 degrees when the outdoor temperatures are below freezing.

About Nails

The man who has stepped on a nail and has his foot infected does not easily forget it. Nail points are full of poison which may get into your blood and cause lockjaw.

No nails should be left with points up. All nails should be drawn or bent over or the boards should be piled to one side, out of a passageway.

There have been too many nail punctures in the past because of failure of some men to remove nails and the failure of others to watch their step.

Remove the nails!

Do You Know?

There are more than 600 broadcasting stations in the United States.

There are only about 500 in the rest of the world.

That sound travels only 1,200 feet per second through the air.

While radio vibrations go through the ether at 185,000 miles per second.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1	Chicago, Ill.	208 W. Adams St.	Wednesday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
2	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	1.20	All day	Part
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
4	Davenport, Ia.	3rd and Scott St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
5	St. Louis, Mo.	Broadway & Chippawa	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Mouday	8	.90	All day	No
7	Minneapolis, Minn.	614 1st Ave. N.	Friday	8	.85-1.00	Yes	No
8	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Gardeu St.	Monday	8	.72-.80-$1	Yes	Vbl.
9	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
10	Chicago, Ill.	12 W. Garfield Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
11	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	312 S. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
13	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Blvd.	Tuesday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	126 North St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½		
16	Springfield, Ill.	505½ E. Monroe	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
17	Bellaire, O.	Odd Fellows Bldg.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	110 Catherine St.	1-3-5 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
20	New York, N. Y.	Bay & Thompson, Stapleton	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
21	Chicago, Ill.	4000 W. Harrison	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
22	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Friday	8	.90	All day	No
23	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
24	Batavia, N. Y.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.60	Yes	Yes
25	Los Angeles, Calif.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	Tuesday	8	.90	All day	Yes
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	Yes	
29	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Wednesday	8	1.20		
30	New London, Conn.	Bank and Reed St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
33	Boston, Mass.	13 Appleton St.	Wednesday	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
34	Sau Francisco, Cal.	457 Bryant St.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
35	San Rafael, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	1.12½		
36	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Monday	8	.90	All day	No
37	Shamokin, Pa.	Rhodes Bldg.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
38	St. Catherine, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
39	Cleveland, O.	Bohemian Nat'l Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
40	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Tuesday	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
42	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	Tuesday	8	.70	Yes	Yes
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	117½ S. Race St., Urbana	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Temple	1st Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
47	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	1.25	All day	No
49	Lowell, Mass.	13 E. Merrimack St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	.75		
51	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.92½-1.17½	All day	Yes
52	Charleston, S. C.	140 Line St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.60		
53	White Plains, N. Y.	208 Hamilton Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	No
54	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	1.09⅜	All day	No
56	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Monday	8	1.07½	All day	Yes
58	Chicago, Ill.	1009 Diversey Blvd.	Tuesday	8	1.31¼		
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.05	Yes	Yes
61	Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
62	Chicago, Ill.	6414 So. Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
63	Bloomington, Ill.	105 N. Center St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
64	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	Monday	8	.80	All day	Yes
65	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20	All day	No
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	319 Washington St.	Friday	8	.90	All day	No
67	Boston, Mass.	2389 Washington Roxbury.	Wednesday	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
68	Menomonie, Wis.	1. O. O. F. Hall	L. Sat.				
69	Columbia, S. C.	1115 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.55		
70	Chicago, Ill.	2705 W. 38th St.	Friday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
72	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
73	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	829½ Market	Friday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
77	Port Chester, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave.	Thursday	8	1.40	All day	
78	Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2 & L. Mon	8	1.12½		
79	New Haven, Conn.	23 Wooster Pl.	Monday	8	1.06¼	All day	Part
80	Chicago, Ill.	4039 Madison St.	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
82	Haverhill, Mass.	43 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.67½	Yes	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agrt
85	Red Wing, Minn.						
87	St. Paul, Minn.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	.85	All day	Part
88	Anaconda, Mont.	215 E. Commercial St.	Saturday	8	.62½-1.12½	Yes	No
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Weduesday	8	.85	All day	Yes
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.						
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
94	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Part
96	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	Y. M. C. A. Hall	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Thursday	8	.87½	All day	No
99	Cohoes, N. Y.	82 Remsen St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 W. Western	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
102	Franklin, Mass.	384 Harrison Ave., Boston	2nd Sun.				
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
104	Dayton, O.	125½ S. Jefferson St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
105	Cleveland, O.	1885 E. 79th St.	Monday	8	1.12½		
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
107	Pensacola, Fla.						
109	Sheffield, Ala.	Galloway Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond	Friday	8	.75	All day	No
111	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	No
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	8	.69-1.25	All day	No
113	Chesterton, Ind.	106 Grant Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
115	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
116	Bay City, Mich.	Center and Adams St.	Monday	8	.80	All day	Yes
117	Albany, N. Y.	85-87 Beaver St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
118	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
119	Newark, N. J.	28 E. Park St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	53½ N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	No
122	Philadelphia, Pa.	Germantown & Cumberland	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
124	Bradford, Pa.	62-64 Main St.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
125	Utica, N. Y.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
127	Derby, Conn.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.75-1.00	All day	
129	Hazleton, Pa.	Schwartz Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
130	Teague, Tex.	4th & Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
131	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
132	Washington, D. C.	1003 K St., N. W.	Friday	8	1.37½	All day	No
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
134	Montreal, Que., Can.	1182 St. Lawreoce Blvd.	Monday	8	.75-.85	Yes	No
135	New York, N. Y.	2nd Ave. & Houston St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
136	Newark, O.	27½ W. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	.95	All day	Yes
139	Jersey City, N. J.	582 West Side Ave.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	No
140	O'Fallon, Ill.	Asbury's Court Room	1st Tues.	8			
141	Chicago, Ill.	7429 S. Chicago Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
142	Pittsburgh, Pa.	628 Penn Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscrawas St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.	1st Fri.	9	.65	Yes	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	Carl Block	2-4 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	No
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
149	Irvington, N. Y.	Pastime Club Rooms	2-4 Wed.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
150	Plymouth, Pa.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Mechanics Hall	Thursday	8	1.10		
153	Helena, Mont.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
155	Plainfield, N. J.	104 E. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10		
157	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Saturday	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
159	Charleston, S. C.	1 Vanderhorst St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
160	Philadelphia, Pa.	53rd and Haverford Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
161	Kenosha, Wis.	Moose Bldg.	Wednesday	8	1.10		
162	San Mateo, Cal.	711 B. St.	Tuesday	8	.90	All day	Yes
163	Peekskill, N. Y.	1018 Academy St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.50		
165	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6304 Frankstown Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	
166	Rock Island, Ill.	21st and 3rd Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
167	Elizabeth, N. J.	1108 Elizabeth Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
168	Kansas City, Kan.	619 Ann Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
169	East St. Louis, Ill.						
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
172	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	6-8	.60-.72	Yes	No
174	Joliet, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
175	Dillon, Mont.	Romains' Shop	4th Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	182 Thames St.	Monday	8	.90	All day	No
177	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
178	Montreal, Que., Can.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	1-3 Thur.	8	.67	All day	No
179	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
180	Vallejo, Cal.	316 Virginia St.	Thursday	8	.93⅜	All day	Yes
181	Chicago, Ill.	1040 W. North	Monday	8	1.31¼		
182	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
184	Salt Lake City, Utah.	151 So. 2nd East St.	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	No
185	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agrt
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.95	All day	Vbl.
188	Yonkers, N. Y.	Walnut and Ash St.	Tuesday	8	1.40	All day	No
189	Quincy, Ill.	9th and State St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80-$1	Yes	No
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	11th and High St.	Tuesday	8	.80	All day	No
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.70	All day	No
193	N. Adams, Mass.	St. Jean de Baptiste Hall.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
194	Alameda, Cal.	Oak and Santa Clara Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Krultz's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25		
197	Sherman, Tex.	Painters' Hall	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
199	Chicago, Ill.	3036 E. 92nd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
200	Columbus, O.	8 E. Chestnut St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
205	Boyne City, Mich.	31½ E. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	9	.70		
206	New Castle, Pa.	226½ E. Wash. St.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	Yes
207	Chester, Pa.	15th and Esrey St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.87½		
210	Stamford, Conn.	65 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
211	Allegheny City, Pa.	105 Federal St., N. S.	Wednesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
215	Lafayette, Ind.	508 Columbia St.	Thursday	8	.88	All day	No
216	Torrington, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.85		
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.32	All day	Yes
218	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	Wednesday	8	1.17½	All day	
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.70	Yes	No
220	Wallace, Ida.	415 Pine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
222	Westfield, Mass.	C. L. U. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
224	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	Monday	8	1.20	All day	Yes
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. W.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
226	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	6	.90	All day	Yes
227	Rock Island, Ill.						
228	Pottsville, Pa.	Centre and Market St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	6 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
230	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Alsace Loraine Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
231	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80		
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
235	Riverside, Cal.	3577 8th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	.80		
239	Easton, Pa.	9th & Washington St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	No
240	E. Rochester, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
241	Moline, Ill.	14th St. and 5th Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
242	Chicago, Ill.	5439 S. Ashland Ave.	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1-2 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
245	Cambridge, O.	Union Hall	2-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
246	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	All day	Vbl.
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
250	Lake Forest, Ill.	Deerpath & N. Western Av.	4th Wed.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	4 Brewster St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.99	All day	No
252	Oshkosh, Wis.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
253	Omaha, Neb.	19th and Davenport St.	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
257	New York, N. Y.	41 W. 124th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40		
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	City Hall	1st Fri.	8	.61		
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Church St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
260	Waterbury, Conn.	40 Scoville Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
261	Scranton, Pa.	314 Adams Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½		
262	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	
264	Milwaukee, Wis.	No. 3rd St. & W. Vine St.	1-3 Tues.	6-8	1.10	Yes	Part
265	Hackensack, N. J.	36 Bergen St.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	Part
266	Stockton, Cal.	122 N. San Joaquin St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
268	Sharon, Pa.	123 E. State St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
269	Danville, Ill.	32½ N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.87½	Yes	No
270	Rock Island, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	9			No
271	Chicago, Ill.	817 E. 92nd St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
272	Chicago Heights, Ill.	1717 Halsted St.	Tuesday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd & Perry St.	Friday	8	.80		
275	Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	Tuesday	8	1.17½	All day	Vbl.
277	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Herald Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	4th Fri.	8	.80		
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	78 State St.	Thursday	8	1.00		
282	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
283	Augusta, Ga.	810 Ellis St.	1-3 Mon.				
284	New York, N. Y.	168-11 91st Ave., Jamaica.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
286	Great Falls, Mont.	716 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	15th & Shoop St.	Monday	8	1.00		
288	Homestead, Pa.						
289	Lockport, N. Y.	Main & Pine St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.40	All day	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75		
293	Canton, Ill.	K. of P. Bldg.	4th Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
294	E. Palestine, O.	Allen Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
295	Collinsville, Ill.	Miners Institute	2d-L. Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
296	Ensley, Ala.	1725½ Ave. I	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sst. ½ Hol.	Agrt
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	.80	All day	Yes
298	New York, N. Y.	270 Prospect, Lg Island Cy	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
299	Union City, N. J.	420 21st St.	Tuesday	8	1.65	Yes	No
300	Austin, Tex.	10th and Brazos St.	Wednesday	8	.62½		
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Hall	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
302	Huntington, W. Va.	6th Ave. & 8th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.62½	Yes	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	305½ High St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.88	All day	No
304	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	All day	No
305	Millville, N. J.	High and Pine St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
306	Newark, N. J.	840 Broad St.	Tuesday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
308	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	90 1st Ave., N. W.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	T. A. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
311	Joplin, Mo.	302 Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
312	New Milford, N. J.	Schierlohs Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	Moose Hall	1-2 Tues.	8	.80		
314	Madison, Wis.	307 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
316	San Jose, Cal.	72 N. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Part
317	Aberdeen, Wash.	312 E. 1st St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	All day	No
319	Roanoke, Va.	15 Franklin Road	Tuesday	9	.80	Yes	No
320	Westfield, N. J.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.80-1.00	No	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2118 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
323	Beacon, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
325	Paterson, N. J.	54 Van Houten St.	Wednesday	8	1.25	All day	No
326	Prescott, Ariz.	Tilton Bldg.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	9½ Bank St.	Wednesday	8	.90	Yes	No
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Ingram Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
330	Roselle, N. J.	Chestnut and 8th Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
331	Norfolk, Va.	312 Freemason St.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.						
333	New Kensington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
334	Saginaw, Mich.	121½ S. Franklin	Monday	8	.80	All day	No
335	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues	8	1.00	Yes	No
336	LaSalle, Ill.	Slorenski Dome		8	1.00	All day	No
337	Detroit, Mich.	5718 Woodward Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
338	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Monday	8	.70	Yes	No
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Malta Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	2 W. Wash. St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
341	Chicago, Ill.	1434-1440 Emma St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
342	Pawtucket, R. I.	21 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	Labor Temple	Alt. Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	1st Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	.87½	All day	No
346	Dayton, Ohio	Xenia Ave. & Henry St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1820½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.62½	No	No
348	Waterville, Me.	Silver and Maine	1-3 Fri.	8	.78¾	Yes	No
349	Orange, N. J.	Veteraus' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.40		
350	New Rochelle, N. Y.	18 Lawton St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	No
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ S. Main	Tuesday	8	.75-1.00	Yes	Vbl.
353	New York, N. Y.	Boulevard & Beach 85th Rockaway Beach	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
354	Gilroy, Cal.						
355	Buffalo, N. Y.	1237 Genesee St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
357	Islip, L. I., N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
358	Tipton, Ind.	127 E. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
359	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	Wednesday				
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
363	Elgin, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
365	Marion, Ind.	2nd & McClure St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
366	New York, N. Y.	420 E. Tremont Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
367	Centralia, Ill.	1383 E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	All day	No
368	Allentown, Pa.	124 North 6th St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
369	N. Tonawanda, N. Y.	1 Delaware St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
370	Lenox, Mass.	Town Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
371	Denison, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Friday	8	.62½		
372	Lima, Ohio	North and West St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.60-80	Yes	No
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Ave. G and 7th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
374	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
375	Pensacola, Fla.	244 Garden St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
377	Alton, Ill.	7 E. Broadway	2-4 Mon.	8	.80-1.00	Part	No
378	Edwardsville, Ill.	205 E. Vandalia St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	.75		
380	Herkimer, N. Y.	O. U. A. M. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
383	Bayonne, N. J.	72 W. 25th St.	Monday	8	1.65	All day	No
384	Asheville, N. C.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.87½		
385	New York, N. Y.	166 E. 28th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Clb. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½		
390	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
391	Hoboken, N. J.	412 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	No
392	Orange, Tex.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
393	Camden, N. J.	635 Market St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
395	Adams, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
396	Newport News, Va.	31st St. & Huntington Av.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
397	Hillsboro, Texas						
398	Lewiston, Idaho	0123 7th St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
399	Phillipsburg, N. J.	22 Market St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
400	Hudson, Mass.	Coolidge Block	2nd Mon.	8	.85		
401	Pittston, Pa.	61 S. Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
403	Alexandria, La.	1400 Rapids Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio.	Township Hall, Mentor.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
405	Wellsville, Ohio	4th and Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
406	Bethlehem, Pa.	525 N. New St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
408	Worcester, Mass.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Locust Ave. and No. Main	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	.75		
412	Sayville, N. Y.	German Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
413	South Bend, Ind.	230½ S. Mich. St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
414	Nanticoke, Pa.	Sedor's Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00		
415	Cincinnati, O.	1228 Walnut St.	2-4 Wed.	9	.55-65		
416	Chicago, Ill.	73 W. Van Buren St.	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
417	St. Louis, Mo.	6404 Easton Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
419	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted.	Monday	8	1.31¼		
421	Elwood City, Pa.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
422	Rochester, Pa.	Painters Hall W Bridgewtr	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
424	Hingham, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
425	El Paso, Tex.	2800 Yandell Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	Yes
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
429	Montclair, N. J.	Metropolitan Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
430	Wilkinsburg, Pa.	747 Penn. Ave.	Monday	8	.75-1.25	All day	
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 So. Tenn. Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
433	Belleville, Ill.	3rd & Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
434	Chicago, Ill.	11037 S. Michigan Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
435	Chester, W. Va.	Stewart Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
436	New Albany, Ind.	1306 E. Market St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	All day	No
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia & Gay St.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
440	Buffalo, N. Y.	1438 Fillmore Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Part
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	9	.60	No	No
444	Pittsfield, Mass.	311 North St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
445	Palmer, Mass.						
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Forester's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.80		
447	Ossining, N. Y.	152 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	No
448	Waukegan, Ill.	Anchor and Ark Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.31¼		
450	Ogden, Utah	25th St. and Grand Ave.	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
452	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantel Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	All day	No
454	Philadelphia, Pa.	329 Washington Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
455	Somerville, N. J.	70 W. Main St.	2nd Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
456	Media, Pa.	Borough Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
458	Lawrence, Kans.	728½ Mass. St.	Wednesday	8	.87½		
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
460	Wausau, Wis.	213 Washington St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.85	No	No
461	Highwood, Ill.	Highland Park, 27 N. Sheridan Rd.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
462	Greensburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
463	Hinsdale, Ill.	Buckholz Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
465	Ardmore, Pa.	35 Greenfield Ave.	Wednesday	8	$1-1.25	Yes	No
467	Hoboken, N. J.	127 Hudson St.	1st Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
468	Smithville, Tex.						
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
470	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	Yes
472	Ashland, Ky.	1445 Greenup Ave.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
474	Nyack, N. Y.	1st Ave. and Broadway.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	All day	No
477	Wilmington, N. C.	517 Nunn St.	2-4 Thur.				
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
480	Freesburg, Ill.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
481	Barre, Vt.	125 N. Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
482	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	Monday	8	1.65		
483	San Francisco, Cal.	112 Valencia St.		8	.90	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	Union Hall	1st Sat.	8	.87½		
486	Bayonne, N. J.	Broadway & 31st St.	Thursday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	
488	New York, N. Y.	138 E. 149th St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.						
490	Passaic, N. J.	167 Jefferson St.	Friday	8	1.25	All day	No
491	Corinth, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
492	Reading, Pa.	834 Walnut St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
493	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Hermax Hall	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Part
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	21 Pitt St. W.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
496	Kankakee, Ill.	Odd Fellows Bld.	Thursday	8	1.05		
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8			
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	331 Delaware St.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-3 Fri.				
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.80	Yes	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	Woodman Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
503	Lancaster, N. Y.	23 Oakwood Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
504	Chicago, Ill.	3202 Ogden Ave.	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Chamber of Commerce Rms	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	
507	Nashville, Tenn.	207 Polk Ave.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
508	Marion, Ill.	K. P.-I. O. O. F. Bldg.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	Yes	No
512	Ann Arbor, Mich.	208 W. Liberty St.	1st Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
514	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	41 E. Market St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7 No. Cascade Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
516	Lindenhurst, N. Y.	49 E. Hoffman Ave.	1st Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
519	E. Rutherford, N. J.	Concordia Hall, Carstadt.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
522	Durham, N. C.	107 Market St.	Tuesday	9	.75		
523	Keokuk, Ia.	616½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
525	Coshocton, O.	Hall Bldg.	2nd Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
528	Washington, D. C.	9th & Penn Ave., S. E.	2-4 Fri.	8	.88-1.10	Yes	Yes
529	Scottdale, Pa.		1st Fri.	8	.75		
530	Clarion, Pa.						
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	276 2nd Ave., So.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
532	Elmira, N. Y.	118-120 Lake St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
533	Jeffersonville, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	.80	All day	No
534	Burlington, Ia.	Jefferson and 5th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	All day	Yes
535	Cadillac, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	Wednesday	9	.80	No	No
536	Baker, Ore.	2255 Grove St.	Monday				
537	Rahway, N. J.	25 Fulton St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
538	Concord, N. H.	85 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
540	Waltham, Mass.	River & Jackson St.	Wednesday	8	1.17½		
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.80	No	No
543	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	Foresters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Part
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½		
546	Olean, N. Y.	Coast Hall	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
548	Minneapolis, Minn.						
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
550	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Thursday	8	.62½-$1	Yes	No
551	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	No
554	San Francisco, Cal.	464 1st St., Oakland	3rd Fri.	8	.87½	All day	No
555	Temple, Texas	Nunnelly Bldg.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	221 E. Main St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
558	Elmhurst, Ill.						
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
562	Everett, Wash.	2810 Lombard Ave.	Thursday	6	.90	All day	No
563	Glendale, Cal.	114 S. Maryland Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
564	Jersey City, N. J.	73 Lincoln St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
565	Elkhart, Ind.			8	.60		
568	Lincoln, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½		
570	Gardner, Mass.	1 Oak St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90		
571	Carnegie, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
572	Georgetown, Tex.	Main and 8th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.95	All day	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	B. T. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85		
577	Charleston, S. C.	98 Smith St.	3rd Tues.	8			
578	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	2d-L. Wed.	8	1.31¼		
580	Du Bois, Pa.	Long Av. and Brady St.	1st Thurr.	8	.90	Yes	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	State Saving's Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	Part
583	Portland, Ore.	Kenton & Denver Av.	Wednesday	6	.90	All day	Vbl.
586	Sacramento, Cal.	8th & Eye St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
587	Coatesville, Pa.	Malta Home	2-L. Tues.	8	.65	No	Yes
588	Carterville, Ill.						
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½		
591	Little Falls, N. Y.	T. and L. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	.85	Yes	No
594	Dover, N. J.	9 Blackwell St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
595	Lynn, Mass.	520 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.10	All day	No
596	Taylor, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75		
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
598	Wabash, Ind.	Masonic Temple	Friday				
599	Hammond, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	18 Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½		
602	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Friday	8	1.25	All day	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	213 W. State St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	2029 Pine St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
608	New York, N. Y.	315 W. 42nd St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	.90	No	No
610	Port Arthur, Tex.	701½ 7th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
612	Union Hill, N. J.	Polk & 11th St., West N. Y.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	Yes
615	Brownsville, Pa.						
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Monday	9	.66⅔	Yes	No
618	Hurst, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	1005 Athabasca St.		9	.70	Yes	No
620	Vineland, N. J.	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.				
621	Bangor, Me.						
622	Waco, Tex.	Labor Hall	Friday	8	.75		
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	.78	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	1.15	All day	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	Thursday	8	.80		
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
627	Jacksonville, Fla.	136 E. Bay St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
630	Neenah & Menasha, Wis.	108½ Wisconsin Ave.	1-3 Wed.	5–7	.52-.85	Yes	Yes
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Rafter's Shop	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
632	Providence, R. I.	98 Empire St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
633	Madison, Ill.	Labor Temple Granite City	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
635	Boise, Ida.	114 S. 10th St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
637	Hamilton, O.	2nd and Central Av.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
638	Morristown, N. J.	Woolworth Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
639	Akron, O.	184 W. Center St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
640	Netcong & Stanhope, N J	Palace Theatre	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	7th & Central Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.82½	All day	No
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	Thursday				
643	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
644	Pekin, Ill.	437 Court St.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	419 E. University	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
647	Fairfield, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
648	Pana, Ill.	Locust and Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
651	Jackson, Mich.	230 E. Mich. Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	All day	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	B. and P. W. Club Rooms.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
653	Chickasha, Okla.	607½ Chickasha Ave.	Monday	8	.75-1.00	No	No
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	828 Dorr Ave.	3rd Wed.	8	.87½		
655	Key West, Fla.						
656	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	No. 8th St. & New York Av	2-4 Thur.	8	.95	All day	Yes
658	Millinocket, Me.	Legion Hall	4th Wed.	8	.66-68	Yes	Yes
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	Vbl.
660	Springfield, O.	138 W. High St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	Legion Rooms	3rd Fri.	8	.85		
665	Amarillo, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	All day	Yes
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1st Thur.				
668	Palo Alto, Cal.	255 University Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Painters Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		
671	Clovis, N. M.						
673	Ft. Edward, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.		1st Mon.				
675	Alhambra, Cal.	44 E. Main St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall.	Tuesday	8	.85		
678	Dubuque, Ia.	236 W. 9th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	Blanchard Block	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	No	No
680	Newton Centre, Mass.	Woman's Club Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.17½	All day	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.95	Yes	No
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 College St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
684	Latrobe, Pa.						
685	Chicopee, Mass.	Union Canadiene Hall.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
686	Blackwell, Okla.						
687	Elizabeth, N. J.	1151 Anna St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
688	Santa Ana, Cal.	117 E. 10th St.	Friday	8	.87½	No	No
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1-3 Tues.				
690	Little Rock, Ark.	213½ W. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.						
693	Needham, Mass.	Chronicle Hall	Tuesday	8	1.17½	All day	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall.	Alt. Fri.	8	.50	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	11½ E. 3rd St.	1st Mon.	9	.90	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
698	Newport, Ky.	321 Washington Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
699	Sewickley, Pa.	K. of P. Hall.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
701	Fresno, Cal.	1139 Broadway	Tuesday	8	.90	All day	No
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
703	Lockland, O.	K. of P. Hall.	1-3 Mon.				
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	Thursday	8	.75		
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
706	Sullivan, Ind.	29½ W. Jackson.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
707	Silver City, N. M.	Joe Hodge's office	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
708	West Newton, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall.	Friday	8	1.17½	All day	No
709	Shenandoah, Pa.	14 N. White St.	2-4 Sat.	8		Yes	No
710	Long Beach, Cal.	1144 Olive Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
711	Mt. Carmel, Pa.	4th and Popple St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
712	Covington, Ky.	4th and Court St.	Monday	8	1.20	All day	
713	Niagara Falls, Ont., Can	Bampfield Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
716	Zanesville, O.	39½ S. 7th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
718	Havre, Mont.	City Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
719	Freeport, Ill.	15½ W. Stephenson St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
720	Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
724	Houston, Tex.						
725	Salt Lake City, Utah.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	8	.60-85		
728	Pontiac, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	1st Fri.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Des Fosses	Wednesday	8–9			
731	Corsicana, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
732	Oakland City, Ind.	W. L. Webb Hall.	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	W. C. Fisk Carp't Shop.	2nd Sat.	8		No	No
734	Kokomo, Ind.	106½ S. Buckeye St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park.	2-4 Wed.	8–10	.30-.60		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
737	Carlinville, Ill.	117 S. Plum St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
739	College Hill, O.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
740	New York, N. Y.	240 Atlantic Av. Brooklyn	Monday	8	1.40	All day	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	$7\frac{1}{2}$-1.00	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8			
746	Norwalk, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Miners Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	Yes
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	3 3rd Ave.	1st Wed.	8	.75		
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	Newman's Hall Belmar.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	.90	All day	Yes
753	Beaumont, Tex.	Eagles' Hall	Friday	8	1.00		
754	Fulton, N. Y.						
755	Superior, Wis.	1017 Broadway St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
756	Bellingham, Wash.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Home Club	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
760	Melrose, Mass.	Porter Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	No
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	34-A Augusta St.	L. Thurs.	7–8	.35-.40	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.	Maple Hall	Monday	8	1.15	All day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	122½ E. Broadway	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
764	Shreveport, La.	1660½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	.95	Yes	Vbl.
765	Mascoutah, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Last Wed.	8	.70	Yes	No
766	San Francisco, Cal.	B. T. Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Part
768	Dorrancetown, Pa.	25 S. Union		8	1.00		
769	Pasadena, Cal.	42 E. Walnut St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
770	Yakima, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.90		
771	Watsonville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
773	Braddock, Pa.	871 Braddock Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
775	Hoquiam, Wash.	515 J St.	Monday	8	.70-.87½	All day	Yes
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.85		
778	Fitchburg, Mass.	22 Cushing St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	All day	Vbl.
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple		8	.90	All day	No
781	Princeton, N. J.	33 Witherspoon St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
782	Fond Du Lac, Wis.						
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	320½ S. Phillips Ave.	Friday	9	.60-.70	No	No
785	Covington, Ky.	9th and Pike St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
787	New York, N. Y.	5018 4th Ave., Brooklyn	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
789	Marissa, Ill.	Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75		
790	Dixon, Ill.	120 Galena Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
791	New York, N. Y.						
792	Rockford, Ill.	404 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	Vbl.
794	Leominster, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	All day	Yes
795	St. Louis, Mo.	2925 N. 20th St.	2-4 Fri.	9	.40½-.45	Yes	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.75		
798	Salem, Ill.	E. Side Court House Sq.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	John & King Sts.	1-3 Thur.				
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	34 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	26 Church St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenter Hall		8	1.00		
807	Toluca, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	1st Mon.	8	.60		
808	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
809	Charleston, S. C.	Painters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8			
810	Wakefield, R. I.	M. W. of A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.		2-4 Tues.	8	1.10		
812	Cairo, Ill.	714½ Commercial Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00		
813	Carbondale, Pa.	24 N. Main St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
814	Westhampton, N. Y.						
817	Bessemer, Ala.						
818	Putnam, Conn.	K. C., Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.78	Yes	No
819	West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
820	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Union Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	No	Vbl.
821	Effingham, Ill.	National Hotel	1st Mon.	9	.85		
822	Findlay, O.	Marvin Block	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	M. W. of A. Hall	2-4 Tues				
825	Willimantic, Conn.	792 Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
826	Sycamore, Ill.	1st Nat'l Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
827	Closter, N. J.	Nemo Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
828	Menlo Park, Cal.	Masonic Hall	1st Mon.	8	.90	All day	Yes
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
830	Oil City, Pa.	111 Center St.	1-3-5 Mon.	8	80	All day	No
831	Arlington, Mass.	Ye Lantern Hall		8	1.10		
833	Berwyn, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Farrells Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½		
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8		Yes	No
837	Seattle, Wash.	711 1st Ave. W.	1-3 Tues.	6	1.00		
838	Sunbury, Pa.	706 Market St.	Wednesday	8	.80		
839	Des Plaines, Ill.	Hoffman's Hall	2-L. Tues.		1.31¼	All day	Yes
840	Olney, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	.62½		
842	Pleasantville, N. J.	Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
843	Jenkintown, Pa.		2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
845	Clifton Heights, Pa.	Shee Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th St. N.	1st Fri.	8	.80	All day	No
847	Natick, Mass.	Tontain Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.17		
848	San Bruno, Cal.	N. D. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	All day	Vbl.
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	17th & Washington St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
853	Bound Brook, N. J.	Maden Lane Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
854	Madisonville, O.	Wetzel and Prentice	2-4 Wed.	8	1.20	All day	Part
855	Coalinga, Cal.						
856	Greenville, Tex.						
857	Tucson, Ariz.	267 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
858	Clinton, Mass.	36 High St.	Thursday	8	.90		
860	Framingham, Mass.	50 Hollis St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	No
861	Southbridge, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
862	Wakefield, Mass.	G. A. R. Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.10		
863	Conneaut, O.	223 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
864	St. Augustine, Fla.						
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Wright Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.75		
866	Norwood, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
867	Milford, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
868	Cincinnati, O.	Lowell & Harrison, Cheviot	1-3 Tues.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
869	St. Johnsville, N. Y.		1st Mon.	8	.85		
871	Battle Creek, Mich.	20 W. Michigan Ave.	Wednesday	8	.90	All day	No
872	Oshkosh, Wis.	T. & L. Hall	2nd Wed.				
876	Hamilton-Wenham, Mass	Over Knowles Drug Store.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	
877	Worcester, Mass.						
878	Beverly, Mass.	222 Cabot St.	1-3 Sat.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
879	Elmira, N. Y.	120 Lake St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.67½	Yes	Yes
880	Bernardsville, N. J.	Essex Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
884	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8			
885	Woburn, Mass.	Moose Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	All day	No
886	Dalhart, Tex.						
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
888	Salem, Mass.	288 Essex St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
889	Hopkins, Minn.						
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307½ Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
892	Oakland, Cal.	763 12th St.	Friday	8	.90-1.12½	All day	No
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	R. E. Whetsell, Res.	2nd Mon.	8	1.25	Yes	No
895	Tarrytown, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
897	Norristown, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	200 Main St., St. Joeseph, Mich.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	406½ Market St.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	11th Ave. and 12th St.	2-4 Fri.	9	.90	Yes	No
901	Savanna, Ill.	Moose Hall	1st Fri.	8	.80		
903	Clay Center, Kan.						
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
905	Freeland, Pa.	Fairchild's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
906	Brookville, Pa.	211 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
907	Great Neck, N. Y.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
908	Ramsey, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
909	Inglewood, Cal.	133 Commercial St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
910	Gloucester, Mass.	141 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	716½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	.85	Yes	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Club House	3rd Wed.	8	1.16	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.78¾	Yes	No
915	Horton, Kan.						
916	Aurora, Ill.	213 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
917	Rochester, N. H.						
918	Manhattan, Kan.	431 A Poyntz Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Market Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	.60	Yes	No
920	Meriden, Conn.	35 Colony St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	All day	Vbl.
923	Cleburne, Tex.						
924	Manchester, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
925	Salinas, Cal.	246½ Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
926	Beloit, Wis.	410 Public St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
928	Danville, Pa.						
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	Labor Temple	1-2 Thur.	8	.75		
933	L'Ang Gardien, Que., Can.						
934	Marshall, Mo.						
935	Princeton, Ind.						
936	Wilmerding, Pa.	1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
937	Falmouth, Mass.						
939	Weston, W. Va.	219 Court St.	2-4 Sun.	8	.75		
940	Sandusky, O.	Ritter Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.						
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416 S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	4th & D St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	No
946	Los Angeles, Calif.	6474 Santa Monica Blvd.	Wednesday	8	1.03⅛	No	Yes
947	Ridgway, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Friday	8	.60-.75	Yes	Part
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508 5th St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
950	New York, N. Y.	78 Hempstead St., Ly'nbr'k	1-3 Thur.	8	1.40		
951	Brainerd, Minn.	6th and Front St.	2nd Thur.	9	.70	No	No
952	Bristol, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.93¾		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. & Hol.	Agrt
953	Lake Charles, La.	Nagem Bldg.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
955	Appleton, Wis.	128 Col. Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
957	Stillwater, Minn.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	No
959	Hoopeston, Ill.						
960	Nebraska City, Neb.						
961	Summit, N. J.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
962	Marblehead, Mass.	43 Pleasant St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.10		
964	McPherson, Kan.						
965	Dekalb, Ill.	6th and Lincoln Highway.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
969	Welland, Ont., Can.		1st Wed.	8			
970	Riverside, N. J.	Fire House	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
972	Philadelphia, Pa.	1803 Spring Garden St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
973	Texas City, Tex.	8th St. & 8th Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.50	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	111 E. Main St.	2-L. Tues.	8	.62½		
976	Marion, O.	161 S. Main St.	1-2 Wed.	9	.90	Yes	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
979	Williamstown, Mass.	Board of Trade Rooms.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
980	Rochester, Minn.	322½ S. Broadway	2nd Wed.	8	.75		
981	Petaluma, Cal.	108 Western Ave.	Wednesday	8	.90	All day	Vbl.
983	Freeport, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
985	Gary, Ind.	35 E. 6th Ave.	Thursday	8	1.25	All day	No
986	McAlester, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
988	Marlboro, Mass.	A. O. H. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
989	Newburyport, Mass.						
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	No	No
991	Winchester, Mass.	Association Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	All day	No
992	San Marcos, Tex.						
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	.75	All day	No
994	Bennington, Vt.	111 North St.	Thursday	8	.93		
995	Branford, Conn.						
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	110 Elm St.	1st Thur.	9	.85	Part	No
997	Pottstown, Pa.	24 Charlotte St., South.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
998	Royal Oak, Mich.	Washington & 5th St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.	115½ N. 9th St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Main and Canal St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	All day	No
1003	West Newton, Pa.	Jos. Sterner's Res.	2-4 Mon.	8-9	.87½	No	No
1004	Selma, Calif.						
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	8	.90		
1006	Worcester, Mass.	100 Portland St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	84½ W. Main	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1013	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1014	Warren, Pa.	Vasa Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Citizens Nat'l Bank Bldg.	Friday	8	1.10	All day	No
1016	Rome, N. Y.	151 W. Domineck St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.06	Yes	No
1017	Jacksonville, Fla.	Pearl & North St.	1-3 Mon.	8		Yes	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13½ Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1020	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.		1.00		
1022	Parsons, Kan.	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	.85	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Part
1026	Cooperstown, N. Y.	American Legion Hall.	2nd Tues.	9	.90	Yes	No
1027	Hudson Falls, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1031	Dover, N. H.						
1033	Niles, Mich.		2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	123 High Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1035	Taunton, Mass.	R. 7, Jones Block	Monday	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1036	California, Pa.						
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1039	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	1st Ave. and 1st St., E.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1040	Eureka, Cal.	9th and E St.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Basem't Lowens Store.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	73 Margaret	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1043	Hanford, Cal.	1400 N. Kaweah St.	3rd Thur.	8	.87½		
1044	Charleroi, Pa.	5th and Wash. Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1045	Great Barrington, Mass.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
1047	Shelby, O.						
1048	McKeesport, Pa.	233 6th Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Begley Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	Yes
1050	Philadelphia, Pa.	1802 S. Broad St.	2-4 Fri.				
1051	Philadelphia, Pa.	2007-13 N. 2nd St.	1-3 Wed.	8.45	.72	Yes	Yes
1053	Milwaukee, Wis.	536 W. Juneau Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.05		
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1058	Madison, N. J.	91 Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	216½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	.75		
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Legion Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	No	
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	25 E. Ortega St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1065	Salem, Ore.	457 Court St.	Thursday	8	.75	All day	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	K. of P. Hall	Tuesday	8	.70		
1068	Vallejo, Calif.	316 Virginia St.	3rd Wed.	8	.99	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	1-2 Tues.	9	.60	Yes	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1073	Philadelphia, Pa.	1800 S. 5th St.	Saturday	8	1.00		
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.70	No	No
1075	Hudson, N. Y.	V. F. W. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1076	Washington, Ind.	3rd and Main St.	Friday	8	.80	No	No
1077	Owosso, Mich.	112½ N. Wash St.	Monday				
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1079	Ridgefield Park, N. J.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1080	South Haven, Mich.	202½ Center St.	1-3 Tues.				
1081	Plainview, Tex.						
1083	St. Charles, Ill.	Old Moose Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	Friday	8	.75		
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Main and Park St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Constanza's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1090	Geneva, O.						
1091	Ridgewood, N. J.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1092	Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.81	Yes	No
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	10 Pulaski St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1094	Mahanoy City, Pa.	120 W. Centre St.	2nd Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1095	Salina, Kan.	140½ S. Santa Fe	Monday	8	.75-1.00	Yes	No
1097	Longview, Texas	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday	8	.75		
1099	Downington, Pa.	Lancaster & Stewart Ave.	3rd Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	323 W. Aspen St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	City Hall	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	69 Erskine St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1103	Paragould, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.60	No	No
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00		
1105	Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	2nd Wed.	8.40			
1106	Portland, Ore.	5420 46th Ave., S. E.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	15 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1108	Cleveland, O.	41st and Lorain Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1110	East Chicago, Ind.	Victory Hall	Monday	8	1.25	All day	
1111	Ironton, O.	Munroe St. Bet. 3rd & 4th	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	Woodbury Bldg.	Friday	8	.85	All day	No
1113	Springfield, N. J.	Lion Club Rooms	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25		
1115	Pleasantville, N. Y.	Sells Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.50	All day	Yes
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	309 2nd West	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1117	Northbridge, Mass.	Rice Bldg.	2nd Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1118	Malone, N. Y.						
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Masonic Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
1120	Portland, Ore.	4th and Jefferson St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
1123	Biddeford, Me.	17 Alfred St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.70	No	No
1124	Newton, N. J.	Moose Hall	3rd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1125	Central Falls, R. I.	38 Fales St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1127	Montreal, Que., Can.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Monday	8	.40	Yes	No
1128	La Grange, Ill.	20 W. Burlington Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.95		
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Goldstein Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.85	Yes	No
1131	Waycross, Ga.						
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2-L. Sat.	9	.70		
1133	Newton, Ia.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90		
1134	Mt. Kisco, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.40	All day	No
1135	Port Jefferson, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1136	Donora, Pa.	679 Heslep Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1137	Pratt, Kan.						
1138	Toledo, O.	115 Roi Davis Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1139	Hollister, Cal.	South and San Benito	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1140	San Pedro, Cal.	351 9th St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Brunow Bldg.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1142	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½		
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.80	All day	Yes
1144	Danvers, Mass.	Forester's Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1146	Green Bay, Wis.	508 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1147	Roseville, Cal.	Fiddyment Bldg.	Thursday	8	.87½	All day	
1148	Olympia, Wash.	115 N. Capitol Way	Thursday	8	1.06¼	All day	No
1149	San Francisco, Cal.	150 Stewart St.	2nd Thur.				
		466 1st Oakland	4th Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	Labor Temple	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1152	Port Washington, N. Y.	S. Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1153	Crooksville, O.	1. O. O. F. Bldg.	2nd Mon.	8	.75		
1154	West Chester, Pa.	Miner & Walnut Sts.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1155	Columbus, Ind.	320½ Wash. St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.60	No	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.						
1157	Passaic, N. J.	50 Howe Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
1158	Berkeley, Cal.	2073 Allston Way	Saturday	8	.90	All day	No
1159	Ipswich, Mass.						
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Wed.	8			
1163	Virden, Ill.		4th Tues.		.75	No	No
1164	New York, N. Y.	949 Willoughby, Brooklyn.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1166	Fremont, O.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80		
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y.	Y. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
1168	Port Colborne, Ont., Can.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.70	Yes	Yes
1169	Hull, Que., Can.	Lafliche Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agr
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	J. E. Reck's Place	Saturday	8	1.00	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	4th Tues.	8	1.00		
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	318 Commercial St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.						
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Marceline Lumber Co.	2-4 Sat.	8	.60	No	Yes
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday		.75		
1179	Cliffside, N. J.	Stetkas Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65	All day	No
1180	Cleveland, O.	4309 Lorain Ave.	2-4 Mon.		.25-.35		
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	L. Wed.				
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	100 Highland Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	No	No
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	C. of C. Bldg.	Monday	8	.75		
1184	Seattle, Wash.	Canadian Nat'l Dock	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1185	Moorestown, N. J.		2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1186	Minot, No. Dak.	630 1st Ave., N. W.	2-4 Thur.		.75		
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.						
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.25		
1191	Raton, New Mex.						
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	103 W. Poplar St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1196	Arlington Heights, Ill.	Peoples State Bank Bld.	2-L. Mon.	8	1.31¼		
1197	Spartanburg, S. C.	C. L. U. Hall	Friday	9	.65		
1198	Independence, Kan.	113½ S. Penn.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1199	Pontiac, Mich.	238 Riker Bldg.	1st Tues.	8	.80	All day	No
1200	North Platte, Neb.	211 E. 9th St.	2-4 Tues.				
1202	Merced, Cal.						
1203	Mart, Tex.						
1204	New York, N. Y.	151 Clinton St.	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1206	Norwood, O.	Mill & Aldison Sts.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.20	All day	Yes
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18½ Alderson St.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1208	Milwaukee, Wis.	S. 6th & W. Mineral St.	2-4 Wed.		1.05		
1209	Newark, N. J.	704 S. 14th St.	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1210	Salem, Mass.	175 Essex St.	Tuesday	8	1.10	All day	Yes
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1213	Borger, Texas	300 W. 5th St.	L. Tues.	8	.75		
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1215	Methuen, Mass.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.10	All day	No
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	C. E. Corcoran Res.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1218	Vivian, La.						
1219	Christopher, Ill.	115 S. Thomas St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
1220	Port Huron, Mich.	1115 Hancock St.	2-4 Mon.	9	.60		
1224	Emporia, Kan.	321½ Commercial St.	Monday	8	.75		
1225	Sanford, Me.						
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-2 Wed.	9	.70	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Foresters' Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.						
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.						
1230	Franklin, Mass.	K. C. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	All day	No
1231	Canon City, Colo.		1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.	2nd Tues.	8	.50	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1236	Michigan City, Ind.	902½ Franklin St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1695 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	All day	Yes
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1242	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.37½	All day	No
1243	Oneida, N. Y.	112 Madison St.	2nd Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1244	Montreal, Que., Can.	1244 St. Catherine St. W.	Thursday	8	.85	Yes	No
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Turner Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	G. A. R. Hall	2nd Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1248	Batavia, Ill.	Walt Bldg.	4th Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1250	Homestead, Fla.						
1251	New Westminster, B. C., Can.	702 Royal Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	All day	Vbl.
1253	Gladstone, N. J.	Amermans Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
1255	Chillicothe, O.	87 E. 2nd St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
1256	Ticonderoga, N. Y.	1st Natl Bank Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1257	Silverton, Colo.						
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	124 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	524 N. Johnson St.	1st Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1261	Ilion, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.65		
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keavers Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½		
1267	Worden, Ill.	Honerkamp Hall	1st Fri.	8	.75	No	Yes
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	33 W. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
1270	Montreal, Que., Can.	4435 St. Lawrence Blvd.	2-4 Sat.				
1271	Middleboro, Mass.	75 N. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1272	Seattle, Wash.	205 Canadian Natl Dock	1st. Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
1278	Gainesville, Fla.		Thursday	9	.40		
1279	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1280	Mountain View, Cal.	Maccabee Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1281	Abilene, Tex.	209½ Pine St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1282	Salem, O.	505 E. State St.	2nd Thur.	8	1.05	Yes	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	3rd Fri.	9	.55-68	Yes	No
1285	Allentown, Pa.	729 Hamilton St.	Thursday		.60		
1286	Chicago, Ill.	3257 Sheffield Ave.	1st Thur.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1289	Seattle, Wash.	4441½ Cal. Ave.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
1291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.62½	No	No
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1293	Michigan City, Ind.	321 Willard Ave.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1294	Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	2-4 Wed.	9	.70		
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	140 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.60-.90	No	No
1296	San Diego, Cal.	621 6th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1297	New Brunswick, N. J.	143 Albany St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.20	All day	No
1303	Port Angeles, Wash.	412 E. 1st St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.65	All day	Yes
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	.85	All day	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	Broadway Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.00		
1307	Evanston, Ill.	1569 Maple Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
1308	Lake Worth, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	2-L. Mon.		.90		
1310	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	5 Sherman Ave.	1st Tues.	10		Yes	No
1311	Seattle, Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	2nd Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1312	New Orleans, La.	145 S. Rampart St.	2nd Tues.	9	.35-.50		
1313	Mason City, Ia.	102½ S. Federal St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.65	Yes	No
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	1442 Jefferson S. E.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1317	East Chicago, Ind.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1320	St. Johns, N. F.	Victoria Hall	1st Mon.	5	.42½	Yes	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90		
1322	Stuart, Fla.	512 Camden Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1323	Monterey, Calif.	543 Light House Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	10180 100th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	Yes
1326	Ely, Nev.	Aultman & Murry St.	Tuesday	8	1.12½	No	No
1328	De Land, Fla.	120 Division St.	Saturday	8	.75	Yes	No
1330	Grand Rapids, Mich.	415 Ottawa Ave. N.W.	1-3 Thur.	8		Yes	No
1331	Brattleboro, Vt		2-4 Tues.	9	.70		
1332	Minerva, O.						
1333	State College, Pa.	Fireman's Hall	2-4 Tues.	9	.80	Yes	No
1334	Pauls Valley, Okla.						
1337	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	6th St. and 23rd Ave.	2-4 Tues.	9	.65	Yes	No
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	2nd Nat. Bank Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.						
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Division St.	Friday	8	1.00		
1344	Portage, Wis.	210½ W. Cook St.	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	
1345	Buffalo, N. Y.	585 S. Park Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
1347	Port Arthur, Tex.	7th St. & Beaumont Ave.	3rd Thur.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	129½ San Francisco St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Advance Block	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	101½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1358	La Jolla, Cal.	American Legion Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	
1359	Toledo, O.	1035 Pinewood Ave.	1st Mon.	9	.60	Yes	No
1360	Montreal, Que., Can.	4030 Notre Dame W.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	103 Center Ave.	1st Tues.	8	.75		
1365	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.95	All day	Yes
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2-4 Mon.	8	.35-.60	Yes	No
1367	Chicago, Ill.	2040 W. North Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	
1368	Perth Amboy, N. J.	271 High St.	1st Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Fork		8	1.00	No	No
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	Nonotuck Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	All day	No
1373	Flint, Mich.	713½ S. Saginaw	Wednesday		.80		
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Skirt Co. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
1375	Lachine, Que., Can.	159 1st Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	
1377	Buffalo, N. Y.	1923 Niagara St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.						
1379	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1380	Bedford, Ind.		Friday	8	.80		
1381	Woodland, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.81	Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.						
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1387	Girardville, Pa.	Ranger's Hose House	Thursday	8			
1388	Oregon City, Ore.	Moose Hall	Wednesday	6	.90	All day	Yes
1391	Reading, Mass.	Main and Haven	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	No
1392	Sayreville, N. J.	Rhode's Hall	4th Wed.	8	1.20	All day	No
1393	Lake George, N. Y.						
1394	Fort Lauderdale, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1395	LaGrande, Ore.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1396	Golden, Colo.	12th and Washington	2nd Wed.	8	1.10	All day	No
1397	Mineola, L. I., N. Y.	180 Lincoln Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1398	Washington, Ia.						
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	8	1.12½	Yes	Yes
1400	Santa Monica, Cal.	1418½ 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1401	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sycamore & Hickory Sts.	1-3 Mon.	8-10		Yes	No
1402	Merritton, Ont., Can.	Public Library	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Davys Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	B. F. Winland office	2-4 Tues.	8	.65	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	19 Broad St.	2-L. Sat.	8	1.10		
1406	Louisville, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.50		
1407	Boston, Mass.	30 Hanover St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.05	All day	Yes
1408	Redwood City, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Tuesday	8	.90	All day	
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.		1st Mon.	10	.50		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1412	Drumright, Okla.						
1414	Bergenfield, N. J.	Mutual Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1415	Ada, Okla.	12th & Townsend St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	No	No
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	Monday	8	.85		
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	No
1418	Maynard, Mass.						
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8			
1420	Hastings on Hud., N. Y.	Protection Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.40	All day	No
1421	Denver, Colo.	1545 Julian St.	1st- L. Sat.	8	1.09½	All day	Yes
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90		
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1424	Gladstone, Mich.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Thur.	9	.75	No	No
1425	Wilmington, Del.	2512 West St.	1st Tues.	8	.70	Yes	No
1426	Elyria, O.	549 Broad St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	All day	Yes
1427	Lee, Mass.	St. George Parish House	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall		9	.60		
1430	Tarentum, Pa.						
1431	El Reno, Okla.	Old Commercial Bank Bld.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	206 S. 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1433	Selma, Ala.						
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	Thursday	8	.87½	All day	No
1435	Whitehall, N. Y.	Maccabees Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
1436	Bangor, Pa.						
1438	Warren, O.	160 N. Park Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
1439	McAdoo, Pa.	Keston Fire Co. No. 1	Monday	8	1.00		
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1442	Moncton, N. B., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.60	No	Yes
1443	Englewood, N. J.	53 Engle St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1445	Topeka, Kan.	116 E. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1446	Albany, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	.85		
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	S. L. McGoffins Shop	1-3 Thur.	10	.65		
1449	Lansing, Mich.						
1450	San Juan, P. R.						
1453	Jersey City, N. J.	320 3rd St.	2nd Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	Odd Fellows Hall	4th Mon.	9	.62½	No	No
1455	Cabo Rojo, P. R.						
1456	New York, N. Y.	41-43 E. 28th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1459	Westboro, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.00		
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	1144 E. Sycamore	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1461	Orion, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Sat.	9	.25-.60	All day	No
1462	Bristol, Pa.	Trades Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.25	Yes	No
1463	Stoneham, Mass.	Veterans Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10		
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1468	Lowell, Mass.	13 Kearney Sq.	2-4 Fri.	8	.70	Yes	No
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	204½ N. Tryon St.	Thursday	8	.75		
1471	Jackson, Miss.	Auditorium	Monday	8	.80		
1472	Rockville, Conn.	92 E. Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1473	Fruitvale, Cal.	E. 12th and Fruitvale Av.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1476	W. Palm Beach, Fla.	1307 Henryetta St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1477	Middletown, O.	Main & Central	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1478	Tupelo, Miss.						
1479	Walpole, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
1480	Boulder, Colo.	925 Pearl St.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1481	Colusia, Calif.						
1483	Patchogue, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Goldsteins Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½		
1485	Laporte, Ind.	Cor Lincolnway & Madison	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1487	Taunton, Mass.						
1488	Seneca, Ill.	Johnson's Carpenter Shop.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1489	Burlington, N. J.	Masonic Hall, Union St.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1490	Virginia, Minn.						
1491	Royersford, Pa.	3rd and Main	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	10	.50		
1493	Pompton Lakes, N. J.	Klump Hall	2nd Mon.	8	1.25	All day	
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1496	Fresno, Cal.						
1497	East Greenwich, R. I.						
1499	Kent, O.	Beals Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1500	Huntington Park, Cal.	6411½ Santa Fe Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1501	Oakland, Calif.	763 12th St.	Thursday	8	1.12½		
1503	Amherst, Mass.	Carpenters' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
1504	Jeanette, Pa.	3rd and Bullet Ave.	2-4 Fri.	8	.80-1.00	All day	No
1505	Salisbury, N. C.						
1506	Waldo & Vic., Mo.	4719 Troost Kan. City, Mo.	Monday				
1508	Newark, N. Y.	Gardner Hotel	3rd Tues.	8	1.00		
1509	Roseburg, Oregon	Maccabees Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1511	Southampton, N. Y.	Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
1512	Middletown, Conn.	232 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.75		
1513	Detroit, Mich.	527 Holbrook Ave.	Monday				
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Council Hall	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1516	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	All day	No
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	Colonial Drug Store Bldg.	Tuesday	9	.75		
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	27th Ave. Hall	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	No
1519	Westwood, N. J.	Hillsdale R. R. Sta.	1st Thur.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1520	Bridgeport, Conn.	170 Elm St.	1-3 Wed.	8		Yes	No
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1015 3rd Ave.	2nd Wed.		.10-.35	Yes	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	No	No
1525	Princeton, Ill.	City Hall	1st Thur.	9	.75	No	Yes
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.87½		
1527	Wheaton, Ill.	N. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.31¼		
1529	Kansas City, Kan.	1414 Grand Av., K. C., Mo.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	No
1530	Marlin, Tex.						
1531	Rockland, Mass.	Hatherely Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	All day	Yes
1532	Anacortes, Wash.	4th and Commercial	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1535	Highland, Ill.	Legion Hall		8	.85		
1537	Paulsboro, N. J.	1416 Swedesboro Ave.	2nd Thur.	8	1.00		
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-2 Fri.	8	1.12½		
1540	Ocean City, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1541	Palestine, Tex.						
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1303 8th Ave.	1-3 Tues.			No	No
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl., Boston	4th Wed.				
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.		1st Mon.	10	.40		
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1st Wed.	8.30	.65	Yes	No
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Manning Pl., Firehouse	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10		
1550	Braintree, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10		
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.						
1552	Salamanca, N. Y.						
1553	New Market, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	Yes	No
1556	Huntsville, Ala.		Friday	9	.75		
1558	Tetreaultville, Que., Can	1651 Letourneux	Friday	8		Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	.90	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	406 Market St.	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1562	North Wales, Pa.	Weingartner's Hall	2-L. Tues.	8	1.12½		
1563	Monessen, Pa.						
1564	Casper, Wyo.	218 Wolcot St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1565	Anna, Ill.	Ferguson's Shop	Thursday	8	.87½	No	No
1566	Lawrence, Mass.	44 Park St.	1st Wed.	8	1.15	All day	No
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve & Selly Bld.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
1568	Hollywood, Cal.	5444 Hollywood Blvd.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	4th Sat.	8	.72		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	121 D St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1571	E. San Diego, Cal.	Base. Public Library	Thursday	6-8	1.00	All day	No
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cyprus Hall	1-3 Mon.	8		No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	IOOF Hall Hollidays Cove	2-4 Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1576	Mechanicsville, N. Y.						
1577	Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin	2-4 Tues.	8	.76-112½	Part	Vbl.
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Burnett, Roseuthal Bld.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1579	Wareham, Mass.						
1580	Milford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Tues.	8			
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	L. Tues.	9	.65	All day	Yes
1585	Lawton, Okla.	Masonic Temple	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	13½ Sherman East	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	Monday	8	.70	Yes	No
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation Hall	15 of mo.	8	.30		
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1st Tues.	8	.80	All day	No
1593	Concord, Mass.	Urquhart Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.17½		
1594	Salisbury, Conn.	Town Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1595	Conshohocken, Pa.	Moose Home	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1596	St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Wednesday	8.40	.75-1.25	All day	No
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell Ave.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
1600	Lake Wales, Fla.	City Hall	Alt. Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1601	Providence, R. I.	128 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.17½		
1602	Cincinnati, O.	Warsaw & Woodlawn Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.20		
1603	Ringtown, Pa.						
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.80	No	No
1606	Omaha, Neb.	1609 Chicago	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1608	Ocala, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	9	.70	Yes	No
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Library Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1610	Lowell, Mass.	13 E. Merrimack St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	3rd Wed.	8	.46-.73		
1613	Newark, N. J.	17 W. Park St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1615	Grand Rapids, Mich.	415 Ottawa St., N. W.	Wednesday	9	.45	Yes	Yes
1616	Nashua, N. H.	115 Main St.	Thursday	8	.80		
1618	Sacramento, Cal.	8th & I St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.						
1621	Mexia, Tex.	105 E. Nowlin St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1624	Chariton, Ia.	Red Men's Hall	Monday				
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
1627	Mena, Ark.		2-4 Sat.	8	.75	Yes	No
1628	Paris, Ark.	Fetzner Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.62½	No	Yes
1629	Ashtabula, O.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1632	San Luis Obispo, Cal.						
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Calle S. R. Palmer No. 40.	23rd of mo.	9	.20	No	
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	107 E. 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1635	Kansas City, Mo.	813 Walnut St.	Alt. Mon.	8.40	.75	Yes	Yes
1636	Whiting, Ind.	119th and Short St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	
1637	La Junta, Colo.	119 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1640	East Hampton, N. Y.	Methodist Church Hall.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1642	Snohomish, Wash.						
1643	Chagrin Falls, O.	Union Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	
1644	Minneapolis, Minn.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.85	All day	Vbl.
1645	Hull, Mass.	Gillis, Res.	1st Wed.	8	1.10	All day	No
1649	Woodhaven, N. Y.	114 S. Liberty Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1651	Puyallup-Sumner, Wash	Perfield Bld.	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1652	Hampton, N. H.						
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1656	Oneonta, N. Y.	K. of C. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1657	New York, N. Y.	210-214 E. 5th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Graham Bldg.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112 E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	over 1st Nat'l Bk Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	.45-.80	All day	Yes
1661	Beaumont, Tex.						
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	Granger Hall	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.70	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	Waldron Bldg.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
1665	Alexandria, Va.	Prince and Royal St.	Thursday	8		All day	No
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Olivan Bld.	Monday	8	.80		
1668	Goose Creek, Tex.	Jack Simmons Bld.	Monday	8	.87½		
1669	White Bear Lake, Minn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.85	All day	No
1670	Ashland, Pa.	925 Center St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1672	Hastings, Neb.	517½ W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.60	No	Yes
1676	Caney, Kan.						
1677	Thorold, Ont., Can.						
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.						
1680	Berlin, N. J.		1st Tues.	8	.90		
1683	Forest City, Pa.	L. N. Carr's Res.	1-3 Thur.	8			
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	86 Wellington	2-4 Mon.	10	.40	No	No
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Craft's Bldg.	2nd Wed.	8	.75		
1686	Stillwater, Okla.		1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
1687	Montgomery, Ala.	High and Jackson St.	2-4 Mon.	8-9	.40-.50	Yes	No
1689	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	1-3 Mon.			Yes	Yes
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
1693	Chicago, Ill.	16 E. Ontario St.	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
1694	Washington, D. C.	808 Eye St., N. W.	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½		
1695	Providence, R. I.	59 Chestnut St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8	1.12½		
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	209 W. San Antonio St.	Thursday	8	.62½		
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.		1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1706	Vernon, Tex.	Local Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.						
1708	White River Val., Wash	Investm't Co. Bld., Auburn	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.85	No	
1710	Mill Valley, Cal.	Boy Scout Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	All day	No
1711	Van Wert, O.	Eagles' Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.75	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1714	Tamaqua, Pa.	Moose Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½		
1715	Vancouver, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
1716	New York, N. Y.	229 E. 47th St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1718	Ennis, Tex.	208 E. Crocket St.	1st Mon.	8		No	No
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.85		
1721	Lansford, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.80		
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	10	.50		
1723	Columbus, Ga.	939½ Broad St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1724	Elizabeth, N. J.	111 First St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1725	Daytona Beach, Fla.	Union Hall	Monday	8	.65	Yes	No
1726	E. Quogue, N. Y.	Atlantic Hall	Thursday	8	1.12½		
1727	N. Chicago, Ill.	14th & Victoria St.	1-3 Thur.	8			
1728	Slatington, Pa.	518 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1729	Miami, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
1731	Monongahela, Pa.	308 6th St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
1732	Economy, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1734	Murray, Ky.	Purdam Bldg.	1st Tues.	9	.50		
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.81-87½	Yes	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.		2-4 Sat.	10	.65		
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washiugton St.	1st Thur.	9	.75	Yes	No
1739	Kirkwood, Mo.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1742	New Haven, Conn.	5 Howe St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.06¼		
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Funcks Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.						
1750	Cleveland, O.	13503 Kinsman Rd.	Monday	8	1.12½		
1752	Pomona, Cal.	545 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1753	Lockport, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
1755	E. Aurora, N. Y.	584 Oakwood Ave.	1st Fri.	8	.75		
1757	Buffalo, N. Y.	Pleater & Broadway	Friday	8	1.00		
1761	Newcastle, Ind.	201 S. 14th St.	1st Wed.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
1762	Bucyrus, O.	T. and L. Hall	1st Thur.	8	.80		
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday				
1766	Fostoria, O.	Main & North Sts.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Room	1-3 Sat.	8	.90	No	No
1768	Jacksonville, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.90		
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Thur.	8			
1770	Cape Girardeau, Mo.						
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Union St.	2-4 Wed	8	.75		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1774	Taft, Cal.						
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday	8	.40-.60	Yes	No
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave. E.	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	All day	Yes
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	118½ Tremont St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1782	Newark, N. J.	190 Belmont Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1784	Chicago, Ill.	1638 N. Halsted St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1785	Ft. Lee, N. J.	Fire Co., No. 1, Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.65½	All day	No
1786	Chicago, Ill.	2459 S. Homan Ave.	1-3 Tues.				
1789	Duncan, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00		
1790	Baltimore, Md.	711 N. Caroline St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1791	Altus, Okla.						
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	512½ S. Ohio St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.		1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
1796	Montgomery, Ala.	12½ Commerce St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1799	Renton, Wash.		1-3 Mon.				
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1803	Shelton, Wash.						
1804	Fairfield, Ia.		4th Mon.	9	.75		
1807	Dayton, Ohio	371 Henry St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1808	Wood River, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.50		
1816	Durant, Okla.	401 W. Main St.	1st Mon.	8	.87		
1817	Nokomis, Ill.						
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2nd Tues.	8			
1821	Yauco, P. R.						
1823	Pahokee, Fla.						
1824	Bellingham, Wash.						
1825	Vinita, Okla.						
1827	Madill, Okla.	Roger's Lumber Yard	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
1829	Ravenna, O.						
1831	Boonton, N. J.	J. O. U. A. M. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	331 S. 10th St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	All day	No
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.75		
1837	Babylon, N. Y.	Amer. Legion Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1838	Port Richmond, N. Y.	29 Kingsley Av. Westerleigh	1st Fri.				
1840	Medford, Ore.	Main and Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	.90	Yes	No
1846	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	City Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.50	No	No
1850	Fort Erie, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1853	Frackville, Pa.	Kirelavages Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.80		
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Smith Bldg.	Friday	8	.75		
1856	Philadelphia, Pa.	Richmond & Indiana Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Columbia Eng. Co. Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.19	All day	No
1858	Columbiana, O.	City Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1860	Warsaw, Ind.						
1863	Kellogg, Ida.	803 S. Division St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1865	Minneapolis, Minn.	310 E. Hennipin	1-3 Fri.				
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1869	Manteca, Cal.						
1870	Shrewsbury, Mass.						
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1st Sat.	8	.85		
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1st Thur.	10			
1873	Valparaiso, Ind.	13 Lincoln Way, East	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1875	Vancouver, B. C., Can.						
1876	Lebanon, N. J.	Hose House, High Bridge	2nd Tues.	8	1.00		
1878	Mendham, N. J.	Bretherton Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1880	Carthage, Mo.						
1881	Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.40-.80	Yes	No
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Munson Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	9	.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	1318½ Texas Ave.	Monday	8	.62½	Yes	No
1885	Paris, Tex.	37½ Clarkville St.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1886	Guthrie, Okla.	221½ E. Oklahoma Ave.	Friday	8	1.00	No	No
1887	Geneseo, Ill.	213 E. South St.	2-L. Thur.	9	.50	No	Yes
1888	New York, N. Y.	30 W. 129th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.40		
1889	Downers Grove, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Tues.	8	1.31¼	All day	
1891	Brenham, Tex.						
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	2503 N. 3rd St.	2nd Wed.				
1893	Savannah, Ga.	209 W. 45th St.	3rd Mon.	8	.35-.50	Yes	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	8	.60		
1897	Paso Robles, Cal.	Goldenway Bld. Atascadero	1st Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1898	Girard, Kan.	Stricklen Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1899	Hobart, Ind.	Old Town Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	
1902	Cleveland, O.	7205 Fullerton Ave.	2-3 Tues.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1903	Sikeston, Mo.	Reed's Paint Shop	Thursday	9	.65		
1904	North Kansas City, Mo.	1414 Grand Kansas City Mo	Thursday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	2nd and Pine St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	City Hall	Monday	8	.87½	No	No
1908	Holland, Mich.	West 8th St.	1st Mon.	9		Yes	No
1912	Prescott, Ont., Can.	King and George St.	1st Fri.	8			
1915	Rusk, Tex.						
1918	Blairsville, Pa.	John's Hall	3rd Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
1919	Stevens Point, Wis.	200½ Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.85	No	No
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	J. O. U. M. A. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1922	Chicago, Ill.	6414 S. Halsted St.	2-L. Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	8th and Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1927	Delray Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1929	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	Alt. Fri.	8–9	1.00	All day	Yes
1930	Washington, N. J.		3rd Wed.	8	.80		
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.						
1935	Deming, N. Mex.						
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	411 N. McKinley	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
1938	Crown Point, Ind.	Community Bldg.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1939	Clifton, N. J.	288 Parker Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	118½ W. 3rd St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	4th and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1944	Coulterville, Ill.	Burn's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	1.00		
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1946	Loudon, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	.65-.80	Yes	No
1947	Hollywood, Fla.	2115 Hollywood Pl.	Monday	8	1.12½		
1948	Ames, Ia.	Moose Hall	1st Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	Yes	No
1956	River Grove, Ill.	Grand & Thacher Aves.	1st Wed.	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
1957	Toledo, O.	1625 Summit St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1960	Algiers, La.						
1961	Barrio, Obero and Sunoco, Santurce, P. R.	Los Santos St. No. 15	Tuesday	8	.35-.40	Yes	No
1962	Pensacola, Fla.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.85	All day	Yes
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Tuesday	8	.75		
1965	Lander, Wyo.						
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1967	Santurce, P. R.						
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	All day	Yes
1973	Riverhead, N. Y.	Foresters Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
1975	Graham, Tex.	Royal Neighbor's Hall	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1976	Los Angeles, Cal.	2625 Brooklyn Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1977	Rome, Ga.						
1978	Buffalo, N. Y.	145 Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1980	Atchison, Kan.		Tuesday	8			
1981	Elkville, Ill.	Carter's Barber Shop	1st Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
1982	Evergreen, Colo.						
1984	Magna, Utah	Baptist Church	2nd Fri.	8	.62½	No	No
1987	St. Charles, Mo.	401 Lewis St.	2-4 Sat.	8	.75		
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9	.30	Yes	No
1991	Bedford, O.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
1993	Shadyside, O.	Johnson Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Pine & 3rd St.	2-L. Tues.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
1996	Libertyville, Ill.	St. Josephs Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.31¼		
1997	Columbia, Ill.	A. Beckman's Res.	2nd Fri.	8	.50	Yes	No
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	506½ Court St.		8	.60	No	Yes
2004	Itasca, Ill.	Rosen's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.31¼		
2008	Ponca City, Okla.						
2014	Ranger, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	1.00	No	No
2016	Eastland, Tex.		1-3 Sat.				
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Arcanum Hall	1st Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
2025	Gretna, La.	David Crockett Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75		
2027	Fulton, Ky.						
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	116½ N. 3rd St.	2-4 Thur.	9	.80	No	Yes
2029	Lodi, Cal.			8	.75		
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
2037	Hattisburg, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.85		
2039	Noank, Conn.						
2046	Martinez, Cal.	Ward and Castro St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	All day	Yes
2048	Niagara on Lake, Ont., C	Jas. Bishops Res.	L. Mon.				
2049	Paducah, Ky.						
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	610 8th St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	Harrison and Elson	Monday	8	.62½	No	No
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	.75	No	No
2059	Bismark, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80		
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	Part
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yea	No
2062	McKenzie, Tenn.	S. L. Evans Shop	1st Mon.	9	.40		
2070	Salem, Mass.	60 Washington St.	2-4 Fri.	8½	.80	Yes	No
2073	Milwaukee, Wis.	S. 14th & W. Greenfield Av	1-3 Mon.	8	1.10	Yes	Part
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.						
2080	Greenville, Miss.	117 Eureka St.	1st Fri.	9	.75		
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
2087	Belton, Tex.						
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.85		
2090	New York, N. Y.	247 E. 84th St.	Thursday	8	1.115-1.40	All day	Yes
2094	Los Angeles, Cal.	538 Maple Ave.	1st Tues.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	T. and L. Hall	2-4 Fri.	9	.65		
2100	Amityville, N. Y.	Fraternity Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	.60	Yes	No
2104	Guayama, P. R.						
2107	Shickshinny, Pa.						

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	V. F. W. Hall	Friday	9	.75	Yes	
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	8	.90		
2114	Napa, Cal.	1145 Main	Thursday	8	.87½	All day	Vbl.
2117	Mankato, Minn.	Kruse Block	2-4 Thur.	9	.75	No	No
2119	St. Louis, Mo.						
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Gallatin St.	2-4 Mon.	9	.75	No	
2125	Whitefish, Mont.						
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Tower and Magnolia St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2135	Chippewa Falls, Wis.						
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Main and Ship St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.50	Yes	Yes
2149	Providence, R. I.	103 Westminster St.	2nd Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
2154	Portland, Ore.	4th & Jefferson St.	1st Wed.	6	.90	All day	No
2155	New York, N. Y.	240 Atlantic Av. Brklyn.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	Yes
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Junior Order Hall	1-3 Wed.	9			
2157	Hood River, Ore.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
2159	Cleveland, O.	1355 Central Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
2160	Rochester, N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
2163	New York, N. Y.	201 E. 67th St.	Friday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
2164	San Francisco, Cal.	200 Guerrero St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	All day	Yes
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	62 Chambers St., Boston	1st Thur.	8	.60	All day	No
2166	Westfield, N. Y.						
2170	Sacramento, Cal.	8th and I St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
2172	Boston, Mass.	3 Boyleston Pl.	2-4 Tues.	8	.92-1.17½	All day	Yes
2173	Guelph, Ont., Can.	T. and L. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.60		
2174	Chicago, Ill.	30 N. Wells St.	Monday	8	1.31¼	All day	Yes
2178	Jersey City, N. J.	583 Summit Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.65	All day	No
2180	Paoli, Ind.						
2181	Corvalis, Ore.	1051 Adams St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	Mechanics Hall	2nd Mon.	9	.20-.30	Yes	No
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School Ho'se Ost'rville	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	Vbl.
2194	Philadelphia, Pa.	211 Fairmount Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2197	Mattituck, N. Y.	Albins Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
2198	Milton, Pa.	Malta Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.60-.80	Yes	Part
2200	Chicago, Ill.	4643 S. Halsted St.	1st Fri.				
2202	Price, Utah						
2203	Anaheim, Cal.						
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	13 So. Missiou St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
2207	Enumclaw, Wash.	Musicians Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.						
2210	Merrill, Wis.		L. Mon.				
2215	Crestline, O.	Weavers Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	Main St. & Mass Ave.	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
2218	Portland, Ore.	437 Worcester Bld.	1st Thur.	8	1.12½	All day	No
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Labor Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	1001 11th St.	Thursday	9	.67	No	No
2235	High Point, N. C.	Kearn's Hall	Tuesday	9	.75		
2236	New York, N. Y.	205 E. 67th St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
2237	Hudson Co., N. J.	583 Summit Av. Jersey City	1st Mon.	8	1.65	All day	No
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.	101 Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
2239	Port Clinton, O.	416 Laurel Ave.	1st Wed.	8	.70	No	No
2244	Little Chute, Wis.	Village Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75-.85	Yes	No
2248	Piqua, O.	G. A. R. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.85	Yes	No
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Gates Block	1st Fri.	9	.85		
2257	Sedro Woolley, Wash.						
2258	Statesville, N. C.						
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.75		
2264	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.18¾		
2265	Lindsay, Cal.	408 Honolulu St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
2268	Gadsden, Ala.						
2278	Kingsport, Tenn.	210 Charlemont	Monday	9	.50	Yes	Yes
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Blvd.	1st Wed.				
2294	Eugene, Ore.	90 E. Broadway	1st Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
2300	Winter Haven, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Thur.	9	.60		
2305	New York, N. Y.	217 Court St., Brooklyn.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.40	All day	Yes
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	4 Marlbourgh St., N.	1-3 Tues.	9	.35-.70	Yes	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	7th St. & 23rd Ave.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
2315	Jersey City, N. J.	256 Central Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.65	All day	Yes
2319	El Paso, Tex.	2800 Yandell Blvd.	1-3 Mon.	8	$1.1.12½	Yes	No
2320	Mound City, Ill.						
2324	Herington, Kan.						
2325	Willmar, Minn.	Tribune Bldg.	2-4 Thur.				
2340	Bradenton, Fla.						
2342	Van Nuys, Cal.						
2343	Jamesburg, N. J.	Van Devers Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.20	All day	No
2345	Jasper, Ind.	111 W. 5th St.	Wednesday	10	.30	Yes	No
2350	Baltimore, Md.	709 N. Luzurne Ave.	3rd Thur.	9			
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Private Hall	1st Thur.	8-9	.15-.45	Yes	No
2361	Frederick, Md.	349 Madison St.	Monday				
2366	Belleville, Ont., Can.	Members Res.	1st Fri.	9	.80	Yes	
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forester's Hall Garnersville	1-3 Fri.	8	1.19	All day	Yes
2375	Los Angeles, Cal.	351 9th St., San Pedro	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
2378	Lock Haven, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	L. Tues.	9			
2381	Petersburg, Ind.						
2395	Lebanon, Ind.		1-3 Thur.	9	.75		
2396	Seattle, Wash.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.		.64	No	Yes
2404	Vancouver, B. C., Can.	122 Hastings St., W.	Friday	8	.90	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2408	Xenia, O.	301½ W. Main St.	1st Tues.	8	.80		
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Tues.	8	1.00		
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Yes
2416	Portland, Ore.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	All day	Yes
2417	Osawatomie, Kan.	City Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.90	No	No
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Sun.	8	.90		
2420	Paola, Kan.						
2423	Nacogdoches, Tex.						
2424	Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	Wednesday	8	.90	All day	No
2425	Glendive, Mont.						
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	
2436	New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.70	Yes	Vbl.
2438	Grand Haven, Mich.		1st Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
2442	Faribault, Minn.		3rd Tues.	9	.65		
2451	Erwin, Tenn.						
2458	Carlsbad, N. M.						
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire Co. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.19		
2463	Ventura, Cal.	113 S. Oak St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.						
2477	Santa Maria, Cal.	211 S. Pine St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. L. Yost, Res.	1st Sat.				
2486	Port Royal, S. C.						
2487	Marshfield, Wis.	Owls' Hall	2nd Tues.	10	.50		
2495	Chehalis, Wash.						
2704	Lykens, Pa.	403 S. 2nd St.	2nd Fri.	8	.75	No	Vbl.
2713	Montgomery, W. Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Alt. Fri.	8	.75		
2714	Mt. Vernon, Wash.	K. C. Hall	Thursday	8	.75	All day	No
2717	New York, N. Y.	219 Sackman St., Brooklyn	Monday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
2725	New York, N. Y.	1 E. 125th St.	Thursday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Paradise Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
2733	Boynton, Fla.						

Government Studies Nails

According to the United States Department of Agriculture, the point of the nail, more than the shank, determines splitting and holding qualities. Investigators at the Forest Products Laboratory of the Forest Service have found that, in general, the nails with the sharper and longer tapered points develop more holding power than those having the common type of point, but they also show a greater tendency to cause splitting—especially in the harder woods—owing to the fact that they merely force aside the fibers with relatively little mutilation.

"The blunter points of various shapes, because they shear off and upset the fibers in driving, have less holding power, but also less tendency to split wood," says a bulletin on the subject.

"Considering that blunt-pointed nails are effective in reducing the tendency to split the wood in nailing, and that within rather wide limits the holding power of nails depends on the length of nail in contact with displaced but unbroken wood fibers, the following general suggestions are made regarding nailing practice as affected by the type of nail point:

"In light-weight woods, or in the denser species which do not split in nailing, the greatest holding power is obtained with sharp-pointed nails.

"In woods which split with the common-pointed nails, two alternatives are open (aside from driving into bored holes, which gives the best results). Use nails of smaller diameter, if feasible, increasing the number to give equivalent holding power or use blunt-pointed nails of the same length and diameter as would be used with the common-pointed nail.

"The Forest Products Laboratory has designed a nail that has less tendency to cause splitting than common-point nails, and better holding power in many woods. The improved nail is tapered to the point for about a fifth of its length. The point may be either flat or slightly rounded and of any convenient shape—round, square, or otherwise. The characteristics of the nail can be varied by varying the diameter of the rounded or flat tip—without varying the length of taper—from approximately one-fourth the diameter of the shank for softwoods to about three-fourths the diameter of the shank for hardwoods. The blunt point of the nail just described, when used in a size adapted to the wood into which it is driven, produces sufficient shearing of fibers to obviate excessive splitting. The long taper aids in bringing the shank of the nail into intimate contact with the wood without further mutilation or excessive wedging action."

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Gavels (Labels)	1.25
Small Pencils (Label)	.03
Rubber Tip Pencils (Label)	.05
Pins (Emblem)	.50
Buttons (Emblem)	.50
Rolled Gold Charms (Emblem)	1.50
Solid Gold Charms (Emblem)	7.50
Rings (Emblem)	5.00
B. A. Badges (Emblem)	3.00
Cuff Links (Emblem)	1.50
Match Box Holders (Label)	.15
Belt Loop and Chain (Label)	.75
Pins, Ladies' Auxiliary (Emblem)	1.25
Auto Radiator Emblems	1.25

In Ordering These Goods Send all Orders and Make all Remittances Payable to
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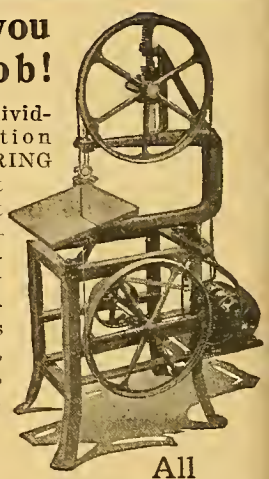
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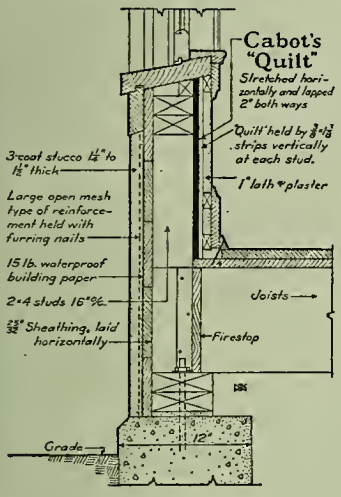
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IT'S a mistake to think one oil is as good as another on tools. For no ordinary oil can ever protect tools as well, or prolong their service so efficiently, as 3-in-One!

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Three-in-One is sold by nearly all hardware, drug, grocery and general stores, in handy cans and bottles.

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3-IN-ONE OIL

CLEANS - OILS - PREVENTS RUST

New Low Prices for Levels
made by Stanley!

NEVER BEFORE have you been able to get Levels like these at such low prices — Levels made by Stanley yet priced as low as ordinary levels.

"STANLEY VICTOR" HARDWOOD LEVELS

Seasoned cherry wood with hand rubbed finish. Two proved glasses set solid in plaster. "Handy Grip" increases the ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2104—18″ long. Price $1.00

• • •

"STANLEY VICTOR" LIGHT WOOD LEVELS

Seasoned sugar pine, weatherproofed with attractive Stanley Orange lacquer. Proved glasses are set solid in white plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble. "Handy Grip" increases ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2347 — 18″ long. Price $.80
24″ long. Price .90

4 Glasses — 2 Plumbs and 2 Levels



No. 2257 — 24″ long. Price $1.20
28″ long. Price 1.30

• • •

"STANLEY VICTOR" ALUMINUM LEVELS

Light in weight, weatherproof and durable. The patented Stanley "Truss" construction is the strongest and most rigid construction for aluminum levels. Six proved glasses are set solid in plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble.

The glasses are so arranged that it is possible to read from either end or edge. 12″ and 18″ sizes have 4 proved glasses, 24″ and 28″ sizes have 6 proved glasses. 12″ size has a grooved bottom.



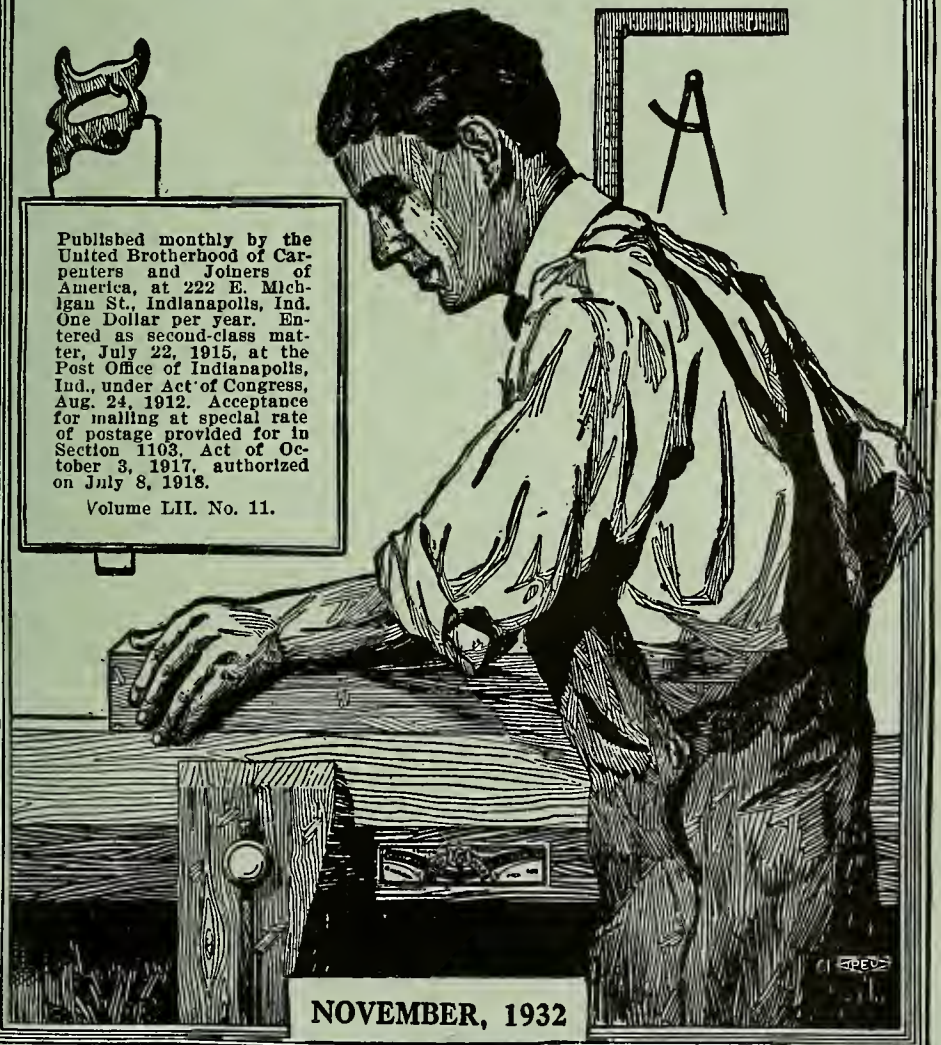
No. 313 — 12″ long. Price $2.00
18″ long. Price 1.80
24″ long. Price 2.00
28″ long. Price 2.30

Ask your hardware dealer to show you these levels at the remarkably low prices

STANLEY TOOLS

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

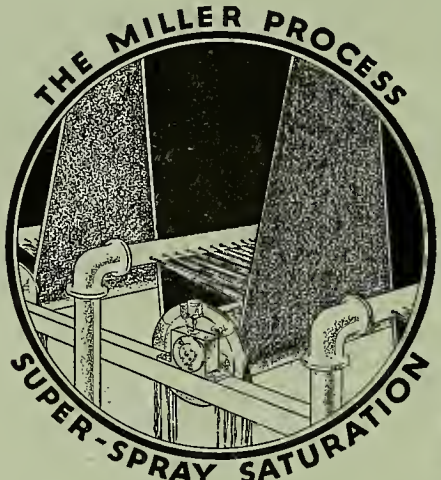
Volume LII. No. 11.

NOVEMBER, 1932

FOUND:

The Fountain of Youth

For the Roof



Showing ***Miller*** *Saturator with the Spray playing on one side of the dry felt driving OUT moisture and air, driving hot asphalt IN and THROUGH the felt from one side to the other. This is repeated until the felt is thoroughly and uniformly saturated.*

ROOFS don't wear out—they dry out. Poorly saturated roofing will crumble, dry out and die. Its life span is shortened. How soon this occurs depends upon one thing—the complete and uniform saturation of the felt base with life preserving asphalt.

Therefore, the way to keep youth in the roof is to put the correct amount of asphalt in the felt and do this completely and uniformly.

The Miller Process of Super-Spray Saturation is the only method that accomplishes this purpose as it does—by the spray-way.

Whereas the old fashioned "dip" method might seal in moisture and air which are always present in the felt, the Super-Spray process applies the hot asphalt on one side of the felt only, leaves moisture and air free to escape, drives the asphalt in and through the felt. This operation is continued many times until the point of complete uniform saturation is reached.

This accounts for the long years of life stored in the felt. As the roof ages it draws new life from the reservoir of asphalt in the felt. The life span of Miller Process Roofing is lengthened.

No one but Certain-teed has this process. It is just one of the many quality methods of manufacture. The complete story of this Process is contained in our book "The Great Roofing Mystery." It is yours for the asking.

ROOFINGS **Certain-teed** SHINGLES

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DEPENDABLE

YOU can always rely on the genuine Carborundum Brand Sharpening Stone giving a better edge quicker.

Take a combination stone for instance. You give a chisel—a plane bit or any similar edge tools a few quick strokes on the coarse side—and the tool is brought to an edge.

Then a few more light passes on the fine side—and you have a razor keen, smooth edge—just the sort of an edge a good tool should have.

Remember too that Carborundum Brand Stones cut faster—wear uniformly—can be used dry or with oil.

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Send for Booklet
"How to Sharpen Wood-Working Tools."



CARBORUNDUM BRAND
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COMBINATION STONES
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New Low Prices for Levels
made by Stanley!

NEVER BEFORE have you been able to get Levels like these at such low prices — Levels made by Stanley yet priced as low as ordinary levels.

"STANLEY VICTOR" HARDWOOD LEVELS

Seasoned cherry wood with hand rubbed finish. Two proved glasses set solid in plaster. "Handy Grip" increases the ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Established in 1881
Vol. LII.—No. 11.

INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1932

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Did You?

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man, and bearing about all the burden he can.

Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue, and the smile would have helped him to battle it through.

Did you give him a hand? He was slipping down hill, and the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.

Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road? Or did you just let him go on with his load?

THE 1932 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY

IN compliance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13, of our Constitution, General Secretary Frank Duffy has completed his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932, which he submitted to the General Executive Board at its quarterly session held at the General Office last month, when that body recommended that a synopsis of the report be published in our official monthly journal.

The report is a complete and comprehensive document and much of it is statistical.

Under the caption: Make Up of Organization, the General Secretary's report shows that at the close of the year ending June 30, 1932, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America consisted of:

1,716 Local Unions
118 District Councils
26 State Councils
2 Provincial Councils
234 Ladies' Auxiliary Unions
2 Ladies' Auxiliary State Councils.

In the 1,716 Local Unions our organization had a total membership of 242,005, which is a good showing considering the depression we have gone through in the last year.

The report shows that of the membership in the seven districts represented on the General Executive Board, District No. 1, comprising the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, leads with a membership of 72,526.

This is followed by District No. 3 with a membership of 57,741. That district is composed of the following states: Kentucky, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin.

District No. 2, comprising the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and District of Columbia, comes third with a membership of 44,503.

District No. 6 with a membership of 26,371 is fourth. In that district are the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaiian Islands, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and British Columbia, Canada.

District No. 5 comes fifth with a membership of 22,542. In that district we have the states of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma.

District No. 4 is sixth with a membership of 9,250. That district comprises the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Canal Zone and Porto Rico.

District No. 7, comprising Newfoundland and the Dominion of Canada with the exception of British Columbia, follows with a membership of 7,629.

The state of New York leads with the largest membership having a total of 45,997. Then comes Illinois with a membership of 29,669; Pennsylvania, 20,749; New Jersey, 16,696; Massachusetts, 16,182; Ohio, 13,823; California, 11,666; Missouri, 7,047; Connecticut, 6,404; Texas, 5,876.

The above are the ten leading states in membership.

In that part of the General Secretary's report under the caption: "Members in Arrears" he states that—

> "On account of the unemployment situation in the building industry more members went in arrears during the past year than ever before. At

the end of the year 1932 we had 100,013 members between three and twelve months in arrears, while thousands unable to pay their dues were suspended, in accordance with the provision of Paragraph B, Section 45, of our General Laws, which specifies that:

'A member owing a Local Union a sum equal to six months' dues shall have his name stricken from the list of membership without a vote of the Local Union.'

Upon the request of several Local Unions for an extension of time before suspension of a member takes place, the General President under date of April 19, 1932, granted the following dispensation:

April 19, 1932.

DISPENSATION

"To all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

"The continued period of unemployment has affected the membership of our Brotherhood and placed on the Local Unions a burden because of many members needing help and assistance.

"Many Local Unions have helped their members who through lack of employment have been unable to pay dues and many Local Unions would do still more if they had the necessary funds.

"The present provisions of the General Constitution of our Brotherhood provide that when a member owes a sum equal to three months' dues he is not in good standing and is thereby suspended from all donations, and when a member owes a sum equal to six months' dues his name shall be stricken from the list of membership without a vote of the Local Union and if desiring to rejoin the Brotherhood he can only be readmitted as a new member, subject to such readmission fee as provided for in the By-Laws of the Local Union or District Council where he rejoins.

"BELIEVING IT WOULD BE HELPFUL TO THE MEMBERSHIP AND TO THE LOCAL UNIONS TO CARRY A MEMBER, AFTER HE BECOMES IN ARREARS, TWELVE MONTHS INSTEAD OF SIX MONTHS BEFORE SUSPENDING HIM FROM MEMBERSHIP, I HEREBY GRANT TO ALL LOCAL UNIONS OF THE BROTHERHOOD A DISPENSATION TO CARRY MEMBERS TWELVE MONTHS BEFORE REPORTING THEM AS SUSPENDED.

"This dispensation DOES NOT affect that provision of the Constitution in reference to a member owing three months' dues after which he would not be entitled to donations as paid by the Brotherhood.

"I would also recommend that Local Unions fix as an initiation fee for the readmission of members who have been dropped for non payment of dues, a sum equal to the back dues of the member, provided he rejoins the Brotherhood in the same Local Union in which he was dropped from membership."

Yours fraternally,

WM. L. HUTCHESON, General President.

The attention of all Financial Secretaries is called to that part of the report dealing with their duties, which in part states:

"All Financial Secretaries must keep a day book and enter therein each day, or each meeting night, any and all dues, fines and assessments received by them from their individual members, giving each member's

name, the amount paid and the month or months for which the payment of dues, fines and assessments should be applied.

"He should transfer his record of payments received by him from the day book to the ledger.

"Some Financial Secretaries do not keep a day book, but scrap down on a piece of paper a record of payments received, transfer this record to the ledger and then destroy the slip of paper which contains the record. It is no harder for the Financial Secretary to enter the record in the day book, than it is to write it on a slip of paper and when once written the record is complete.

"We are usually 180 reports short each month, which causes much confusion that could be avoided if the reports were sent us regularly on time. Once a report is missing, the membership of the Local Union is incomplete and incorrect from that time on at the General Office, for without the report we have no way of knowing who were initiated, admitted on clearance card, granted clearance card, squared up or dropped out, and as we are required to keep a record of all members at the General Office we cannot do so unless these reports are sent us."

Under the heading of "Audits" we learn that from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, 340 audits of Local Unions were made, through which we collected back tax amounting to $1,075.30. There is still outstanding $27.75 which is in process of collection, making a total of $1,103.05.

Relative to the bonding of local financial officers, the report says this matter received the consideration of the General Executive Board at its April meeting when it was decided that the bonding of local financial officers would be taken over by the General Office, beginning with the term July 1, 1932.

Many of our Unions are delinquent in sending the semi-annual report of their Board of Trustees to the General Secretary. Paragraph "C" Section 40 of our General Laws specifies that;

> The Trustees shall audit all books and accounts of the Financial Secretary and Treasurer, and examine the bank book of the Treasurer monthly, and see that it is correct, and shall report to the Local Union, in writing, and semi-annually to the General Secretary, on blanks supplied from the General Office, and shall see that the Financial Secretary and Treasurer are bonded through the General Office.

It is important that we have these reports, for on them depend the continuance of the bonds of your financial officers. A Local Union failing to send the Trustees semi-annual report to us means that the bonds of the financial officers are discontinued from then on. So you see the importance and necessity of complying with our laws in this respect.

The report calls attention to the fact that Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland, Ohio sent out a resolution for endorsement by our Local Unions to postpone the next general convention of the United Brotherhood until the year 1936. When this resolution was endorsed by 25 unions from 25 states it became the duty of the General Secretary to submit it to referendum vote of our members. When the vote was counted it showed a majority of 10,682 to postpone the convention until the year 1936.

In that part of the report under the caption: "Our Golden Jubilee" is enumerated the Local Unions and District Councils celebrating that memorable event.

The report shows that the total receipts from July 1, 1931, to June 30, 1932, amounted to $1,956,069.52.

On the whole the report shows the organization to be in a stable condition, and concludes by the General Secretary thanking the General Officers for their willing assistance and co-operation given him at all times.

THE TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE
(T U U L)

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

IN the August, 1932, issue of "Labor Unity" the official organ of the Trade Union Unity League (TUUL) we are taken to task for publishing in the May, 1932, issue of "The Carpenter" the following statement:

"The American Federation of Labor is governed by its annual convention.

The convention declares the policy of the Federation.

It speaks with authority.

No other body, no official, has the power to repeal its decisions or nullify its actions.

It is Organized Labor's parliament and Supreme Court combined in one body."

The A. F. of L. is the head of the Organized Labor movement in America. No one knows that better than the officers of the Trade Union Unity League, but evidently it is their desire to create a doubt in the minds of the workers on this matter and if possible to make it appear that the A. F. of L. has no standing, amounts to nothing, and is practically extinct.

That is what they would like, but they can rest assured they will never see that day.

The question arises: "What is the Trade Union Unity League (TUUL) and what is all this fuss about?" So that it may be clearly and plainly understood, the Trade Union Unity League is the successor of the old defunct Trade Union Educational League, which was organized in February, 1922, by William Z. Foster, at that time president of the Executive Committee of the Workers (Communist) Party of America. It was under the control and supervision of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, a section of the Communist Internationale, and its main object was to make use of the American labor unions as agencies to promote the coming of the revolution in America. As evidence of this the "Daily Worker," the official organ of the Workers (Communist) Party of America, published under date of August 14, 1925, a letter from the Executive Committee of the Communist Internationale, addressed to the Workers (Communist) Party of America, in which it stated that—

"It is of extreme importance to the life and growth of the Workers Party that its members as a whole realize better the necessity of more intensive work in the labor unions, that the capture of leadership in the labor union masses is vitally necessary, not only for the Workers' Party at the present time, but also for the ultimate victory of the revolutionary struggle. The capture of the labor unions is our first and foremost task."

In order to gain this end the Workers (Communist) Party advocated:

(1) That every Communist be a union member.
(2) To organize a Communist faction in every union.
(3) To expose the officials of every union.
(4) To make fights in elections for officers of unions and delegates to conventions.
(5) At all conventions to introduce systematic and well-prepared campaigns against officers.
(6) To resist expulsion from the unions.
(7) To amalgamate craft unions into industrial unions.
(8) To encourage and make use of independent, dual and rival unions.
(9) To arouse the masses to take up strikes and wage movements and to then skillfully utilize such movements for their own political ends.
(10) To promote general discontent and hatred in contempt for the existing order of things, especially among the foreign-born.

The Trade Union Educational League was looked upon as the strong arm, the militant force, the left wing of the Communist Party. However, it did not make much progress in the labor unions with its revolutionary teachings and not being

able to gather in any more shekels or any further revenue it changed its name to the Trade Union Unity League (TUUL) in August, 1929, at a so-called convention held in Cleveland, Ohio.

Why it uses the word "unity" is more than we can understand. There is very little unity among those connected with it. In fact, it is more of an organization on paper than anything else. A member in Cleveland, Ohio, signing himself "S. M." says in the August, 1932, issue of "Labor Unity":

> "We should do something in action and not on paper only. In Cleveland we have 100,000 unemployed, and in the Trade Union Unity League we have only 150 on the books. Eight Painters' locals with a membership of 2,500 have only about 30 in the Trade Union Unity League. Ten Carpenters' locals with a membership of about 3,500 have not more than 20 or 30 in the Trade Union Unity League. The laborers are a strong group but they are not seen at the Trade Union Unity League meetings. At a conference called on unemployment insurance the Trade Union Unity group was not in attendance."

The Trade Union Unity League takes the place of the Trade Union Educational League without any change in its objects, aims and purposes, any more than to become more active in organizing independent rival unions to those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

In this undertaking it enters the field where strikes occur and organizes dual national unions. Most of these alleged unions are given names to correspond as closely as possible with the names of the national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. For instance, the United Textile Workers of America is an international union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor for many years. The Trade Union Unity League organized a rival organization to it called the "National Textile Workers' Union."

The Communists try to confuse trade unionists, the public and the press into believing that their organizations are part and parcel of the legitimate trade union movement constituting the American Federation of Labor. In this way they receive large funds from time to time. For instance, during the strike of the Textile Workers of Gastonia, N. C., they appealed for funds

"to help feed and clothe the children of the strikers, etc.,"

who they claimed were fighting under the banner of the National Textile Workers Union. They got nearly $100,000 and of this amount less than $12,000 went to the relief of the strikers and those dependent upon them.

The Communists through the Trade Union Unity League try to make trade unionists believe that they are with them for higher pay, shorter hours, better working conditions, etc., whereas they are not. In reality these things cause them little concern. They do not want to settle strikes; they want strikes to continue and thereby promote ill feeling, ill will, class hatred and a revolutionary spirit among the strikers. They have not won one single strike that we know of in the interest of the workers.

When the coal miners had trouble in Ohio and Kentucky, the Trade Union Unity League organized the "National Miners' Union" in oppostion to the United Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. They claim to have organized—

The National Construction Workers' Union;
The National Food Workers Union;
The National Metal Workers Industrial League;
The Agricultural Workers Industrial Union;
The Amalgamated Clothing Workers Industrial Union;
The Building Maintenance Workers Industrial Union;
The Cleaning and Laundry Workers Industrial Union;
The Jewelry Workers Industrial Union;
The Marine Workers Industrial Union;
The Needle Trades Workers Industrial Union;
The Painters' Industrial Union;
The Furniture Workers Industrial Union;

and now they have under way, according to "Labor Unity" their official organ, on page 31 of the August, 1932, issue, an

"International Workers Order"—a mutual benefit society—a fraternal order which considers itself a part of the revolutionary movement, National Offices, 80 Fifth Avenue, New York City."

So you see they are encroaching wherever they can on all national and international labor unions of the American Federation of Labor and all for their own ends and purposes.

On page 10 of the August, 1932, issue of "Labor Unity" they publish a call for a national convention to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., on August 13-14-15 to organize a "Steel and Metal Workers Industrial Union." This call is addressed:

"To all Mill and General Locals of the Metal Workers Industrial League; To all Left Opposition Groups in the Metal Trades Local Unions of the American Federation of Labor; To all Steel and Metal Unemployed Groups."

Among other things it is specified that—

"Each delegate is required to bring the sum of $2.00 to deposit with the Convention Finance Committee."

"Delegates are to be elected as follows:"

(1) One delegate from each existing department group of the Metal Workers Industrial League;

(2) One delegate from each new department group formed up till one week previous to the convention date;

(3) General branches of the Metal Workers Industrial League, two delegates;

(4) Unemployed groups of the Metal Workers Industrial League, one delegate;

(5) One delegate from each unemployed council of Steel and Metal towns or neighborhoods where the majority of the unemployed council is composed of jobless Steel and Metal workers.

(6) One to two delegates from each fraternal working class organization (Language clubs, benefit societies, negro organizations, cultural organizations, etc.) in Steel and Metal centers;

(7) One delegate from each Women's Auxiliary of the Metal Workers Industrial League;

(8) One delegate from each Youth Group;

(9) One delegate from United Front Groups of Steel and Metal Workers;

(10) From opposition groups inside the A. F. of L. Metal Unions (Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, International Association of Machinists, Molders, etc.) one delegate.

Through these fake make-believe methods they try to hoodwink the real trade unionists into the belief that they are doing great things for the workers, whereas all this is paper talk without any real foundation. They have practically no organization behind them, but just the same through their different disguises they secure enough financial aid from time to time to keep them going and to publish to the world that the officers of all legitimate trade unions, including the officials of the A. F. of L. are fakers and misleaders, whereas that name more properly applies to themselves. They are out to deceive you at every turn and at every opportunity.

Are we to stand idly by while this is going on? Not if we know it.

On page 2 of the August, 1932, issue of "Labor Unity" the following statement appears:

LABOR UNITY
Published Monthly by the Trade Union Unity League
(American Section of the Red International of Labor Unions)
William Z. Foster, Secretary
2 West 15th Street, New York, N. Y.

This shows what they are and what they stand for.

With all their bombast, the Communists are on the rocks. This is evident from the appeals they continually make for funds. In the "Daily Worker" of July 26, 1932, front page the following appeal for $40,000 is made:

"The Daily Worker" Calls for Aid

The "Daily Worker," the chief organizer of the Communist Party, has issued an S O S call for aid in the acute financial situation.

Never was the need for the "Daily Worker" so great as today.

Speed the contributions! Every minute counts! Every dollar—every penny is needed. Into the fight for $40,000—one month drive!

Rush aid to the "Daily Worker."

This shows what the Communists in their different disguises are doing to confuse, weaken, hamper and eventually destroy the genuine labor movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor.

Do not allow yourselves to be misled by those who would destroy you.

The good accomplished by organized labor through the A. F. of L. speaks for itself. In the past fifty years wages have been increased, working hours reduced, the eight-hour day established, the Saturday half-holiday put into force and effect, and now the five-day work week is in operation in many cities, and the inauguration of the six-hour day is under way. Working agreements have been entered into and general living conditions have been greatly improved; organizing work among all classes of workers—skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled, has gone steadily on; kindred trades have been consolidated; jurisdictional disputes have in many instances been adjusted; misunderstandings and difficulties have been settled; legislation for the benefit, betterment and protection of the workers has been enacted from year to year and is still going on. The fraternal features of the unions have been broadened; millions of dollars have been paid out in sick, disability, death and other benefits. Pensions for the aged have been established and homes for those who have no one to look after them or take care of them in their declining days have been built and are now in operation.

Thirty years ago Samuel Gompers very clearly defined the purposes of the A. F. of L. in his report to the New Orleans convention in 1902 when he said:

"Ours is an affiliation of men of like interests, and of a kindred spirit. It is the natural growth of a sentiment for unity that binds and seals the compact for harmony, fidelity and fellowship. Our cause demands that there is no worker so deep down in the abyss of misery and despair that we dare refuse to extend a helping hand in his uplifting; that there is no high pinnacle of grandeur to which the toiling masses should not aspire to attain.

"The trade unions are of, by and for the wage-workers primarily, but there is no effort which we in our movement can make but what will have its beneficent, salutary influence upon all our people.

"The misery of the past, the struggles of the present and the duty of the future, demand that no effort be left untried, that all energy be exercised, and opportunity taken advantage of, to organize the toilers of our country upon the broad platform of the trade union, in full affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. The dim, dismal past, with all its pain and travail, must give way to the better and brighter future for which the workers have borne the burdens and made the sacrifices that the people of our time, and for all time, may be truly free."

Now what has the Workers (Communist) Party of America with its Trade Union Educational League, its Trade Union Unity League, and all its other branches and disguises done for the workers, but to find fault, spread dissatisfaction, discontent and dissension among the trade unionists with the object in view to capture them and thereby promote and hasten the coming of the revolution in America.

Again we say, do not be led by false prophets. Stick to your tried, true and faithful union and do not swerve from it under any circumstances.

A. F. OF L. GRANTS CHARTER TO AMERICAN FEDERATION OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

PRESIDENT GREEN in presenting the charter to the American Federation of Government Employees issued the following statement:

When it was publicly stated, during the early part of November, 1931, that the executive officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees were taking steps to withdraw from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor, I appealed to these representatives requesting them to refrain from taking such a serious and far-reaching action until they, at least, met with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of discussing their difficulties and presenting their alleged grievances. This appeal was made because withdrawal meant injury to thousands of federal employees and because there was no real justification for such drastic and extreme action.

Notwithstanding this request and the appeals which I repeatedly made to the executive officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees to settle any differences which existed in accordance with the principles of organized labor, in the conference room and with men who had been granted authority to administer the affairs of the American Federation of Labor between Conventions, my request was refused and the officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees advised me that they would not meet with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

It is the opinion of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and of thousands of federal employees that the officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees accomplished their purpose to withdraw from affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by violating the laws of their organization and through misrepresentation and fraud. The fact that thousands of Federal Employees voted against separation from the American Federation of Labor showed that there was great opposition to the steps which the executive officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees had taken. This was true even though the membership of the National Federation of Federal Employees had not been informed of the merits of the alleged dispute or of the earnest appeals which the President of the American Federation of Labor had made for a conference so that any differences which existed could be considered and settled.

During all the months which have intervened since the withdrawal of the National Federation of Federal Employees took place last November no inclination has been manifested by the executive officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees to confer with the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor or to propose reaffiliation upon any basis. For this reason the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor has regarded the attitude of the executive officers of the National Federation of Federal Employees as opposed to a return of the organization to the place it formerly occupied in association with the organized labor movement and with the National and International Unions which compose it.

Based upon this understanding, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at a meeting held recently authorized the Executive Officers to grant a charter to a new National Union, recognized as having jurisdiction over federal employees and to function in the field from which the National Federation of Federal Employees had withdrawn. This action of the Executive Council was taken in response to requests made by thousands of federal employees who had signed petitions requesting the Executive Council to grant a charter to a new National Union of Government employees.

Following the decision of the Executive Council to authorize the Executive Officers to organize a new National Union of government employees more than twenty-six Local Unions have been organized and have given assurance that they will all become a part of a new National Union. In conformity with this action and pursuant to the decision of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, a new National Union has been formed and a charter of affiliation has been granted to this new National Union according it jurisdiction

over government employees eligible to membership. This new National Union is the only one that will be recognized by the American Federation of Labor as clothed with authority to organize and represent government employees not covered by the jurisdiction already granted other National and International Unions.

The National Federation of Federal Employees will be regarded as a seceding organization, without standing in the organized labor movement, outside and separate from the organized labor movement of the nation. The American Federation of Labor will give a full measure of support to the new National Union thus formed and its members will be represented in the councils of the American Federation of Labor.

The name of the new National Union is the American Federation of Government Employees. All government employees who are eligible to join this new National Union will be welcomed into membership and we pledge to them the support and assistance of the American Federation of Labor in all the efforts which they may put forth to bring about a restoration of pay, the rights and the privileges taken from them at the last session of Congress, to secure the enactment of legislation originated and introduced into Congress for the purpose of protecting and promoting their economic and social interests.

All the force and power of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated units will be extended in an effort to establish and strengthen the new National Union throughout the entire jurisdiction granted it in the charter issued to it by the American Federation of Labor.

BUSINESS AGENT DELIVERS INDEPENDENCE DAY RADIO ADDRESS

F. A. NOLLER, Business Agent of Local Union 184, Salt Lake City, Utah, on July 4, 1932, broadcast the following address:

With your kind permission, the Salt Lake Federation of Labor is taking a part in the celebration of Independence Day. It is fitting, because our Nation's independence was cradled in the hall of a labor union.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in the Golden Jubilee number of the "Carpenter," last August, tells the story of the meeting of the First Congress in Carpenters' Hall, and I quote him:

"When the people of this country were forced to throw off the yoke of British oppression, delegates were chosen by American colonists to assemble in convention in the city of Philadelphia and adopt such measures as would induce England to recognize and respect the rights of the American people. The seat of the Colonial Government of Pennsylvania was at that time in the city of Philadelphia. When the delegates from the Colonies arrived they were warmly welcomed by the people and escorted to the City Tavern on Second Street. It was the general impression that the convention would assemble in the legislative hall of the State Capitol. However, this was denied them and when it became known it caused much resentment. It was in this emergency that the Carpenters' Company unanimously placed the use of Carpenters' Hall at the disposal of the delegates. On the 5th day of September, 1774, the first meeting of the Continental Congress assembled in Carpenters' Hall and commenced deliberations that resulted on July 4, 1776, in declaring the Colonies 'Free and Independent.'

"The British took possession of Philadelphia on September 26, 1777, and soldiers of the British army were quartered in Carpenters' Hall. They were forced to evacuate on June 18, 1778, having occupied the hall for eight months and twenty-three days. Carpenters' Hall was the rallying place for the patriots during the Revolutionary period, and the meeting place of organizations and committees that were intimately connected with the stirring events of the time. The convention appointed by congress to draft a constitution assembled in Carpenters' Hall in May, 1787. Their deliberations were behind closed doors, and at the end of

four months, September 27, 1787, they agreed upon a constitution for the United States of America."

Justly proud of the foregoing facts are the union carpenters and as a member of that great Brotherhood, I could not resist mentioning them tonight. We read further in Mr. Duffy's article that at the close of the Revolutionary period, when peace was declared, great celebrations were held in the principal cities and that in all these celebrations trade organizations were most prominent, according to accounts in the 'Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia' and in the 'Annals of Philadelphia.' We learn that trade organizations on July 4th, 1788, in that city wore regalia and carried handsome banners inscribed with the mottoes of their trade and embellished with the insignia of their crafts. Reading further in this article, we learn that on the following year, 1789, that a reception tendered by the city of Boston to General George Washington, there appeared in public procession organizations of house carpenters, bakers, blacksmiths, wood carvers, block makers, saddlers, shipwrights, sawyers, printers, plumbers, hatters, and painters, and many other trades well known to this day, as well as some that have been pushed aside by the machine age. So we see that the trades organizations were active and took a prominent part in the founding of our Nation, and we also find that they continued as trade unions, to play an important part in the formulating of its standards and policies. Today we find them continuing this good work in spite of considerable opposition, such as they have ever faced.

Looking back one hundred years, we see in the city of Boston, that center of education and refinement, a small body of trade unionists parading the streets, stoned by a mob of well-to-do professional citizens of that cultured city. What do you suppose were their demands? Free, tax-supported schools for their children. Now far be it for me to desire to rake up the dead ashes of Boston's lurid past, any more than I should delight in gloating over the witch-burning of Salem, Massachusetts, of ancient date, but it is fitting on this occasion to show what organized labor has done that our country might progress, in spite of reactionary fears, and foolish misgivings. As for our public schools today, let me say say the Labor that founded and promoted them and whose children fill them, keeps a watchful eye on them and looks askance on those who in the name of economy are attacking our public school systems making this depression an excuse to cripple public education. Organized Labor will insist that waste and extravagance be eliminated from our schools, but that economy be placed where it belongs.

There should be no false economies at the expense of our children for which society in the end must dearly pay, and which will shake the very foundations of our social structure. This is a warning to some beneficiaries of the profit system who to evade their just taxes are insisting on cutting and slashing the number of teachers and their recompense, together with other detrimental retrenchments.

Today organized labor leads in demanding a restoration of buying power and the preservation of the American standard of living. Organized labor resents the attempts to lessen or destroy the buying power of millions of workers through wage cutting and lengthening of hours of labor, and asks the ruthless ones how the products of the machine age can be marketed if they insist in continuing such destructive methods?

It is well that on this our Nation's Birthday we should pause and survey our economic condition and note some of the proposed remedies for our economic ills.

It is very apparent that some of the beneficiaries of our concentrated wealth are eager to create a form of American peasantry similar to that of Europe, perhaps something more akin to the feudalism of medieval times. We hear much talk of charity, organized heartless charity, for able bodied persons bereft of the opportunity to work. There is no good or sufficient reason for this lack of opportunity to earn a living, when millions are needing the necessities of life, while the output of farms, factories and mines is curtailed or shut off.

Surely it would be better if instead of promoting charity, (the cost of which is usually carried by the wage earners) we should promote industry, and honest and necessary labor.

Then there is the advocating of the planting of jobless men on unused land.

so that they may keep their families alive by growing vegetable. "Subsistence gardens" these plots of land are called. The idea is not new but has been practiced these many years in some European Countries where it was difficult for workers to obtain a living wage. It is a relic of the feudal system, when the over lords and under lords leached from the aching backs of the bleeding limbs of serfs and vassals, a life of ease and splendor. Such soil-tilling schemes where men would labor for a partial existence while surrounded by the unlimited resources of a rich and efficient commonwealth, have no place in this our nation, whose birthday we now celebrate in commemoratiou of the building of a great democracy.

Let me quote from the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service, dated June 15.

"Mr. R. H. Aishton, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Association of Railway Executives, who is also a member of the President's Organization on Unemployment Relief, sponsored the subsistence gardens plan with railway executives throughout the country as a "practical" measure to enable the thousands of railway workers whom Mr. Aishton and his associates refuse to employ to wrest at least a part of their living from the soil.

It is interesting to note in this connection that Mr. Aishton's Association of Railway Executives regards as impracticable the proposal of the railway labor organizations, supported by the American Federation of Labor, to reduce the length of the work day from eight hours to six for railway workers and thus go a long way toward abolishing unemployment in the railroad industry.

Mr. Aishton and his associate owners and managers of our railroads carried their opposition to the six hour day to the Interstate Commerce Commission and persistently fought it all through the investigation made by that body, under a joint resolution of Congress, to determine the probable effect of the application of the six hour principle to all branches of the railway service. The six-hour day would enable the railway employes to live according to decent standards. Moreover, it would permit them to enjoy some of the benefits flowing from the revolutionary increase in their output during the last few years resulting from the application of labor-saving machinery and methods in the railway service.

Shorter hours of labor, not vegetable gardens, is the most practical remedy, and in fact the only remedy, for unemployment. It is regrettable that Mr. Aishton and his associates are so vegetable minded. They resemble the ostrich who blinds himself to facts by sticking his head in the sand."

And so ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience, we see after over a century and a half, our nation that was cradled in Carpenters' Hall, still watched over by organized labor, still having its future planned by the labor unions who lead in urging the shorter work-day and work-week as a solution, and the principal solution, for this industrial setback from which we are now suffering; this failure of big business and financial powers to adjust themselves to the Machine Age; this failure to make consumption keep pace with the increased production of a highly mechanized era. Just as Labor of 1776 aided at the birth of this great nation, so will the American Federation of Labor and the Railway Brotherhoods today, rescue our country from the morass of economic mismanagement in which it is now struggling. The shorter work schedule, the right to work, adequate wages, decent living standards, and values based, not upon a ficticious gold valuation and interest rates, but rather upon our ability to produce and consume, will be brought to us through our labor unions. Once again we ask your co-operation that these things may be brought about, and soon.

With your co-operation, organized labor can be depended upon to save the situation, prevent further injustices, and bring the nation to where it should be. With this in mind may we not hope for a prompt improvement and a brighter and better Independence Day next year?

If Methuselah had deposited one dollar in a bank at four per cent compound interest when he was 21, at his death, aged 969, that dollar would have grown to more than 977 sextillions of dollars, a sum shown in 24 figures.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

AMERICA PICTURED AS HAVING WORLD'S WORST SLUM DWELLINGS

(International Labor News Service)

MR. GEORGE FOLLANSBEE BABBITT heaved his thick legs over the side of the cot on his sleeping porch in Floral Heights, extinguished the nationally advertised alarm clock, and stumped down the hallway to the white tile bath. There surrounded by the glittering cabinets and the flush plumbing of his American citizenship, he shaved.

Mr. Babbitt was a type. Readiug Sinclair Lewis' novel, one concluded that America was an El Dorado of Plumbing, a shining shimmer of brass pipes, iridescent water-closet seats and oil burners. Never did critics suggest that Babbitt was not realism, but rich, luxurious romance.

The one fact certain about the great majority of Americans—the 65 to 75 per cent whose incomes, even in times of prosperity, lie downward of $2,000 a year—is that they do not inhabit Mr. Babbitt's world. A good half of them, if they read of Mr. Babbitt's house at all, read of it as a lovely and impossible paradise. Babbitt is actually a novel of the richest one per cent.

American housing is not only superlative; it is not even good. The truth is that less than half the homes in America measure up to minimum standards of health and decency.

Such a statement requires two things: definition and proof. The first is simple. A minimum standard of health and decency is one below which no American family should be expected to fall. It will therefore include neither a telephone nor central lighting, nor central heat nor even a bathtub. But it will include: healthful surroundiugs; ample running water inside the house; a modern sanitary watercloset for the exclusive use of the family and located in the house; enough rooms to give the members of the family necessary privacy; adequate garbage removal; a cost not to exceed 20 per cent of family income. The man who believes these are excessive requirements undertakes a heavy burden of proof.

Most men will wonder how such a standard can exclude any measurable proportion of American homes. For the belief in the excellence of living conditious in America is one of the deepest prejudices of the American mind. We read Dickens' description of the London slums of his day with a complacent eye. Certainly it is nothing to us that Bill Sikes, hiding after the murder of Nancy, saw from his broken window "crazy wooden galleries common to the backs of half a dozen houses, with holes from which to look upon the slime beneath; rooms so small, so filthy, so confined that the air would seem too tainted even for the dirt and squalor which they shelter; dirt besmeared walls and decaying foundations; every repulsive lineament of poverty, every loathsome iudication of filth, rot, and garbage . . ." All that must be changed by now.

And it is changed. But not in America. In the years since the war Englaud, Germany, Austria, Holland and other countries have taken steps to eradicate slums. But America has done, in comparison, nothing. In the opinion of Mr. Lawrence Veiller director of the National Housing Association, certain American cities "have the worst slums in the civilized world; this is notably so of New York and of some parts of Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Clevelaud, aud other cities." Mr. Veiller points out that we have all the kinds of slums they have elsewhere. And we have added certain spectacular improvements of our own, such as the unholy mixing of races, and the construction of tall tenements which shut off sun and air. The tenement history of New York is one of the most shameful of human records. Nowhere have the estates of early landowners benefitted more richly from an increase in real estate values for which their founders were very slightly responsible, and nowhere have their heirs repaid their benefice with greater harm. The so-called Old Law Tenements which were so "unsatisfactory" in 1901 that they begot the new tenement law still house from a quarter to a third of New York's population; 1,800,000 people still inhabit them, and at the present rate of demolition it will take 138 years to get rid of them.

An investigator here may find any kind of human misery he desires. A three-room apartment will house 11

people. And will be anything from foul to merely stale. Baths will not exist. Toilets will be hall toilets shared by as many as 25 people and cleaned by none of them, so that the resulting fetor will be indescribably within the limits of printable English. If the tenants are frequently to blame for the condition of their homes, it is nevertheless a question whether the beastly tenant begets the bad housing or the bad housing begets the beastly tenant. The landlord whose immigrant Italian renters tear out the moulding for kindling and the varnished water-closets seats for picture frames has one opinion of cause and effect. The social worker has another.

Do these conditions exist in other cities? The answer is: they do. In Cincinnati for example, a larger percentage of the population lived in tenements ten years ago than in any other city in America, and a survey of 5,993 flats in the town's malodorous "Basin" district showed that 70 per cent had outside toilets used by anything up to nine families. Conditions there have recently been somewhat bettered. Chicago's Hull House and stockyard districts need no introduction. Philadelphia's famous streets go by such names as Noble and Christian and Beth Eden. Pittsburgh had in 1929 its families of 10 in a single basement chamber. Eveu Columbus has its "Sausage Row."

And so the story runs, in one degree of filth or another, for most of the industrial cities of the continent. The facts are not generally known since they do not harmonize with the melody to which local boosters sing their lays.

The typical American community, however, is not the metropolis, but the small city. Certainly the small cities should show a different situation. An example offers. Zanesville, a city of less than 40,000 lying in pleasant farming country in Ohio, a ceramic and clay products center, was selected by the Literary Digest as the Typical American Small City for an advertising survey conducted in 1927. It is certain, in view of the purpose of the investigation, that Zanesville was not below the average of similar communities in comfort and civic pride and general prosperity. Nevertheless, of the 68 per cent of its families "surveyed" almost 40 per cent had no baths and only 61 per cent had "plumbing systems." Zanesville is an eloquent commentary on the realism of Babbitt. And so is Des Moines, Iowa. Des Moines is the "City of Homes" and perhaps for that reason its Housing Commission made the most thorough survey of an American town to date. The Commission found that of the 18,694 dwellings in the city 5,000 were entirely without sewers or city water. And so it runs from one end of the country to the other.

To the town category may be added the "Company Town." These are housing facilities provided by great industrial organizations for their employes. In 1920 the Bureau of Labor Statistics issued a bulletin on the basis of an examination of 423 company towns situated all over the country and housing 160,000 employes. The bulletin concludes that "generally speaking, company towns are unsewered and without piped water system for a large majority of the buildings." In the cotton-mill districts, companies generally imposed the barbarous requirement that each room provide an operative for the mill —an incitement to overcrowding and child labor if ever there was one.

But prejudices of fact die hard. Even if it were proved to the satisfaction of the average American that town housing was below standard, he would still fall back on the farm. In 1926 the Department of Agriculture published a bulletin entitled The Farmer's Standard of Living. It was based on a study of 2,886 selected, white farm families in 11 states. The department's summary as to housing conditions is interesting: "Slightly more than a twentieth of all the homes reported were completely modern; that is, fitted with central heating and central lighting systems, running water, kitchen sink and bathroom (equipped with a stationary tub and bowl), iudoor toilet and sewage disposal. Almost three-fourths of the homes have none of the modern improvements mentioned above." And these, it must be remembered, are not squalid shacks, but the externally pleasant pastoral homes of the best farming communities.

We begin now to have an idea of the effect of the application of a minimum standard of decency to our national housing. Authoritative estimates put something up to 90 per cent of farm houses, 80 per cent of village homes, and 35 per cent of town homes beyond

the pale for lack of a sanitary toilet within the house, and almost as many for lack of running water.

The human and social significance of debased city housing has been pointed out so often that it loses point. But bad housing as an incubator of crime is an aspect which no city in America can afford to ignore. And well-housed citizens can also be shown how bad housing affects their lives. The infantile paralysis epidemic of 1916 which crippled their younger brothers and sisters and the infantile paralysis epidemic of 1931 which destroyed their own children both originated in one place. And that place was Union Street between Third and Fifth —the foulest of Brooklyn's slums.

The housing problem is thus in part a social problem and must wait for its solution until the social conscience has been so thoroughly outraged that action will be taken. For reasons inherent in our political thinking, the State has not interfered in private housing in this country and the State housing reforms which have played so large a part in the mitigation of European slums are here unknown. The issue has thus been squarely presented to private enterprise, and private enterprise has signally and magnificently muffed it.

FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM

(By Victor Olander)

"AT the dawn of human history the curtain rises and we see 10,000 slaves building a tomb to a dead king!" This graphic description, by one of our modern historians, gives the background for the story of labor's rise from slavery to freedom. The history of mankind is mainly the history of labor. And the history of labor is largely the story of the age-long struggle of man to rid himself of the galling shackles of slavery. Nor is the struggle ended. The road out of the dark depths of serfdom up towards the sunlit heights of freedom has always been and still is beset by many dangers.

Often whole nations of men, wearied by the ceaseless struggle, or perhaps not fully conscious of its significance, have turned into seemingly pleasant by-paths, seeking rest, but finding only increased misery. Again they have followed some strange will o' the wisp that appeared to promise a shorter and safer journey to the goal they were seeking. At times they lost hope and even forgot what it was they sought.

But there is evidence that throughout the ages, whatever the period, or the place, or the circumstance, the torch of liberty flamed somewhere, even though only in the hands of a pitiably small and persecuted and seemingly helpless minority. They were the labor agitators of their day. Throughout all history their voices have been raised in prophetic warning that the wages of slavery—the consequences of the enslavement of the common people— always have been and always will be national dissolution and death.

Pointing to the experiences of mankind, they have cried to their fellows, in their own time and in their own way, much in the same manner as do the more thoughtful men of our time. "Babylon was great. She used Science, and she used Art, but she abused Humanity. And when we see her ruins lying like a vast, mysterious autograph scrawled over the desert, her history appears to be full of warning."

As it is said of Babylon, so of ancient Greece, and of Rome, and those who demand more recent proofs that the enslavement of labor inevitably leads to national decay need but take a glance at India to see the appalling effect of its degrading caste system, a form of involuntary servitude which holds the group in bondage while mockingly asserting that the individual is free.

The story of feudalism, as it existed throughout Europe in the Middle Ages, is a familiar tale. Millions of workers were then chained to their employment by laws that held them as serfs of the land which their masters owned. The labor contract system which followed that period is not so well known, although it brought a system of forced labor even into the American colonies. In the meantime, chattel slavery, an ancient institution, had continued in many lands and its evil growth took root in the new world. But an understand-

ing of its more dangerous aspects was penetrating the public mind in many countries.

In 1815, the subject of slavery was given international attention by the condemnation of the slave trade in the Treaty of Vienna. Nine years later, the United States and Great Britain entered into an agreement to treat the slave trade at sea as piracy. The Conference of Berlin in 1885 and the Treaty of Brnssels in 1890 also contained provisions against the slave trade.

The year 1919 saw the beginning of international action against slavery as an institntion, resnlting in the anti-slave treaty in the year 1926.

The kinship of forced labor and slavery was then given international recognition and finally, in 1930 only two years ago, the draft convention concerning forced or compulsory labor was adopted at the Fourteenth Session of the International Labor Conference.

True, the convention does not touch all forms of compulsory labor, but it does represent very substantial progress towards the condition in which no man can be forced by law to remain in the service of another against his will. Thus, the world moves on its way to ultimate abolition of human bondage.

I have given this brief historical sketch of the developments towards the abolition of slavery as a reminder that human freedom is still far from a universal condition.

The greatest menace in modern life is the ignorance which prevails as to what constitutes slavery and involnntary servitude. For they who do not understand the nature of an evil may unwittingly be canght in its toils.

What is it that marks the great difference between the free man and the slave? It is this, that he who is free has the legal right to refuse to remain in the service of others. He has the legal right to withhold his labor. He has the legal right to consult freely with his fellows and to join with them in bringing about improved standards of life and labor. The slave is a slave because he is prevented by law from leaving the service of those for whom he works without their consent. He may not legally withhold his labor. The law does not permit him to consult freely with his associates. And if he joins with others of his kind for the purpose of securing a proper return for his labor, he is guilty of rebellion.

It matters not whether the legal restrictions are such as to deny the rights of the group, or whether they are directed against the individual. The principle involved is identical in each case and the ultimate effect is the same. The people of our own country have overlooked that fact, since they have permitted the development, partly through judicial usurpation and partly through legislative authority, of a system of arbitrary court orders, known as injunctions, the purpose and effect of which is to restrict the very rights that mark the difference, and the only difference between the free man and the slave—the rights to withhold personal service and to act in combination with others in doing so.

History is replete with warnings that slavery in whatever form it may appear tends towards the disintegration of the nations which permit it to be praticed within their borders. Our own Civil War is an illustration of this fact. The unity of the nation was maintained only through the abolition of slavery and the writing of the Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitntion of the United States in the blood of a million of our men. That constitutional amendment provides that "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

What does this mean? Here is the answer, as given by the Supreme Conrt of the United States: "The plain intention," said the court, "was to abolish slavery of whatever name and form and all its badges and incidents; to render impossible any state of bondage: to make labor free, by prohibiting that control by which the personal service of one man is disposed of or coerced for another's benefit, which is the essence of involuntary servitude."

Yet, notwithstanding this very clear definition of the supreme law of the land on this highly important question, injunctions calculated to prevent American workers from exercising their constitutional right to withhold their personal services from their employers have been issued by the courts of the United States. In several of these peculiar court

orders, issued in recent years, the judge went so far as to restrain the defendants in the cases from leaving or threatening to leave the employment of said complainant, either by the way of strike or otherwise, unless with the consent of said complainant. Here we have the principle of involuntary servitude, a form of slavery, actually applied by a court against American workmen, in utter disregard of the constitution, on penalty of imprisonment for contempt if they refused to obey.

Who is it that stands on guard against such assaults upon the freedom of the American people? Whose voice is it that warns the nation against this dangerously evil tendency? Who is it that stands at the portals of Congress and at the door of every state legislature throughout the country, urging, pleading, protesting and fighting, in season and out, to protect America from the age-long menace of involuntary servitude? There is but one answer to these questions.

It is organized labor whose hand so persistently holds aloft the torch of human liberty. It is the American Federation of Labor that is on guard. It is the state federations of labor, the city central bodies of labor and the local unions of labor in all parts of the country that stand between the nation and the menace. It is organized labor that makes the fight. It is organized labor alone that steadfastly carries on. He who needs proof of this can find it at any moment during the sessions of Congress, or at any moment during the sessions of state legislatures. There they stand these men of labor, protesting, working, fighting,—alone!

May we not hope for the day when other great bodies of liberty loving citizens will become conscious of the fact that "no one can be perfectly free until all are free," and that the worst thing that can happen to our nation is the enslavement of even its most humble citizen, though it be but for a moment and in the alleged public interest? For once the principle of serfdom in any degree is accepted as proper under any circumstances, the evil is accomplished and the liberties of all are endangered.

I am fully conscious of the great contributions made to human freedom by our own nation. There is to be found in the world's history no finer political philosophy than the assertion of human quality as written into the American Declaration of Independence. I know of no greater court decision in the interest of the common people in this or any other land than the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court in its interpretation of the Thirteenth Amendment. And certainly there can be no more straightforward and definite prohibition against involuntary servitude and slavery than that which is contained in that great amendment to the Constitution of the United States. These things are ours, yours and mine. They make of our nation the leader of all nations on this vital subject of freedom. That places upon our shoulders, upon your shoulders and my shoulders, as sovereign American citizens, a great responsibility to see that our country continues to lead forward on the straight road to liberty and that we do not falter on the way. The trade unions of America have not been found wanting in this great work.

At the behest of the American Federation of Labor, legislation calculated to guard against the growing menace in the injunction field was recently enacted by Congress. Efforts are being made by organized labor to obtain similar legislation in the various states.

As an indication of the sort of activities that are being carried on by divisions of organized labor in the promotion of human freedom, let me cite one specific case.

The seamen of America are the only free men in the seafaring world. The laws of all other maritime nations and the treaties between those nations provide imprisonment as a penalty against seamen who leave their ships before the expiration of the term for which they have "signed on." Thus, involuntary servitude is a universal condition on the ships of all nations, other than those which fly the American flag.

It was organized labor that brought the great gift of freedom to American seamen. It was the International Seamen's Union of America, an organization connected with and aided by the American Federation of Labor, which carried on the great legislative struggle that culminated in the passage of the Seaman's Act, which not only gave freedom to men employed on American ships, but also to the seamen of all other nations when their ships enter American harbors.

But the maritime industry is international and, knowing the truth of the statement that "no one can be perfectly free until all are free," frequent pilgrimages to Geneva are made by representatives of this American trade union, there to hold aloft the torch of liberty at the door of the Leagne of Nations where all the world may see its holy flame. And slowly perhaps, but steadily, first in one place and then in another, men of other nations will be attracted by its light and some day, if not in unison ,then one after another, the nations of the earth will light their own torches from that which now flames only in America. Then all seamen will be free men. And the glory of that will be as a halo on the brow of the organized labor movement of the United States.

Ancient Origin of Modern Tools

The story of mechanical aids of human history has been much neglected. Thousands have described the sculptures of the Parthnon, yet no one has mentioned the tools that carved those fluted columns. It is natural to snppose that present-day tools have far better forms than those of past ages. That is true in many cases, but not always.

It appears that the forms of the chisel were perfected 2,500 years ago, and that the beauty of workmanship in Bronze Age chisels has never been exceeded.

The use of saws and crown drills with fixed teeth of corundum or gem stones for cutting quartz rocks was the regular practice in Egypt 6,000 years ago. The cores produced were so perfect and clean cut that any modern engineer would be proud to turn out such good work with the best diamond drills. The saws were over eight feet long, and cut blocks of granite seven and a half feet long. That splendid work was forgotten; the Romans did not use such tools and some thousands of years passed before the same tools were reinvented 60 years ago.

The carpenter's saw was at first merely a blade roughly hacked on the edge; by 4500 B. C., it had regular teeth, sloping equally both ways; by 900 B. C., the Italians gave a rake to the teeth to make them cut in one direction, instead of merely scraping as before. No ancient saw, however, made a kerf wider than the thickness of the blade; we do not know when the saw that makes a wider kerf was invented, but it was some time in the Middle Ages.

The Egyptians nsed a push saw as the earliest form; the pull saw was the only one in the west and the Roman world. The push saw came back into use a few centuries ago, although the pull saw in a frame is still universal in the East.

The world did without shears for many ages, cutting its cloth with a rounded blade knife. About 400 B. C., the mechanical genius of Italy invented shears, which in two or three centuries more were fitted to the fingers, and so became scissors.

The "snuffers" referred to in Exodus is a mistranslation; the early tools for trimming a lamp were a small knife and a pair of tweezers to trim the wick and a point to part the strands.

In some cases it is curious to see how long men remained on the brink of an invention. Copper wire was made by cutting and hammering from 5500 B. C., yet the drawing of wire remained unknown for 6000 years or more. When the first drawn wire was made is not yet determined, but the art seems to have been unknown to the Romans.

Thick beaten wire was made into chains with round links as far back as the second dynasty, 5200 B. C., and links doubled and looped through one another appeared in the sixth dynasty, 4200 B. C. Yet chains were not commonly used until much later. The Gauls excelled in such work, as they used chain cables and rigging in place of rope to resist the Atlantic gales.

The screw was a Greek invention, and greatly used by the Romans as a means for producing motion; but centuries passed before the nut and screw for fastening was invented, and other centuries before screws for fastening wood appeared. It is less than 200 years since the common screw came into nse.

No sunshine but hath some shadow.

* * *

Holding companies aren't holding their own.

* * *

The A. F. of L. is the most powerful economic organization of the world. A big service of the Federation has been in capitalizing and unifying labor, thought and practice.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1932

Shorter Hours

NOT long ago, American workers won their long fight for the eight-hour day. Now the six-hour day or the five-day week is coming.

For months union labor has been preaching shorter hours as part of the cure for the depression. Many employers apparently are falling into line. More than 1,000,000 workers now are under the five-day week schedule, and the National Conference board, questioning 1,700 executives, finds that 65 per cent of those replying have reduced working hours to spread jobs.

The most definite employers' movement comes from New England. Governor Winant of New Hampshire and other members of the New England conference on re-employment have urged upon President Hoover their so-called "New Hampshire plan" for a five-day work week.

This plan proposes to cut all work 10 per cent, thereby adding some 3,000,000 workers now jobless to the nation's pay roll.

But with the cut in time goes a cut in wages, so that the total industrial wage bill remains unchanged.

The present workers and stockholders would contribute the cost of the sixth day's wage from wages and dividends to hire the new man. The employers contribute nothing.

Economists will see in this plan a bit of Yankee shrewdness that seems to miss the whole social theory behind the shorter work period. That is, that men in the machine age can produce as much goods and wealth in less time by reason of increased efficiency.

This theory worked when we abandoned the old twelve and ten-hour days for the eight-hour schedule. In experiments so far it appears to have worked also for the six-hour day.

If the New Hampshire plan becomes national we shall, of course, have fewer unemployed, but all workers will step down to a lower living standard. This further will destroy markets and retard business recovery.

If, on the other hand, employers increase efficiency and eliminate waste, many of them probably can reduce hours without reducing pay. This will benefit them by conserving the country's buying power for their own products.

Shorter hours will come. For not only should the depression's jobless be absorbed, but room should be made for the "technologically unemployed," after hard times are past.

"We must create millions of jobs," said President Green of the American Federation of Labor. "Shortening work hours is a first step to do it."

Place on the payrolls of the country can be made for all, we believe, without further depressing living standards and reducing the purchasing power of the people.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
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Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE
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Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

A. F. of L. Convention Call

The call for the fifty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by that body to all affiliated organizations. The convention this year will be held in the Convention Hall, Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, November 21, 1932, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

* * *

Convention Call
(Union Label Trades Department)

The call for the twenty-fifth convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio, beginning at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, November 17, 1932, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Joliet, Illinois, Local Issues Warning

Local Union 174 of Joliet, Illinois, desires to issue warning of the methods employed by a firm styling itself the Unique Float Company of Chicago. According to Secretary W. E. Wright of Local Union 174, the Unique Float Company, through its representative R. E. Haynes, goes from town to town building floats for parades and civic pageants. This company came to Joliet and made several floats for the Labor Day parade in that city and then left failing to pay their labor bills. The addresses they gave on their contracts as well as their telephone numbers were fictitious and it was impossible to obtain information as to their residence. As this company may follow the same practice in other cities Local Union 174 wishes to warn our membership to be on their guard against such fraudulent schemes.

Demand the Union Label

Quarterly Proceedings Of The General Executive Board, 1932

September 26, 1932.

The regular meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. Board member Muir of the Sixth district was absent on account of sickness.

The General Secretary submitted his annual report for the year ending June 30, 1932, and after careful consideration of same it was approved and filed for future reference.

As our membership has been considerably reduced on account of the unemployment situation the G. E. B. directed that tax to the A. F. of L. be reduced accordingly.

The same action to apply to the Label Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and to the International Union of Woodworkers.

Request of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers for list of Local Unions having membership in paper mills in order to send out an appeal for financial aid. Request denied.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 16-04-66S-10 for $20,000.00 on General Secretary, Frank Duffy was received and referred to the General President for safe keeping.

Appeal of L. U. 2725, New York City, et. al. from ruling of the G. P. on the vote cast to postpone our next General Convention until the year 1936 was considered. The ruling of the G. P. was sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

September 27, 1932.

The regular audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

September 28, 1932.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 29, 1932.

As the request of L. U. 2397, Seattle, Wash., for assistance was handled by the General President the action of the G. P. was approved by the G. E. B.

Inasmuch as the monthly per capita tax received for the General Fund does not meet the monthly expenses, the G. E. B. decided that the payment of wife's Funeral Donations and the payment of Disability Donations should be discontinued and the matter submitted to referendum vote of our members to amend our General Laws by striking out Sections 50 and 51.

Request of L. U. 36, Oakland, Cal., for financial assistance to maintain a business representative. Request denied.

The General President reported that by request of President Green of the A. F. of L. a conference had been held with the representatives of the International Association of Machinists, at which President Green was present, in reference to jurisdictional claims. After a careful consideration and discussion of the matter the G. E. B. directed that conferences be continued with the object in view of reaching a satisfactory understanding.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 30, 1932.

Local Union No. 58, Chicago, Ill., protest against General President Hutcheson accepting the position of Chairman of the Labor Bureau of the Republican National Committee. The General President accepted the position as an individual and not as General President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. This is the privilege of any member of the organization. The Board is convinced that the General President in accepting the position of Chairman of the Committee is not neglecting the business of the Brotherhood.

Report of delegate to the 28th annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

Appeal of the Hamilton County, Ohio, and Kenton & Campbell Counties, Ky., Carpenters District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Harry Farwick vs. the Hamilton Co. etc. D. C. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Edward S. Flavell, from the action of the G. P. in the case of Edward S. Flavell vs. L. U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y. The appeal to the G. E. B. not having been taken within thirty days from the date the G. P. rendered his decision, the Board cannot consider the case.

Appeal of Fritz Johnson from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of Fritz Johnson vs., The Westchester County, N. Y., District Council. The decision as rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John Garland from the decision rendered by the G. P. in the case of John Garland vs. The Westchester County, N. Y., District Council. The decision as rendered by the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Louis Gebhardt, L. U. 1417, Tonopah, Nev., to the G. E. B. for pension. The decision of the General President was approved on the grounds that the Brother has not established his thirty years continuous membership in the U. B. and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Brothers W. T. Watkins, R. W. Abbott, et. al., members of L. U. 213, Houston, Texas, from the action of the G. P. in adjusting conditions that existed in that Local Union was carefully considered, after which the action of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Appeal of St. Louis, Mo., Carpenters D. C. against the decision of First General Vice-President in disapproving an amendment to their trade rules on the grounds that the proposed amendment was class legislation, received careful consideration after which the decision of the First General Vice-President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

October 3, 1932.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Complaints relative to misunderstandings over working conditions having arisen between the New York District Council, the Hudson County District Council; the Essex County District Council, N. J., and L. U. 1456, Pile Drivers, Dock, Pier and Wharf Builders of New York City were carefully considered and the matter was referred to the General President to bring about a satisfactory adjustment.

Appeal of Andrew Buhlman, L. U. 2090, New York, N. Y., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. 1405, Red Bank, N. J., from the action of the G. T. in investigating claim for disability donation of Jerry McConvey of that L. U. The G. E. B. approves the manner in which the General Treasurer is investigating

this case and refers it back to the G. T. for further investigation and consideration.

Appeal of Herbert M. Dunbar, L. U. 510, DuQuoin, Ill., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for disability donation. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein. As the claim was not filed within two years from date of last accident in accordance with our laws the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Leroy Kinsley, L. U. 1391, Reading, Mass., from the action of the G. T. to the G. E. B. account disapproved claim for wife funeral donation account being three months' in arrears. The decision of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

October 4, 1932.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

October 5, 1932.

Appeal of Frank Cusack, et. al., members of L. U. 1779 from decision of the G. P. in the case of Frank Cusack et. al. vs., Local Union 1779, Calgary, Alta., Can. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Audit of the books and accounts was completed.

The following report was received from the special sub-committee of the G. E. B.

"We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board have made an audit of the United States Certificates of Deposit and Government Bonds held by General Treasurer Neale in vaults of Indiana National Bank and find the following:

1	Certificate of deposit		$100,000.00
3	Fourth Liberty Bonds	$ 500.00	1,500.00
20	" " "	10,000.00	200,000.00
10	" " "	10,000.00	100,000.00
100	Canadian Bonds	1,000.00	100,000.00

Signed.

T. M. GUERIN,
H. SCHWARZER,
W. T. ALLEN.

There being no further business to come before the G. E. B. the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Report of Delegate to Forty-eighth Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada opened its forty-eighth annual session in the city of Hamilton, Ontario, September 12, 1932, at 10 o'clock a. m. in the hall of the Royal Connaught Hotel, and completed its deliberations September 17.

The opening session of the convention was presided over by W. J. Burr, president of the Hamilton and Vicinity Trades and Labor Council, who presented the Honorable John Peebles, Mayor of Hamilton; Honorable J. D. Monteith, Minister of Labor of the Province of Ontario; Honorable Lesly Gordon, Minister of Mines and Labor for the Dominion, and others, who welcomed the delegates. President Tom Moore then assumed his duties as chairman of the convention and immediately appointed the convention committees.

A total of 126 resolutions were introduced, one of which advocated the legalized sale of sweepstakes tickets for charitable purposes, another asked for the election of all public utilities commissions by the people; the prohibtion of water stock of commercial and industrial corporations, public or private; that all attorneys should be bonded in order to protect their clients. The resumption of commercial relations with Russia was asked for; the socialization of all means of production and distribution, the formation of a labor political party comprehending the labor and farmer groups. Most of these resolutions were submitted by labor organizations of Western Canada and were rejected or adopted with material changes.

Old Age Pension. Amongst the more important, mention is made of various resolutions concerning the old age pension. One resolution advocated that the Federal Government be called upon to realize its promise to the people in establishing the old age pension under federal control and applicable in all provinces. Another suggested that the age limit be placed at 65 years and the duration of residence in any part of Canada be 15 years

Mothers' Allowances. The convention resolved that this system should be established in the Province of Quebec, and that it should be rendered more efficient in the provinces where it is in force.

Legislation re: Minimum Wages for Women. Proposing that the jurisdiction and power of these commissions be extended, so as to protect the workers who have been wronged, by prosecuting or appointing a lawyer whose functions would be to secure adjustment of wage claims and acting under orders of the commission or board. Proposing also that the 40-hour week be applied to all trades or crafts under its jurisdiction. These resolutions were adopted by the convention.

Workers' Compensation Laws. Nine resolutions concerning this important legislation were submitted. Resolution requesting that a labor representative

be appointed to a Workers' Compensation Board; requesting that certain industrial diseases be added to this law so that a worker suffering from such a disease may receive compensation, particularly in regard to those who work in lamp factories, pitch and tar plants; requesting that any dental work to be done following an accident be considered as medical treatment; also that hotel employes and cooks, bakers, etc., be included in the list of accidents, injuries or diseases which entitle the sufferers to receive compensation.

Hours of Work. Nine resolutions were submitted in regards to this important matter, and as a result the convention placed itself on record as being favorable to the adoption of the 5-day week and the 6-hour day.

The Unemployment Question and Unemployment Insurance. Twenty resolutions were presented on this current matter. The wording of these resolutions were not identical, but the principles underlying them were similar. All requested the application of an unemployment insurance and legislative measures to be taken by the Dominion Parliament. On this highly important matter the Executive of the Congress presented a pamphlet explaining the policy it has followed and bearing the title "Employment, Unemployment and Underemployment since 1883-1931." This had previously been submitted to the Vancouver convention. This work is elaborated and shows that the Congress Executive has endeavored to find a solution to the distressful conditions which now prevail.

Resolution requesting the governments to adopt a law to prevent holders of mortgages from taking advantage of the existing situation by making the workers lose the sums they have already paid on their mortgages in capital or interest.

The convention adopted the principle of a national control of banks.

Five resolutions were presented on the question of the reduction of wages. The convention protested against any reduction of wages.

Fair Wage Legislation. Additional legislative measures are needed to improve the existing fair wage laws, to the effect that a contractor who violates the fair wage clause of his contract be liable to lose his privilege of tendering estimates for government work, and this until said contractor reach an adjustment with the labor unions involved. Several resolutions were also adopted in regards to contract work, immigration, industrial disputes, customs tariffs, free speech, railway and automobile conveyance.

Fifteen resolutions regarding health and invalid insurance; a more reliable protection in building trades; laws in regards to the erection of hoists, concerning their inspection and care.

The other resolutions adopted requested the Government to investigate the coal business, retail prices.

Union Label. The following report was presented by the Label Committee, "The Committee is pleased to learn that through the affiliation of the International Federation of Woodworkers the carpenters now enjoy the co-operation of the Amalgamated Woodworkers of Great Britain, who are demanding that all doors installed and trim erected by them must bear the union label. We learn that last year 2,000,000 doors were exported from the United States and Canada to Great Britain, where an insistent demand was made to the employers and owners of buildings that the union label appear on such imported goods, and we feel that such examples as this should encourage the membership affiliated with the Congress to emulate them to the extent of asking for the use of the label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on homes, repairs, and any other work of this nature."

The report of the Congress Executive stresses the policy of the Congress on the following questions and on its activities since the Vancouver convention.

Legislative program submitted to the government.

Review of sessions of Parliament, 1932.

Provincial executives and Federation of Labor.

Relations with National and International bodies.

Canadian Congress Journal.

Unemployment and Underemployment.

Disarmaments.

Union Labels.

Nationalization of Radio Broadcasting.

Public Ownership.
Imperial Economic Conference.
Amendment to Constitution.
Provincial Legislative Reports.

Fraternal Delegates Reports, A. F. of L., British Trades Union Congress.

Despite the depression there were over 330 delegates in attendance, including two fraternal delegates, Mr. Frank B. Powers of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Stanley Hirst representing the British Trades Union Congress. The attendance was the largest, according to President Tom Moore, since 1920, and the third largest in the history of the Congress, which goes back almost half a century.

The report of Secretary-Treasurer P. M. Draper shows that the amount of per capita tax received from the headquarters of International Unions (1536 Local Unions, combined membership of 115,300) is $20,575.75. Received from organizations directly affiliated with the Congress, $1,482.32.

Receipts from all sources	$39,260.64
Total expenses	23,128.86
Total available funds	$16,131.78

Report of Trustees of Congress Headquarters

Total receipts	$ 1,620.00
Total expenses	1,341.15
Amount of receipts over expenditure	$ 278.85

Elected by acclamation, Tom Moore heads the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada for the fourteenth consecutive year.

P. M. Draper, of Ottawa, was unanimously reelected secretary-treasurer for the thirty-third year.

Vice-presidents James Simpson, Toronto; Percy Bengough, Vancouver; and R. J. Tallon, Montreal, were reelected.

W. W. Turnbull, Winnipeg, was elected fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention in Cincinnati in November. Humphrey Mitchell, labor member of Parliament for East Hamilton, was elected delegate to the British Trades Union Congress.

Windsor, Ontario, was selected as the place for next year's convention.

Pierre LeFevre,
Delegate.

Oregon State Council Convention

Representatives from Local Unions affiliated with the Oregon State Council of Carpenters left their home cities and proceeded to Astoria, in which city the eighth annual convention of the State Council was held August 19-20, 1932.

The convention was opened by L. Pederson of Local Union 780, and State Executive Board member of the Second District, who welcomed the delegates and visitors, stating that Local Union 780 was at the services of all to make their visit as pleasant and harmonious as possible, illustrating the points of interest and stating that conveyances would be at the disposal of the delegates during their stay in the convention city.

He then turned the gavel over to State President F. H. Allen, who appropriately replied and officially declared the convention open for the transaction of business. Brother Allen then appointed the convention committees as provided for in the constitution of the State Council, after which he introduced General Representative P. W. Dowler who extended fraternal greetings on behalf of General President Wm. L. Hutcheson and expressed the regrets of that official on his inability to attend the convention in person.

He also explained the jurisdictional claims of our organization and related the efforts being put forth by other trades to encroach on same, and urged the convention to rigidly guard and maintain its rightful jurisdiction.

State President Allen then made his annual report which, among other things, embodied his activities in behalf of the State Council.

State Secretary-Treasurer David Duff followed with his report which embodied the conditions prevailing in each of the seven districts of the State Council and showed that 90 per cent of the membership employed were enjoying the five-day week.

The reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer were favorably received by the delegates.

In all six resolutions were presented to the convention which dealt principally with working conditions and proposed improvements, all of which were considered by the convention.

An interesting part of the social program was the splendid banquet tendered

to the delegates and visitors by Local Union 780 of Astoria, which included a musical program and speech-making and was an event the memory of which will be long cherished by all who were privileged to be present.

F. H. Allen and David Duff were re-elected President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively and the State officers were installed by General Representative P. W. Dowler.

Trade Unionism Upheld

In handing down a recent decision in New York City, Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer commented as follows in regard to trade unions:

"Trade unions are either descendant from or are the outgrowth of the idea and form of the guilds of the Middle Ages. Modern industrial conditions and the capitalist system, however, are the direct reasons for the organization of working men into trade unions. The method at first was adopted for self protection, but the movement has grown into an organized means for the improvement socially and economically of the status and place of the worker, the acquirement and the maintenance of labor standards and the changing of industry in accordance with labor ideals.

"Since labor unions are recognized as moral and beneficial to workers and society, such construction should be given to a particular provision of the union's constitution and laws so that it will be legal and moral, rather than morally unlawful. Better working conditions, including wages, hours, sanitation, safety and kindred subjects, and mutual insurance, are the chief aims of the unions.

"The spirit and power of the working classes in their resistance to being crowded down is the only force from the economic point of view which can and will save economic society from progressive degradation. No economoic advantage has been secured by any class of workers except by its own organized resistance and aggressiveness.

"The constitution and laws of every labor organization are to be construed in this State and Country according to well-conceived ideals and principles of law ordained by a democratic people, proud of their heritage and jealous of the protection of their rights of equal opportunities, of voice in the selection of local and general officials, in taxation, the appropriation and expenditure of money for government purposes, and of the right and opportunity of assembly and freedom of speech."

Local Union 608 Turns the Corner

Among the many communications received at this office recently is a most interesting one from Brother David Scanlan, Financial Secretary of Local Union 608, New York City, in which he calls attention to his August report. The report shows for the first time in months an increase in membership over the previous month, and in addition to an increase of twelve members in August over July, three more members squared arrearages than the number being reported as going in arrears.

Brother Scanlan wants the entire membership to become as elated as he is over this increase in membership and he is of the opinion that other Locals should strive at this time to build up their membership.

Information Wanted

The accompanying picture is a likeness of Brother Jairus H. Eberly of Local Union 406, Bethlehem, Pa., who disappeared from that city September 3, 1932.



He is 48 years old; 5 feet, 6 inches tall; has thick brown straight hair; light grey eyes; wears octagon shaped glasses; has scar on upper lip.

Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with his wife, Mrs. Jairus H. Eberly, Room 41, The Sun Inn, Bethlehem, Pa.

Founder of Civil Service Protective Association of Chicago Dies

William R. Friske, a member of Local Union 416, Chicago, Ill., died in that city on August 24, 1932, at the

age of 37 years. During the period of his membership Brother Friske was active in the affairs of the Local Union, always urging the adoption of measures that in his opinion were for the best interests of the membership, and just as earnestly opposing measures that seemed to be detrimental.

He organized the Civil Service Protective Association of Chicago, which organization is composed of civil service employes and now has a membership of 1,600.

The favorable conditions now enjoyed by the Civil Service Protective Association were brought about largely through Brother Friske's efforts. His untimely death at such an early age is a severe blow to Local Union 416 and all of those working under civil service in the city of Chicago.

Traveling Members Attention

Carpenters' Local Union No. 22 of San Francisco, Calif., wishes to warn all members to stay away from that city as no work is available. They advise that widespread reports as to opportunities for work on the Bay Bridge project are erroneous. According to Joseph McGuire, Secretary of Local Union 22, a California state law requires that only bona fide residents can work on these jobs. Thousands are unemployed.

DEATH ROLL

CHARLES BONDESON—Local Union No. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

JOHN KENNEDY DUNLOP—Local Union 2307, Cornwall, Ont., Canada.

HENRY RHODUS—Local Union 352, Anderson, Indiana.

Advertising "Racket" Revealed By Arrest

The climax of a long investigation into an advertising scheme through which it is alleged business concerns have been defrauded of large sums of money was believed to have been reached with the arrest of an agent of a fictitious labor organization on a forgery charge as a result of an affidavit signed by an officer of the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company of Indianapolis.

Investigation of the scheme, in which it is charged business firms were induced to subscribe for advertising in labor organs that never were published, has been in progress for some time under direction of the Better Business Bureau.

According to T. M. Overley, manager of the Indianapolis Better Business Bureau, business houses in Buffalo, Baltimore, Cincinnati and St. Louis have been mulcted of large sums of money in the last few months through the operation of similar schemes.

It was understood the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company had paid out a total of approximately $600 for advertising before the alleged fraud was detected.

According to those investigating the scheme, a man representing himself as an agent of some fictitious labor organization would call on the head of a large business house and solicit advertising for a program of the forthcoming convention of the labor group. Usually the business concern president would contribute a nominal amount. The head of the business house then was asked to affix his signature to the advertising contract. Later on, it is charged, operators of the scheme would ascertain when the president of the subscribing concern was out of the city and would send a collector to the firm's treasurer, who would honor a fictitious contract, usually for a larger sum of money than the president had agreed originally to pay.

Business houses have been warned to be on the lookout for these fake advertising promotors as well as solicitors for various relief organizations.

It is expected that this discovery in the Van Camp Hardware and Iron Company will be the means of eliminating "racket" advertising in the name of organized labor.

Wage Cuts Are Costly

That wage cuts are poor economy is shown strikingly by the report of an efficiency expert in the current issue of the Magazine of Wall Street.

After the cut was put into effect, he says, "I found that the unit productivity of the plant was considerably less than before. In other words, the wage cut had increased the cost of its output per unit, because the workers deliberately were loafing on the job."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Old Age Pensions for Ohio

Editor, "The Carpenter":

We are taking the liberty of sending you an article dealing with Old Age Pensions for Ohio which we trust will be given space in your journal. The A. F. of L. as you know has pledged itself to old age pensions.

We thank you for your interest in our work—a cause which lies close to the hearts of all us, that of properly caring for aged deserving citizens in the declining years of their lives.

Sincerely yours,

M. L. Brown, Secretary,
Ohio Old Age Pension Conference.

* * *

Determined to have an old age pension law in Ohio, the Ohio State Federation of Labor, the Ohio Fraternal Order of Eagles, the Ohio Old Age Security League, individuals and other organizations have formed the Ohio Old Age Pension Conference which has now under way a campaign to initiate the proposed law.

The proposed law meets the requirements for such legislation as has been outlined in the model bill of the American Federation of Labor.

For many years trade unionists of Ohio and the Fraternal Order of Eagles of that state have been co-operating to secure the enactment of an Old Age Pension Law in Ohio. A well-defined plan of organization and publicity has been set up, which it is believed will interest every friend of pensions for the aged.

The proposed Ohio law provides for a pension of $25.00 per month. Applicants must be 65 years of age or over, and residents of the United States and of the state for 15 years. It is statewide and the pensions will be paid direct from the state treasury.

Ohio has many fraternal homes and similar charitable institutions. One of the provisions of the law is that residents of these institutions are eligible to make application for pensions. Another provision provides for burial expenses not to exceed $100.00.

Ohio has long been noted for its workmen's compensation law, factory and workshop laws, child labor laws and other welfare legislation. An old age pension law will put the state in the column with the other 17 states in the union that have old age pension legislation.

Sixty Years of Progress Local Union No. 1784

Editor, "The Carpenter":

On May 9, 1872, a number of German Furniture Workers called a meeting in the Workingmen's Hall, 12th and Waller Streets, Chicago, Ill., as they realized that an individual alone could not make any progress and if they wanted to improve their conditions they would have to unite their forces.

About sixty German Cabinet Makers responded to the call and the German Furniture Society was founded. Many at that time thought this small group of men could make very little, if any, headway, but by active agitation this small society had grown to several hundred in a short time. Later a sick benefit treasury and a tool insurance fund was created, which are still in existence in this Local.

Through determined agitation and efforts this society called a convention in Cincinnati and formed the International Furniture Worker's Union (Mobel-Scheiner Union No. 1, von Chicago), in the year of 1873.

Under this name, on July 2, 1874, the first flag of the union was dedicated in Ogden Grove. This small union firmly surpassed all storms, dangers and even the crisis of 1877 and was untiringly determined to gain the eight hour workday, and held a mass meeting in the Vorwarts Turnhalle, in July, 1877. The

meeting was raided by the police and Chris. Tessman was shot.

A law-suit was filed against the city, and at the trial Judge McAllister branded the act of the police as against all rights of the workers. After this a number of years passed without anything of importance occurring.

In the year of 1886 renewed efforts were again put forth to gain the eight hour workday and the membership had increased immensely. Although the union had not participated in the Haymarket affair, on the 4th day of May, 1886, the police under directions of inspector Bonfield, after the hurling of the bomb (which to this day has not been entirely cleared), stormed the headquarters of Local Union No. 1, at Zepf's Hall, tore into shreds the flag of the organization, which was furled and standing in a cabinet, and partly destroyed the library. Aware of the fact that the City of Chicago had on a former occasion been reprimanded on account of the brutality of her police, the city did not give the organization a chance to file a law-suit against her and paid the Union $250.00 for their damaged flag.

In 1895 the organization united its forces with the Amalgamated Wood Workers International Union and the members were filled with new inspirations. This Local retained its old No. 1 and was always to be found in the front ranks and having achieved the nine-hour workday, No. 1 was always wide awake and had a substantial treasury. The membership had also increased enormously. In a short time No. 1 discovered that not everything that sparkled was gold in the A. W. W. I. U. Under their leadership, the membership had dwindled from 30,000 to 11,000 in a very short period. Local No. 1, having lost its patience, decided to leave the A. W. W. I. U. A committee was elected to investigate under what terms No. 1 could affiliate with the U. B. of C. and J. of A. After a legal battle had raged between the A. W. W. I. U. and No. 1, the $6,000.00 in their treasury was tied up by an injunction. Nevertheless, No. 1 joined hands with the U. B. of C. and J. of A., as Local No. 1784, on the 9th day of September, 1906, and has always maintained its progressive position. The A. W. W. I. U. now had only a small number of members and would have passed away if it had not been aided financially by the Bosses' Association, while Local No. 1784 had regained faith and fought hard to improve its position.

Soon after affiliating with the U. B. of C. and J. of A., it engaged in a strike of six weeks' duration and forced the majority of the members of the Office and Store Fixture Association to recognize the U. B. of C. and J. of A. and their label. This success made many members of the A. W. W. I. U. think and a great number left that organization and founded new local unions of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

In a strike of five and one-half weeks the inside carpenters showed great strength and the 4,000 members stood like one man. On June 30, 1910, they packed up their tools and pledged not to return to work until their demands were honored. The officials of the A. W. W. I. U. were not ashamed to have their members work as scabs in our places, but the strike was won by the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

With the aid of the wives of the members we were able to purchase a flag with the symbol and name of Local Union 1784 and, besides, the American flag. The two flags were dedicated October 1, 1910, at the North Side Turner Hall, in the presence of practically all the members, the District Council officers and a great number of members of several other Local Unions.

On March 26, 1912, the last group of the A. W. W. I. U. joined our ranks and since then we have brotherly marched together, shoulder to shoulder. In 1918, after a strike of eight weeks, we gained the eight hour day for which we had hoped and fought for many years.

Not only was the membership of Local No. 1784 very active upon the field of labor, it also took a great interest in all progressive measures and in the political field, always voting for the candidates friendly to the workers. Always remembering its purpose, Local No. 1784 celebrated its Fiftieth (Golden) Anniversary on the 29th day of November, 1922, at the Lincoln Turner Hall, in the presence of our General Officers, also the officers of our District Council and many worthy members of various other Locals. In honor of this great day, our District Council presented our President, Brother Anton Sommer, with a Golden gavel. Our Local will always participate in all battles for the work-

ing class and take the heavy yoke and chains that have been put upon and enslaved her, upon the shoulders of those to whom they rightfully belong; those who have never been of any use to mankind.

Many of our charter members have passed away, but still there are a goodly number of staunch wood-workers (Holzwuermer) holding union cards.

At the present time we have forty-four members on the pension list; all real German blood. One of our old members, Richard Schilling, is now at the Home for aged members in Lakeland, Florida.

We try our utmost to follow our motto "Keep the members in good standing," but it is rather difficult for some of the members, who have been out of work for more than two years, to make their regular payment for quarterly dues. Therefore, as the Local was prepared for this condition, namely, the depression, we are trying to help the members as much as possible by making loans to them for the amount of their dues from our Special Relief and Contingent Fund.

As everything must have an end, we sincerely hope that the depression will soon be ended.

Oskar R. Markus, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 1784. Chicago, Ill.

Plenty Has Made Us Poor

(Ancient Saying)

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The old phrase "the dignity of labor" has become a little tarnished of late. What is far worse is that thrift has also fallen into disrepute in many quarters for often the unthrifty are better taken care of than many of those who have given their lives to careful thought against wilful waste.

Unthrift is cared for and thrift goes-a-begging quite often since the recent cataclasm which has so often swept away the results of thrift. The unthrifty having nothing to sweep away gained the good of spending, and seeming extravagance, and their penalty is often far less than that of the thrifty.

To take away the question mark that now rests against the phrase "the dignity of labor" and "a thrifty soul" will require more than processions, and regalia and flag-waving.

A little over forty years ago, in New York City, the expression could be often heard, "they are positively lazy . . . they should be put in jail . . . what are we coming to?" This referred to the action of some of the building trades' organizations starting on a determined effort to obtain an eight-hour day, and later a Saturday half-holiday also. Yet the true facts are that many reflective men—some few, at least, very self-sacrificing men—in these organizations had come to see that if eight or nine men worked an hour less a day it would at once give work to their fellows who were idle. That for every hundred men working ten or so more would be employed. This altruistic idea was largely scorned and ridiculed but no one today —forty years later—scorns the suggestion of even a six-hour day and a five-day week, nor does anyone suggest putting the men in jail who advocate these ideas.

If, as we are told on high authority, 200,000 youths are traveling over the land, homeless, learning quickly to despise "the sap that works" it would seem that the oft-repeated quotation of a past day "laborare est orare" (to work is to worship) will need more stalwart defenders than are at present with us.

It is now quite a few years ago that President Eliot of Harvard venturing to speak before an assembly of building workers—mostly masons—was greatly surprised when urging them to find "joy" in their work to be greeted with loud guffaws from all over the hall in which he was speaking. Anyone at all acquainted with the conditions under which these men labored—and actually understood them—would never have used the word joy in relation to their work. A man having laid a thousand bricks and still fighting hard to "hold up his end" or be promptly fired is not manufacturing a stock of joy.

To help restore again, then, the sense of the worthiness of all good work and re-establish in simple dignity again "the thrifty soul" is a task for all those who professionally or otherwise set themselves to instruct in religion or ethics and in ordered civilized living. A recent Amendment to the Constitution which has taken up so much of their time in recent years is trifling in comparison.

Nothing is bringing our civilization more into disrepute and prospective failure than the question mark that now rests against "the dignity of labor" and "the thrifty soul."

Labor Day will only be another meaningless anniversary unless it can be shown to aid in establishing and maintaining the worthiness of all good work by whomsoever done and restoring again the thrifty soul in honorable appreciation.

Arthur T. Wakeling,
L. U. No. 119. Nutley, N. J.

Short Work Week Favored by Legion

First returns from the nation-wide poll of 10,600 American Legion posts on the question of supporting the shorter workweek, show a vote of 7 to 1 in favor of the proposal.

National Commander Henry L. Stevens announced the first returns, which come from communities in every State. The Legion's poll is taken in support of the American Federation of Labor demand for a shorter work-week as a means of spreading employment.

"Sentiment for the 'flexible' week," Stevens reported, "is not confined to any section or locality, and the farming districts are in favor of it as strongly as the industrial centers. Sentiment in the big cities is overwhelmingly in favor of it."

The Legion's national employment commission is conducting a series of broadcasts by economists in which the advantages of the short week as a means of spreading the existing jobs among the unemployed are stressed, Mr. Stevens said. Richard Waldo, economist and president of the McClure Newspaper Syndicate, said in an address under Legion auspices that more than 600 concerns throughout the country had adopted the shorter week and were finding it efficient for their outputs as well as valuable in combating the evils of unemployment, he said.

"We have figures from the American Federation of Labor, through Matthew Woll, its vice-president," Mr. Stevens continued, "to show that had the shorter week been adopted by industry generally last March, the great army of the unemployed would have been completely absorbed.

"The federation's figures, as reported to us by Mr. Woll, also show that if the shorter working week were to be universally adopted today, the more than 11,000,000 jobless would be nearly absorbed into the ranks of wage earners. But the labor official has advised us that if the shorter work week is delayed much longer we shall have passed the time when it will do any appreciable good, and he warns of a dire menace in the coming of next winter."

The Legion commander pointed to the Federation of Labor's check of last spring which showed that 22,000,000 wage earners were at work, and that the average working week was 45 hours. This indicated clearly, he said, that by cutting the average working time of any one employed individual, one job might be made to provide support for two breadwinners.

"We are advocating the shorter working week," Mr. Stevens concluded, "in the belief that only by so doing—by spreading work—will the economic dangers of the coming winters be forestalled. The sentiment reflected by our posts and members indicates that the country also is decidedly in favor of this step to better the present unhappy conditions."

Urges Federal Loans For Schools

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, declared the Executive Council of the Federation at its last session was giving special attention to educational budgets because of the drastic curtailment of educational activities in many communities. He pointed out that if economy programs that called for the discharge of teachers continued, it would mean the breaking down of the morale of the teaching staffs.

He deplored the failure of some cities to pay teachers for months at a time, and in this connection advocated loans by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to cities whose boards of education had been unable to raise funds for teachers' salaries. In some cases, he continued, a loan from the Government is the only thing that will prevent schools from closing.

"Every child should have an equal opportunity to education," Mr. Green said. "The American Federation of Labor always has fought for the upbuilding of the public school system, as it is the cornerstone of democracy."

Restore Purchasing Power

It would be humorous, were it not so serious, to see our so-called financial and industrial leaders endeavoring to find a remedy to revive business. The remedy is simple, too simple to receive the serious consideration of these brainy business men who have been accustomed to doing big things.

Let us suggest this simple remedy. First of all, cease at once cutting wages and salaries which already have reduced consumer-purchasing power some twenty-five billions of dollars during the last two years. Second, put the eleven million unemployed to work at the earliest moment possible.

How is this to be done when demand is at such a low ebb, far below supply, you ask? Let us ask this question: Is it not a sound economic principle and a good business policy to create demand? Do not many of our business concerns spend millions of dollars annually in advertising to create demand for their product? Why not spend a few hundred million dollars in wages to get the wheels of industry revolving even though no profits may be in sight for a few months? Profits will come shortly after purchasing power has been restored. How in the name of common sense can demand be created by cutting wages and salaries plus the laying off of thousands of workers each succeeding month?

Again it may be asked: How can the eleven million unemployed be put to work when, under normal conditions, some three million of these idle workers are not needed in industry because of machines which have displaced them permanently? The answer to this question is also simple. Reduce the work-week to five days and the hours per day to the number required to make room in industry for every man and woman who is able to work. Then pay a wage and salary commensurate with the wealth labor produces. Do these things and then watch demand go sky-rocketing.

We are aware that no individual employer and no small group of employers can put across such a program. But we are confident that this program can be put into operation successfully by industry as a whole.

Here is meritorious work for the United States Chamber of Commerce or any one or all of the many Employers' Associations to perform.

Hairsplitting on Workers' Compensation

Recent decisions by State judicial bodies affirming the rights of injured workers and their dependents to compensation for certain types of industrial accidents show with what persistency employers and insurance companies continue their attempts to victimize the workers by fighting their claims for just awards.

In Ohio an employe was struck by an automobile and killed while walking to his work inside the employer's plant. His dependent filed a claim for damages under the workmen's compensation act. The claim was fought on the technical ground that when he was killed the employe was not at the specific location required by his work.

The Ohio Supreme Court swept aside this subterfuge. It decided that an employe entering the premises of his employer to begin the duties of his employment but who has not yet reached the place where the service is to be rendered is discharging a duty to his employer which is a necessary incident to his day's work.

In Washington a timber worker died from cerebral hemorrhage sustained while under unusual exertion in sawing a log. The claim of his dependents for compensation was contested. It was contended that the killed man had hardening of the arteries and that therefore his death resulted from physical imperfection and was not attributable to the work he was doing.

Medical testimony admitted the diseased condition of the man's arteries, but declared his death would not have occurred at the time except for the physical exertion.

The Washington Supreme Court sustained the claim for compensation on the ground that "it was not the Legislature's purpose to limit the provisions of the workmen's compensation act to only such persons as approximate physical perfection."

In the District of Columbia a worker died from sunstroke while working in the open air loading a truck when the temperature was 92 degrees. The application of his wife for compensation was contested on the ground that the man was killed by abnormal heat to which the general public was subjected and that the fatality was not due to any special hazard due to increased heat resulting from his occupation. The Dis-

trict Court of Appeals decided that the man's death by sunstroke was an accidental injury which arose out of his employment and directed the United States Employes' Compensation Commission to award compensation.

Workmen's compensation laws were enacted by our States largely through the influence of organized labor.

The laws were not passed for the benefit of self-insuring employers or companies which write compensation insurance for private profit. They were passed to protect the workers and their families.

State compensation boards, self-insuring employers and insurance companies should recognize the broad principles of protection underlying the compensation laws. They should stop compelling the injured workers and their dependents to resort to the courts to protect themselves from the injustice sought to be imposed upon them by technical and hair-splitting interpretation of compensation laws.

Doors That Open as You Approach

Self-opening doors, operated by an invisible ray of light, will feature a new restaurant opened in New York. These doors lead to the serving-room, and are for the convenience of the waitresses. To quote a press bulletin issued by the company:

"When the waitress approaches within a few feet of the door she intercepts a light-beam of the size of a half-dollar. Merely in the act of intercepting this beam, she releases a mechanism which automatically flings the doors wide open. In passing through these doors scores of times a day, the waitress is relieved of the necessity of turning sideways with her tray to open the door; the business of pressure of the shoulder on the door to push it open is obviated; the danger of collision with other waitresses is removed.

"This will be the first restaurant in New York to install the self-opening door, which closes after the person has passed through. A control prevents it from impeding the progress of other waitresses who may be entering within a few seconds after the first person has passed. It is timed so that even if the waitress took a hop, skip, and jump she could not reach the door before it opened full width."

Build Today For The Future

Patient endeavor through years and years by masters of the arts and sciences has gradually brought us to our present-day pinnacle of luxury and comfort. Only think of yesteryear, when transportation was slow, inconvenient and unsafe. Communication by telephone—what nonsense—such a thing was considered an impossibility. Aviation was thought of years ago, but the real progress has been made in this twentieth century. Our modern heating and lighting is certainly a most wonderful achievement in science, turning our night into day and affording us much comfort and pleasure.

As we glance over the progress of these years, little do we realize that each individual workman has had his hand in these accomplishments. The names of Newton, Edison, Marconi and other scientists and inventors will never die, but this one point must not be forgotten —that is, each one of these men has received his ideas and formulated them from certain theories and practices of men before him.

As a mason will patiently build his wall, stone upon stone, so this old world of ours has advanced step by step, each step depending upon the one below for support. We may say that some men have built whole stairways, while some of us may only add the railing, but just the same both are necessary to our comfort and safety.

Some men work because they love it—some because they have to, while others do nothing.

We all like competition. When competition lags, then work is at a standstill. Today, the day of organization and association, there is that tendency for lack of effort and competition among workmen. Things are done hurriedly and carelessly, with the result that what we build today will be torn down tomorrow. We should build today to admire and make use of tomorrow, thereby leaving monuments of art and sciences to our posterity exceeding the wonders accomplished by the early ancients. Why not?

A Notable Engineering Feat

One of the most interesting engineering feats in recent years in the middle west was the moving of the eight story general office building of the Indiana

Bell Telephone Company in Indianapolis to make way for a new $1,500,000 structure.

This building, 100 feet high and weighing 22,000,000 pounds was moved 52 feet to the South, turned around and moved half a square West without the interruption of a single activity on the part of 600 operators, clerks and other employes of the telephone company.

Business went on as usual during the move. Elevators ran; gas, steam heat, water, electric power and sewage facilities were maintained by flexible connections and long distance telephone circuits, 500 of them, operated normally. Seven submarine type cables were spliced to all telephone lines entering the building. Each of the cables contained more than 200 feet of slack, enough to allow for the move made by the building.

Believe it or not but the engineers figured everything out so accurately that eighteen men did the actual pushing of the building to its new location. They operated eighteen lateral ratchet screw jacks which shoved the 11,000-ton mass of steel and brick along at a rate of 15 inches an hour.

First a concrete mat was laid at the basement level over the entire area over which the building was to be moved. Over this were placed six by eight inch fir timbers. On top of the timbers steel railroad rails were laid about four inches apart.

I-beams were riveted to the fifty-nine steel columns supporting the building to carry the load of the columns to some 4,000 rollers. The columns were tied together with I-beams or latticed trusses and diagonally braced to prevent the columns from shifting positions in relation to each other during the move. About 500 tons of structural steel were necessary for reinforcement.

To each of the steel columns were riveted steel shoes under which were placed the rollers which rolled the building on the steel rails.

Nearly Half of All Injuries Occur In or Around the Home

Approximately 46 per cent of all persons injured in accidents of all kinds last year received their injuries in or about the home. Out of a total of 9,403,000 persons injured in industry, on the highways, in other public places and in the homes, 4,350,000 were hurt in what is erroneously known as "the haven of security."

For every home fatality, according to "Accident Facts," just published by the National Safety Council, there were about 150 injuries. The ratio in industry ran about 90 injuries for each death and on the highways 35 persons were injured for each one killed.

Of the nine and one half milliou accident victims last year 97,000 were killed, 348,000 were permanently injured, and 9,055,000 received temporary injuries.

In other words, if you meet with an accident there's one chance in 97 that you will be killed and about one chance in 24 that your injuries will result in permanent disability.

Historic English Mill Yields to Father Time

The relentless hand of time, aided and abetted by the heavy gunfire of modern war, and strengthened by a little final push from the wind, has brought destruction upon one more landmark connected with the early history of the United States.

The old mill at Billericay in Essex, England, from near which the Pilgrims set sail for the new land, has collapsed. Its huge beams of solid oak, which stood the strain and stresses of time and work from the days of the Pilgrims down to the outbreak of the World War, have at last found their burden too heavy, and, as the foundations weakened, gave way during a storm.

The old mill was closed during the war, as the location was considered too dangerous for the grinding of the grain of the nearby countryside. Later it fell under suspicion as a rendezvous of German spies and was boarded up. Heavy gunfire was frequent in this section, and the vibrations gradually weakened the old structure.

At a house, close by the mill, was the scene of the meeting of the Pilgrim band just before it set sail for America. Close by, also, another pilgrim, but one bent upon destruction, came to the end of its journey, for one of the large German Zeppelins fell in a field adjacent to the mill.

The construction of the mill was almost entirely of oak, and the huge shaft for the wheel was a tremendous oak trunk. No nails or spikes of any kind were used in the construction.

Take Care of Splinter Injuries

The potential dangers of seemingly insignificant wounds are plainly pointed out in a recent bulletin prepared by the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene of the New York State Department of Labor, entitled "Splinters, a Cause of Injuries." The bulletin shows that in the fiscal year ninteen-twenty-nine there were seven deaths in the State from splinter injuries, and the total compensation cost of such injuries amounted to more than three hundred fifty thousand dollars. While the average person considers splinter injuries of very small importance, actnally they may prove costly and result in the loss of a hand or an arm, or even cause death.

The problem of splinter injuries is serious because these injuries are so common. In the New York City district alone about thirty-five splinter injuries are reported daily, making a total of ten thousand five hundred for a working year. A full forty-four per cent of these involve infection, and thirty-six per cent show a loss of time. In the nineteen-twenty-nine fiscal year twenty-three thonsand two hundred eight weeks were lost from splinter injuries in New York State.

The puncture or wound produced by a splinter can not be properly treated with antiseptics by the layman, and consequently there is a great tendency to infection. This is shown by the fact that eight-two per cent of compensation injuries from splinters in New York State are infected, while only thirteen per cent of injuries from all causes become infected.

The bulletin discloses that in the nineteen-twenty-eight fiscal year ninety-five per cent of the cost of compensation in wood-splinter injuries and ninety-nine and seven-tenths per cent of the cost in metal-splinter injuries was for infected cases.

Detailed statistics on infections from all causes, though none on infections caused by splinters, are presented in Bulletin 32 of Wisconsin labor statistics, published recently by the Industrial Commission of the State. That infections increase the medical cost is plainly shown by a comparison in the bulletin of infected and noninfected cases with similar disability periods.

The average cost per case varied from eighteen dollars twenty-eight cents for noninfected cases and nineteen dollars eighty-six cents for infected ones, when the length of disability was one to two weeks, to fifty-six dollars ninety-eight cents for noninfected cases and ninety dollars twenty-eight cents for infected ones when the length of disability was five to six weeks.

It is shown that eight per cent of all compensated temporary disability injuries in the State in nineteen-twenty-nine involved infection. Splinters are not mentioned specifically, but the figures prove that thirty-two and nine-tenths per cent of the twenty-two thousand six hundred and thirty compensation cases settled in nineteen-twenty-nine were injuries to hands and fingers, and that seventeen and four-tenths per cent of these were infected cases.

Beginning at the Wrong End

Nothing of a substantial nature was ever created by starting building operations at the top of the structure. This applies equally to the blue prints of the architect and the plans of the economist. Aiding bankers and big industrial operators may protect those classes from the devastating influences of depression and temporarily ward off the inevitable and final collapse. But the sanest plan for effectual remedial action to restore normal business conditions is to bolster the foundation of the economic structure. Repairing the roof of the building will not strengthen its walls.

Assisting wage earners, the foundation of all business, to regain their financial footing is the first and most important matter in any plan looking to the upbuilding of staggering industry. Without this essential action the rest of the effort is futile.

When all workers are working, all workers will be buying; when all workers are purchasers, merchants will be sellers; when all dealers are moving stocks, the banks and railroads will need no special assistance from anyone to keep their balances out of the red.

Aiding the small class of investors and ignoring the large class of wage earners and salaried persons is taking the wrong road to reach a successful solution of a great national problem.

Help the workers—the rest of the world will take care of itself.

Craft Problems



CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LI.

Almost every carpenter apprentice, from the very beginning of his career, is consciously or unconsciously looking forward to a time when he will be a contractor. Of course, not all who take up carpentry turn out to be contractors in the end, but many of them do. In fact, many of our general contractors were led to contracting because they were carpenters, and it is reasonable that they should. Carpentry, of all the building trades, touches more nearly onto every other building trade, than any of the others; and so it is quite natural for carpenters to become contractors.

To be a successful contractor, means in the first place, to be a good estimator, and in order to be a good estimator, one must familiarize himself early in life with the various methods of estimating. With the methods in mind, the apprentice can, as he goes on with his work, apply them to the various jobs, and thus add experience to his knowledge. He can make estimates of the buildings he is working on, using the methods we shall present and explain in this and the next lesson. Then when he has made his estimates, he can ascertain what the actual contract price of the job is, and compare notes. Any apprentice who will honestly practice this during his apprenticeship years, can not fail to acquire the first qualification of a successful contractor, that of being a good estimator. And therefore, before we proceed with the next part of this series of lessons, residence work, we will devote two lessons to estimating.

Approximate Estimates

By-the-whole, or Judgment Method.—This is really just a guess method, and it is usually employed when the roughest of estimates is to be made. The accuracy of it depends altogether on the judgment of the man who is making it. For instance, a builder is asked what it is worth to build a certain kind of building. He immediately calls to mind a similar building, or similar buildings; preferably buildings that he himself has erected, and after making comparisons, he deducts or adds, whatever difference he might think there is, and when he has done this, he forms a conclusion. This done, he tells his customer what he thinks the building can be put up for.

In making rough estimates, it is always advisable to state definitely that the estimate is merely an approximate one, so as not to lead the prospective builder to rely too much on the results of such an estimate. Too high or too low estimates should be avoided, even if a little more time must be consumed in coming to a more nearly accurate figure. For if the estimate is too high it will have a tendency to discourage the prospective builder in carrying out his plans; and if it is too low, he will be dissappointed in the end.

The by-the-room Method.—This method is much like the one we have just explained. It is based on what the estimator knows about the cost of a building or buildings similar to the one he is estimating the cost of. Let us take an example: A five-room house is to be built, which is similar to a house which after it was completed cost the owner a sum equal to approximately $500.00 per room, or $2,500.00, plus $500.00 for the basement and $500.00 for each of two porches, or in all, $4,000.00. The house we are estimating is so nearly like the one we are taking as a basis that there will be but a small difference in the cost of it. We know, too, that the prices of labor and material have not advanced; and the condition of the soil, where the basement is to be dug, is about the same as what existed where the other basement was dug. Having determined these things, we will proceed by multiplying the average cost per room, by the average number of rooms; or, in this case, 500 times 8 equals 4,000, or $4,000.00, the cost of the house. (It is understood that the two porches and the basement are each taken as the equivalent of a room.)

In estimating by this method, it is taken as a matter of course, that some rooms will actually cost more than the base-price per room, but that other rooms will cost enough less to balance the whole collection of rooms at the base-price.

Unless the data on which the estimates are based are unquestionably reliable, it is not advisable to use either of the methods just given, to establish a final estimate. Their usefulness is found in making a first rough estimate, and later to roughly prove the final estimate. Should such a test reveal too much variance, it would be cheaper for the contractor to check over his figures, than to run the risk of losing money on the job; or, on the other hand losing the job.

The Cubic-foot Method.—Here the number of cubic feet are taken from the basement floor up to a line equaling the average height of the roof; and by multiplying the number of cubic feet by the cost per cubic foot of a similar building, the cost of the building can be obtained, very nearly. This method is more reliable than either of those given before, provided the estimator is well supplied with reliable data. There are many things that must be taken into consideration, besides the similarity of the buildings, such as the cost of material, the transportation charges and the cost of labor. These things are usually governed by the locality where the building is erected. Other variations may reveal themselves in the sizes of the rooms, in the finishing of the building and in the amount of built-in furniture. If the rooms are large, or if the finishing is plain, or if the built-in furniture is almost, if not altogether omitted, then the cost per cubic foot will be much less than in cases where the rooms are small and the other things elaborately done. The height of the building, after it goes above two stories, also increases the cost per cubic foot, or if rock are encountered in excavating it will make an upward difference in the cost. Then there are other things, such as accidents and weather conditions, that must be weighed, if a reasonable degree of accuracy is to be obtained.

The By-the-square Method.—This method is used in several ways. It is most reliable in estimating buildings with few floors, or where the floors are similar or almost so. School buildings, business houses, garages and mills can be estimated by this method rather accurately.

Where a building is uniformly the same throughout, this method will give good results by taking the number of squares of one-hundred square feet of floor space, and multiplying by the cost per square of floor space, of a similar building, erected under similar circumstances. In one story buildings the cost per square of floor space, includes the roof, walls, floors and basement; in two story buildings, the first floor must include the basement and foundation, and the second floor the roof.

While it is convenient to have a similar building to be used as a basis to figure from, it is not absolutely necessary. In the absence of such a building, the estimator should figure the average cost per square of floor space, and use it as a basis.

Another way to use this method is to obtain the cost of the floors, either by the square of a hundred square feet, or by the square foot, and list it "Cost of floors." In the same way obtain the cost of the "Exterior walls," and then the "Interior walls," and "The roof." This done, the cost of the various items can be added, in order to obtain the total cost of the building.

The unit Method.—This method is sometimes used in estimating the cost of buildings, such as schools, churches, hospitals, factories, garages, etc. The cost is based on the unit of accommodation. The formula is this: A school building accommodating a certain number of persons costs a certain amount; what will a school building cost that is to accommodate three-fourths the number of individuals? Again, a factory with floor space for a certain number of machines, costs a certain amount; what will a factory cost with floor space enough to accommodate one-fourth more machines?

The reliability of the unit method depends on the experience and judgment of the estimator, and the data he is using as a basis. The value of this method lies in the fact that plans are not necessary,—all the estimator needs to know is the unit of accommodation, in order to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate.

Accurate Estimates

The Quantity Method.—For accuracy, this method is the surest. However, no method of estimating can be used with absolute certainty. There are always certain items that depend a great deal on the estimator's judgment and experience, such as changes in the prices of material, the inconveniences caused by weather conditions, unavoidable delays and accidents. The quantity method, when used, requires complete plans and specifications, so the estimator can ascertain the exact quantity, as well as the cost of the various items of material, the cost of labor, and the cost of transportation. To this must be added a certain percent for miscellaneous things, unforseen or unavoidable. To the sum total of these items must be added the percentage of profits the contractor hopes to realize on the job.

The Dependable Method.—By this we mean that the contractor depends on the estimates of subcontractors, as a basis for his own estimate; that is to say, the subcontractors bid respectively on the respective parts of the general contract, and the general contractor adds their bids together, plus his percentage for profits, and thus arrives at a dependable final estimate. This method, as the name implies, is dependable, provided the subcontractors who make bids are responsible, and when the general contract is let, will stand back of their bids. In fact, the dependable method of estimating, is not estimating at all; it is simply a very easy problem in addition.

Requisites of a Good Estimator.—First, he must have a good knowledge of arithmetic, especially that branch of it which is known as mensuration. Second, he must he a man with good judgment, which implies that he must have a wide knowledge of many things, particularly things pertaining to contracting and building. Third, he must be a man of experience; experience in estimating, but above that, experience in the many practical things that belong to construction work. He should know by experience, what constitutes a day's work, under various conditions and circumstances, of a common laborer, of a carpenter, of a bricklayer, of a plasterer, of a painter, of a plumber, and of other craftsmen belonging to the building trades.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

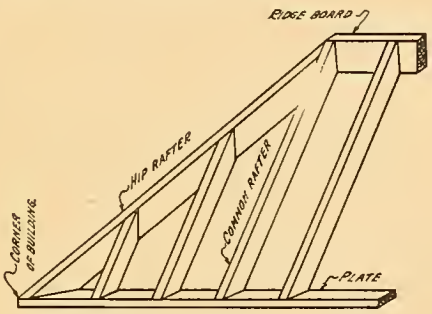
(By L. Perth)

PART SEVEN

Hip and Valley Rafters

Hip and valley rafters are used on roofs of the same name. A hip roof consists of four sides all sloping towards the center. The corner rafters run up diagonally to meet the ridge. These are the Hip Rafters.

A hip and valley or gable and valley roof is a combination of two gable or hips roofs intersecting each other. The valley is the place of meeting of two



HIP RAFTER
FIG. 1

slopes of the roof running in different directions. The intersections usually are at right angles and the members running between such intersections are the Valley Rafters. The valley rafters are similar to the hip only that they form a "valley" or depression in the roof instead of a "hip." Therefore the total rise of hip and valley rafters is the same as that of common rafters.

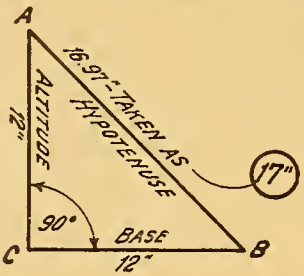
Hip and valley rafters seem to appear a sort of a stumbling stone to many carpenters. However, there is nothing complicated in the subject if the idea is properly represented.

The hip rafter represents the hypotenuse or diagonal of a right-angle triangle, one side being the common rafter and the other side the plate or that portion of the plate lying between the foot of the hip rafter and the foot of the adjoining common rafter. The rise of the hip rafter is the same as that of the common rafter; the run is the horizontal distance from the plumb line of its rise to the outside of the plate at the foot of the hip rafter.

The valley rafter is the hypotenuse of a right-angle triangle made by the com-

mon rafter with the ridge corresponding with the right-angle triangle made by the hip rafter with common rafter and plate.

The relation of hip and valley rafters to common rafters is the same as the relation of the sides of a right triangle; therefore it will be well to explain here



RIGHT ANGLED TRIANGLE

FIG. 2

one of the main features of right triangles:

In a right triangle if the sides forming the "right angle" are 12 inches each the hypotenuse or the side opposite the right angle is equal to 16.97 inches which is usually taken as "17 inches." Fig. 2.

The position of the hip rafter and its relation to the common rafter is plainly illustrated in the diagram in Fig. 3. where the hip rafter is compared to the "diagonal" of a square prism.

The prism has a base of 6 feet and its height is 4 feet. This prism incloses the hip end of the roof as if the corner of the building was extended upwards to the level of the ridge.

"D" is the corner of the roof

"EF" is the total rise of the roof

"GF" is the run of the common rafter

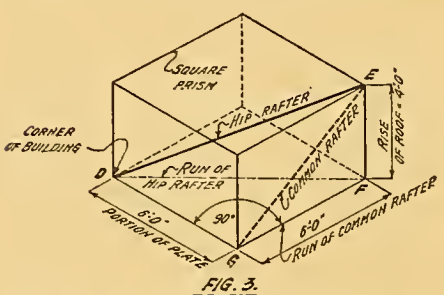


FIG. 3.

"EG" is the common rafter

"DF" is the run of the hip rafter

"DE" is the hip rafter

It will be noted that the figure "DGF" is a right triangle whose sides are: the portion of the plate "DG," the run of common rafter "GF" and the run of hip rafter "DF." The run of the hip rafter being opposite the right angle "G" is the hypotenuse or the longest side of the right triangle.

If we should take only one foot of run of common rafter and one foot length of plate we will have a right triangle whose sides are each 12 inches long and whose hypotenuse is 17 inches or more accurately 16.97 inches.

The hypotenuse in this small triangle is a portion of the run of the hip rafter "DE" which corresponds to one foot run of common rafter. Therefore the run of hip rafter is always 16.97 inches for every 12 inches of foot run of common rafter, and the "total run" of hip rafter will be 16.97 inches multiplied by the number of feet run of common rafter.

SCRIBING A SKIRTING BOARD

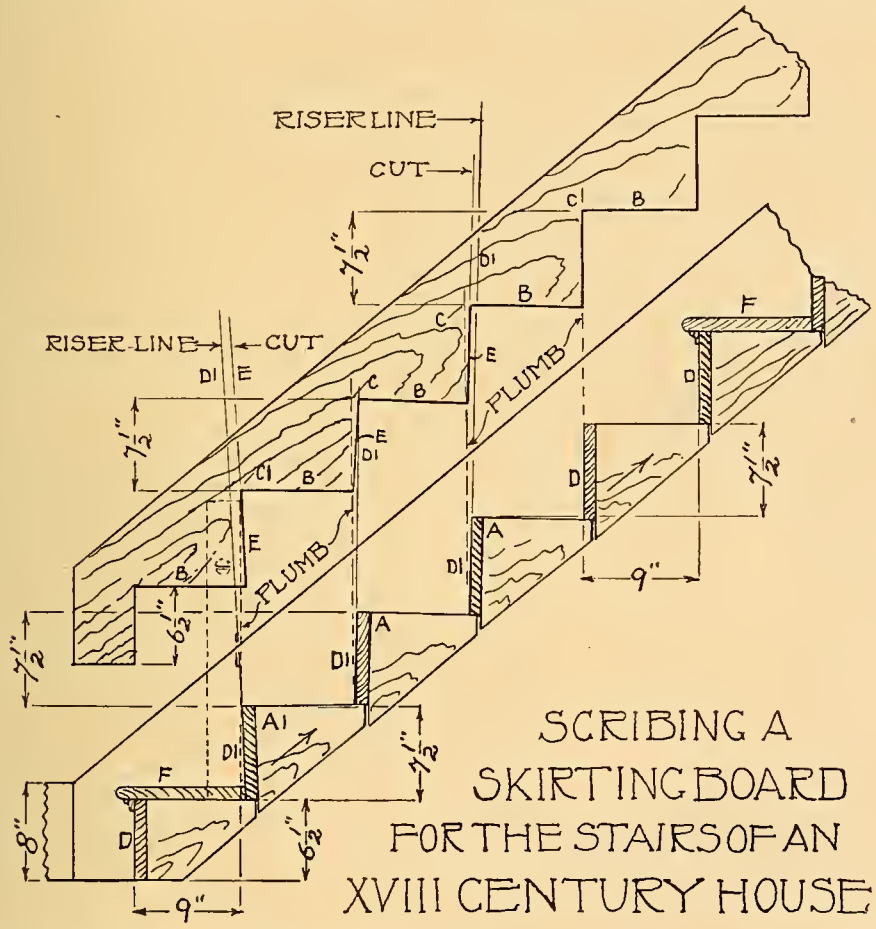
(By Charles A. King)

Most of the craft who have had occasion to repair houses of the eighteenth century will understand our meaning when we affirm that it is somewhat exasperating to think that so many people are convinced that skilled craftsmanship died with the greatgrandfathers of our trade. No modern architect worthy of his profession, nor a present day skilled craftsman, would pass either constructive defects or the inaccuracies of craftsmanship so often found in the dwellings of the Georgian period.

The sketch shows some of these errors found in rebuilding a flight of stairs in a house built 135 years ago. The flight was about 2½" wider at the bottom than at the top. The wall and middle stringers were not stringers at all but blocks cut as indicated from 1" boards and nailed to the plank partitions between which the stairs were built. Hand wrought nails were expensive and no more were used than absolutely necessary, hence uncanny squeaks and rattles told of the passage of even the cat.

Apparently some of the blocks were cut from unseasoned wood with the grain running in the direction indicated by the arrows; as they seasoned they shrank in width thus destroying the original right angles of the blocks as at

A. Even that excuse cannot explain the inaccurate placing of the block A1. The middle stringer was of similar blocks nailed to each riser and tread, the stiffness of the stairs depending upon the stiffness of the risers and the holding power of the nails. The treads and risers were about ⅞" thick, butted between the plank partitions and fitted



SCRIBING A SKIRTING BOARD FOR THE STAIRS OF AN XVIII CENTURY HOUSE

without grooves. So much for the thoroughness of the ancestors of our craft.

Our job was to rebuild the stairs, fit skirting boards and make ready for the plaster board walls, and as usual at the least possible expense. The old worn out treads were torn off, and stringer blocks and risers renailed. The skirting board was tacked to the wall as usual for the scribing process. Tread lines B were drawn parallel with and in this case 17¼" above the top of the stringer block directly below it. Later these lines were brought level by shims before the treads were nailed in place. Plumb lines were drawn from the front of each riser to intersect with the tread lines B as at C. We shall not consider the riser lines D for these were plumb, therefore correct, but we will discuss riser lines D1 which were out of plumb and demanded special treatment. Note that the continued riser line of the second riser passes about ¾" to the left of the point C1 of the skirting board. A line parallel to D1 was drawn through the intersection of the plumb and tread lines at C1 to make the line of the cut E. This process was repeated for the points C of the third and fourth risers, excepting the lines E were moved to the left instead of the right as in the case of the second riser.

The lines were all marked on the skirting board without changing its position before the cuts were made. The plumbs cuts E were made accurately and cut under a little to insure the best possible joint against the riser. The cuts for tread lines were made perhaps ¼" above the line so they would make no trouble; this left a joint but each joint was covered by the treads as at F.

Doors

(By H. H. Siegele)

Doors, especially doors for cubbyholes, cupboards and cases, can still be made by carpenters on the job. The truth of the matter is, they ought to be made by the men who erect the building. It is unfortunate, that in these times a great deal of the carpenter work that would make skilled mechanics of our apprentices, is being done by the mills. It is not an uncommon thing to hear contractors complain that certain men do not know much about the trade.

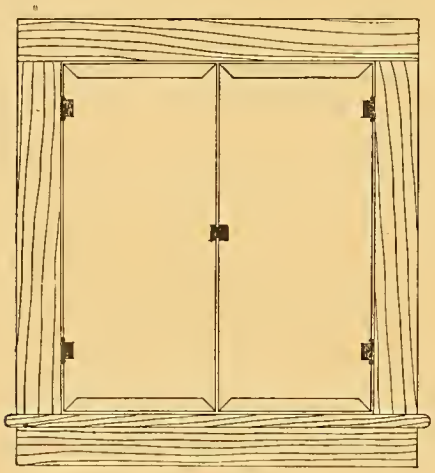


Fig. 1

And why should they? In the first place, they do not get enough of it to do to learn how to do it; and in the second place, why should they learn to do something, which they will, perhaps, never be called upon to do. It is up to the contractors, if they expect the carpenters of the next generation to have a full-rounded knowledge of carpentry, to give the apprentices a chance to learn something about it now. And the way that can be done, is by doing as much of the work on the job as possible. The mills, of course, will always do certain kinds of work, but, on the other hand, there are many things that can be done on the job as economically as they can be done at the mill, and if the skill that it will bring to our apprentices is taken

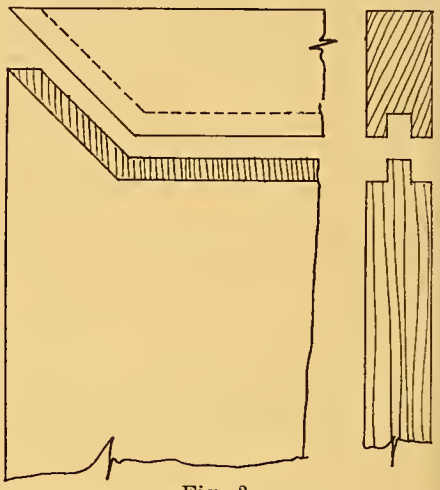


Fig. 2

into consideration, there is no comparison. It is true that some of our apprentices work in the mills, but even if they do, there they learn how to manipulate machines, rather than learn the carpenter trade.

By the illustrations we are showing how small slab doors for cases or cupboards can be made. These doors are serviceable, easily made and look well. Fig. 1 shows a pair of them in place. Fig. 2 shows, in part, the end construc-

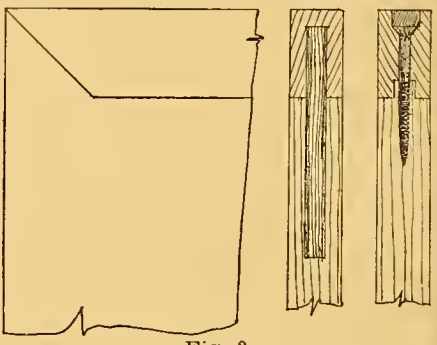


Fig. 3

tion. Fig. 3 shows how the end pieces can be fastened more securely by using dowels or screws, as shown. The joint should be glued, whether the dowels are used or not. On cheap work, nails are

sometimes used with fairly good results, and sometimes the tongue and groove are omitted. These things, though, must be determined by the man who is doing the work, and the decision should be based on circumstances.

Requests Cedar Information

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Will some reader be good enough to inform me through the columns of "The Carpenter" how to treat cedar to prevent it from splitting—the proper filler, how to season and to polish?

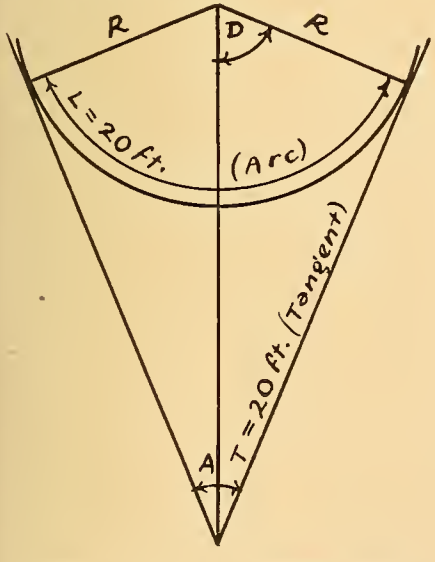
C. W. Anthony,
Far Hills, N. J.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

There seems to be quite a variation between the respective solutions submitted in the September issue to Brother H. B. Hills problem which appeared in the July issue of "The Carpenter" and I would like to submit my own solution to the problem.

Given: Two tangents to a circle whose length equals the intercepted arc of the circle as shown.



To find: The angle between the two tangents.

Solution: The length of the arc L equals 2 R (3.1416) 2 D divided by 360. The length of the tangent T equals R tan D. Since T equals L we can combine the two equations and cancel R thus obtaining tan D equals 4 (3.1416) D divided by 360. Here we have an equation in which the angle D is the only unknown and it only remains to find a value of D which will satisfy it. It also shows that the magnitude of the angles D and A are independent of the lengths of the tangents or the arc as long as they are equal.

The value of D which satisfies the equation is 66 deg. 46 min. 54.24 sec. therefore angle A equals 46. deg. 26 min. 11.52 sec.

Checking this with a 7-place log table the length of the radius and the arc are found to be 8.57956 and 20 ft. respectively.

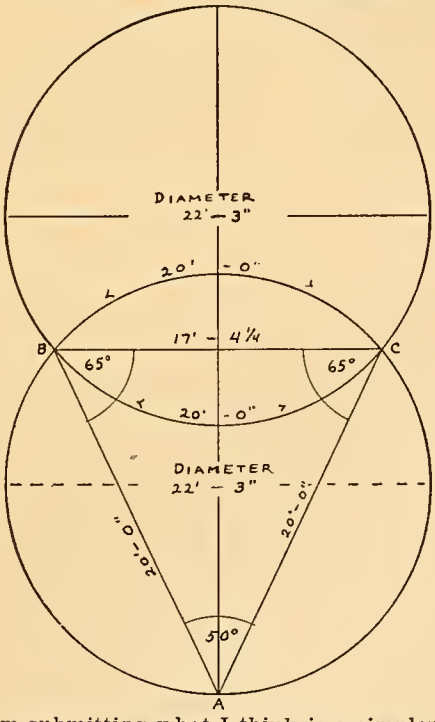
If this solution is correct may I express my compliments to Brother Frank De Guerre who found the angle to be 46 deg. 27 min.

Elmer U. Johnson,
L. U. No. 488. New York, N. Y.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother Hill's problem in the July issue of "The Carpenter" I



am submitting what I think is a simpler method of solving the problem for the

Brothers who like myself are not thoroughly versed in higher mathematics, etc. Some of the Brothers who have sent in their answers to the problem will, I think, see that the diameter I have given of semisphere is correct. Also kindly notice the Sphere above and below have the same diameter showing that the legs are placed in practically the correct position for stability.

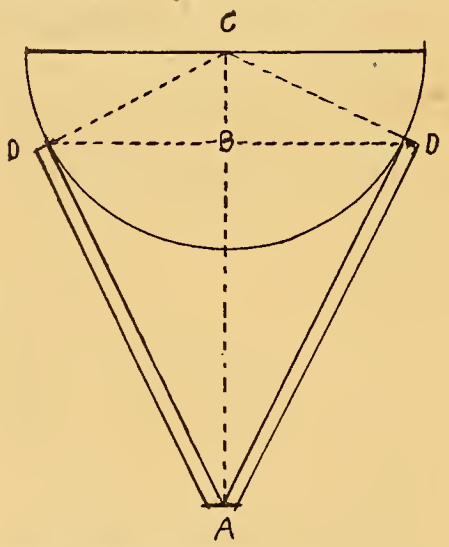
Angle, etc., are given on drawing.

Chris Davies,
L. U. 543. Mamaroneck, N. Y.

* * *

Editor "The Carpenter":

I submitted, along with several others, an answer to Brother Hill's problem, in September number of "The Carpenter" and would like to add one dimension which I omitted in my solution, and that is the Radius of Globe or Upper-Sector, which is 8.59 ft.—8 ft.



7/32 inches.—(Length of C—D on accompanying sketch.)

This length completes a summary of all angles and dimensions of my solution, and I offer a friendly challenge to all my contemporary-solvers of this problem, to disprove the correctness of my solution, or the resulting answer, which is 46 degrees 27 minutes. (Angle at A.)

Frank De Guerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I was interested in reading the various solution of Brother Hill's problem in the September issue of "The Carpenter, and seeing such a wide difference in the answers, I have checked the length of arc with a table of length of arcs to the radius one, which multiplied by the radius, gives the correct length of arc.

Let us call the angle at the foot of the 20′ beams (or braces) A, and the angle at center of arc O, then angle A minus 180 degrees will equal angle O.

Brother Brown's solution:

Angle A equals 46 degrees 23′ 48″ — 180 degrees equals 133 degrees 36′ 12″

Radius 8.5775 feet

Length of arc for 133 degrees 36′ 12″ equals 2.3317180583 which multiplied by 8.5775 will equal 20.00020 feet. Correct to less than 3/1000 of an inch.

Brother De Guerre's solution checks out at 20.004 feet, which is certainly a correct solution.

Brother H. F. Lewis' solution:

Angle X equals 51 degrees 25′ 43″ and Radius 9.66 feet.

Angle O equals 128 degrees 34′ 17″ Arc equals 2.2439941 x 966 equals 21.60966 feet or 1′ 7⅛″ too long and diameter of sphere 2′ 1¼″ too much.

Brother Watson's angle X equals 49 degrees 52′ with radius 10 feet makes length of arc 22′ 8⅝ or 2′ 8⅝″ too much. He gives a figure, however, at angle O of 114 degrees 36′ or 2 Radians equals (114 degrees 35′ 30″) which of course would make the arc 20 feet but would make the tangent or length of brace 15′ 6⅞″ instead of 20 feet and would make angle X 65 degrees 24′ 30″.

Brother Mercer's, angle X equals 51 degrees 3″, Radius 9.549

Angle O equals 128 degrees 57′

Arc 2.2506 x 9.549 equals 21.491 feet or about 18 inches too much.

J. B. Galliford,
L. U. No. 132. Washington, D. C.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Answer to the solutions of Brother Hill's problem.

In circular measure, the unit angle is the radian (r) being the angle subtend-

ed at the center of a circle by an arc (a) whose length is equal to the radius (R) of the circle. The number of radians in a central angle is then as many as the length of the radius is contained into the length of the subtending arc. Therefore, the central angle equals a divided by R or a equal R r.

A radian equals 180 degrees divided by pi equals 57.29578 degrees.

In Brother Lewis' diagram radius AB is 9.63 and angle BAC equals 180 degrees minus 51 3/7 or 128 4/7 degrees or 2.244 radians. Then arc equals 9.63 times 2.244 equals 21.60972, but the given arc is 20. Therefore the solution is not correct. For the same reason Brother Mercers solution is not correct. In Brother Watson's diagram the supplement angles 114 degrees 36 minutes and 49 degrees 47 minutes 52 seconds do not add to 180 degrees.

In Brother De Guerres' diagram the triangles ADC, ABD and DBC may be proved similar. Let the central angle BCD be denoted by x and the chord DD be denoted by c. Now c equals 2R sin x and equals 2Rr, therefore c over A equals sin x over r but c also equals 40 cos x and a is given as 20. Therefore sin x over r equals 2 cos x and 2r equals sin x over cos x which is tan x. It is shown in algebra that sin x equals r minus r cubed over factorial 3 plus r fifth power over factorial 5, an infinite series and cos x equals 1 minus x squared over factorial 2 plus r fourth power over factorial 4, an infinite series. Sin x over cos x minus 2 x equals zero. By substituting these values for sin x and cos x it is easily shown that 1 minus 5 r squared over factorial 3, plus 9 r fourth power over factorial 5, minus 13 r sixth power over factorial 7 plus 17 r eight power over factorial 9, an infinite series, equals zero. By using Horners method of approximation explained in textbooks on algebra r may be found.

By using seven terms of the infinite series r equals 1.165562 and therefore x equals 66 degrees 46 minutes 54 seconds and angle DAD equals 2 times 90 degrees minus x equals 46 degrees 26 minutes 12 seconds. R equals a divided by 2 r or 8.579552 feet. C equals 40 cos x or 2 R sin x equals 15.76948 feet equals 15 ft. 9 1/4".

Marius S. Loft,
L. U. No. 1294. Omaha, Nebr.

More Jobs For Union Carpenters

A Product That Is Centuries Old Finally Comes Home to the Carpenters

History tells us that in Rome, in the little shops along the Forum, were to be found exquisite pieces of porcelain enamel fused on gold and other precious metals. Only the rich could afford to buy it. Finally some industrious potter, experimenting in a crude way, learned that porcelain enamel could be fused onto a cheaper body—that porcelain enamel could be used on clay. His discovery led to the manufacture of the first vitreous surfaced tiles, such as lined and decorated the luxurious baths of ancient Rome.

About fifty years ago the American public awakened to the cleanliness, the durability, and the lasting beauty of porcelain enamel and, with the usual skill of American artisans, ways and



Cut No. 1

methods were developed to put it to use at a low cost so that almost everyone could enjoy it.

In 1893, at the World's Fair in Chicago, an exhibit of porcelain enamel on iron-bodied bathtubs, wash bowls and sinks proved how universal the use of porcelain enamel had become.

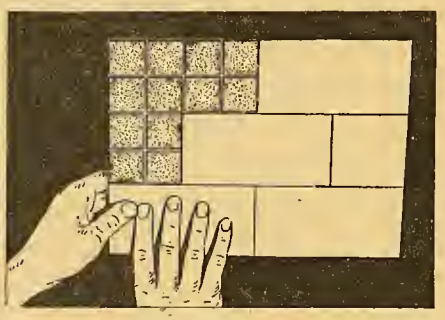
Wall Tile, however, showed little progress. It was still made of clay, was slow to erect, would craze and crack easily, and only highly skilled Tile Setters could apply it.

Four years ago the Porcelain Tile Company revolutionized the industry by manufacturing a real vitreous enamel Tile with a special analysis steel for a base material instead of clay.

For the first time a vitreous enameled Tile was manufactured which any competent carpenter could erect, it being self locating on a grooved foundation sheet of insulating lumber. A whole

new field was opened for carpenters. The industry moved ahead and the carpenters traveled along with it to more work and new johs.

It was about this time that your officers completed negotiations and signed a contract with the Porcelain Tile Company to use Union carpenters in the erection of this new product, known as



Cut No. 2

VEOS Tile. In doing this many new jobs were, over night, created for members of the Brotherhood. In the city of Chicago alone over 5,000 installations of from one room to 200 rooms have been made—5,000 new jobs for Union carpenters.

The old-fashioned clay tile was erected by tile setters but no cement or mortar or trowels are used in the erection of VEOS Tile. Because of its patented system of erection it is a carpenter's job, and carpenters—Union carpenters—all over the country are doing this new erection work. As VEOS becomes better known more and more jobs will be created. Many of them would have used clay tile but the majority would never have been done but for VEOS Tile. A large percentage of the jobs are remodeling where the old-fashioned clay tile never could have been used.

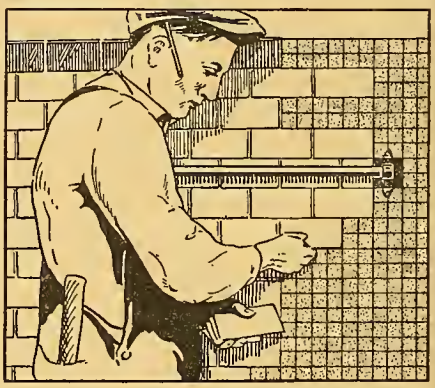
This new VEOS Tile is being sold by the Porcelain Tile Company of Warren, Ohio. The company is strong for the Brotherhood and is doing everything possible to work with its officers and members all over the country. They are worthy of your support.

VEOS Tile is the same vitreous enamel that has been used for centuries, the only difference being the fact that it is fused by electricity onto steel instead of clay. The steel is a special analysis product best suited for enameling. VEOS means—Vitreous Enamel On Steel.

VEOS Tile is used on the walls of bathrooms, kitchens, basements, wash rooms, laundries, locker rooms, dairies—wherever Tile can be used. To make erection easy it comes in many different shapes, but when necessary it may be cut to fit some peculiar corner or an odd-shaped joint.

There are certain standard colors which of course cost less, but almost any color can be furnished. It is not difficult to work out special color schemes or designs.

VEOS can of course be used on new work and fits in easily and simply on new building. One of its big fields, however, and the one which perhaps offers the most to carpenters at the present time, is remodeling. To install Veos wall tile it isn't necessary to reinforce walls, remove lath or plaster, or tear out old construction with all the dirt and confusion that follows such a job. Before any tile is set a foundation board is nailed directly to the old wall. Where the plaster has broken away and fallen off furring strips are used. This patented foundation board, impregnated to make it waterproof, has grooves cut exactly one and one-half inches apart. The tile is made in multiples of one and one-half inches—three inches, four and one-half inches, six inches, etc. When



Cut No. 3

the foundation board is set square and true the individual VEOS Tile are glued in place without a plumb line or any special tools.

After the board is nailed in place each Tile is "buttered" on the back with Veos Glue. A putty knife or an ordinary spatula does the work (see cut No. 1). Then each individual Veos Tile is set

in the grooves and pressed home with the hand (see cut No. 2).

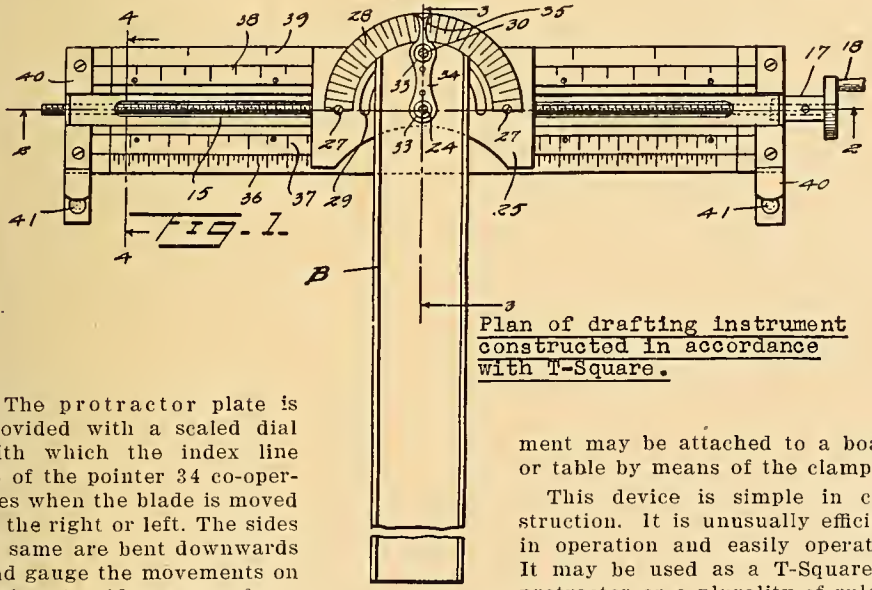
Cut No. 3 shows a VEOS Tile wall being erected by a carpenter. After the tiles are in place the joints are filled with Veos Grout and cleaned smooth with a small burnishing or grouting tool. The entire process is simple and safe and sure.

Because it's so simple, carpenters who have never seen it sometimes ask, "Will it last? Will it stand water?" A test panel of VEOS Tile was plunged into the icy St. Louis river in November, left to freeze all winter, and was raised early the next spring. A careful examination showed that the Tile had not been injured in any way by its long bath in the icy water.

VEOS Tile, because it is fused electrically onto steel, will not crack, will not break, and will not craze. Because of the patented erection system it is being handled only by Union carpenters and because of its real value, because it opens a remodeling market never touched before, it is creating new jobs for carpenters all over the country. The officers of the Brotherhood endorse VEOS Tile and bespeak for it your hearty support and co-operation.

Pivoted T-Square

A great many patents have been granted for various measuring and computing instruments but very few of them possess unusual advantages. The patented invention here shown is an exception to the general rule, being an outstanding example of a novel and practicable instrument.



Plan of drafting instrument constructed in accordance with T-Square.

The protractor plate is provided with a scaled dial with which the index line 35 of the pointer 34 co-operates when the blade is moved to the right or left. The sides of same are bent downwards and gauge the movements on scale. A wide range of angular movements is permitted by this arrangement.

The upper face of the square is provided with the scales 36 and 37 below the rod 15, and the scales 38 and 39 above. The scale 36 is, preferably, a double scale of ⅛" and ¼" to the foot and is graduated in 1/48ths to the inch, graduation in 1/48ths of an inch. Scale 37 scales ⅜" and ¾" to the foot and is graduated in 1/32nds of an inch. Scale 38 scales ½" to 1" to the foot and scale 39 scales 1½" and 3" to the foot and is graduated in 1/32nds of an inch. These are found on the usual triangular architect's rule. The instrument may be attached to a board or table by means of the clamp.

This device is simple in construction. It is unusually efficient in operation and easily operated. It may be used as a T-Square, a protractor or a plurality of rulers. The instrument is strong and durable. The absence of complicated mechanisms assures low cost production.

Readers interested in the promotion or purchase of the patent rights of this Square are asked to communicate with Brother William Ross, 721 East 5th Street, Anaconda, Montana.

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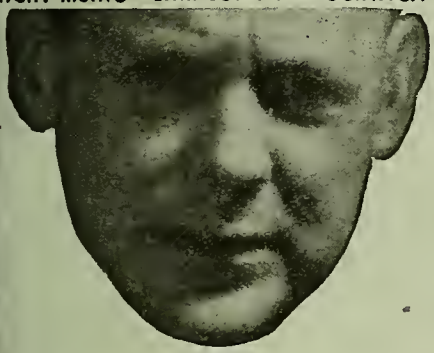
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And I had no hope of ever getting better. It was just at that time that I read about your Thermalaid. I admit I mailed the coupon without the slightest hope. Yet this simple act turned out to be the biggest thing in my life. I am now sixty. Thanks to Thermalaid, I now go to sleep at 10 o'clock and sleep straight through. My doctor has pronounced me in normal health. I have had no return of the trouble.

I know from experience that there are millions of men like me. They have to get up at night; they suffer from constipation; they are doctoring for sciatica and supposed bladder trouble. They should really be treating the prostate gland, probably—doctors say 65 per cent of men at or past middle age have some trouble with prostate.

My advice to any man who has these symptoms is: "Write today for that amazing little book 'Why Many Men Are Old at 40.'" Get the true facts about the Thermalaid treatment. Learn how this treatment allows you to use, right at home, the same identical principle, recently tested with amazing success by leading New York doctors. There is no cost or obligation— simply sign the coupon and mail it now to W. J. Kirk, President, The Electro Thermal Company, 4459 Morris Ave., Steubenville, O.



W. J. Kirk, President, The Electro Thermal Co., 4459 Morris Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.

Please mail me at once your free booklet "Why Many Men Are Old At 40," and full details about the new home treatment. I am not obligated in any way.

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HELP WANTED

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If you're clever enough as a craftsman to be a Union carpenter you're good enough to erect VEOS.

VEOS is an electrically fused Vitreous Enamel Wall Tile, self-locating on a grooved foundation sheet of insulating lumber. It is erected by carpenters. It is perfect for walls in bathrooms, kitchens, basements, locker rooms, laundries, dairies—wherever Tile can be used. VEOS is made in many shapes and in many beautiful colors. More than 5,000 installations have been made in the city of Chicago alone. It has been thoroughly tried and proven to be safe, correct, and superior to any other known form of Tiling. It is not an imitation.

Through arrangements with your headquarters in Indianapolis Union Carpenters will erect VEOS Tile. For many years ordinary wall tile, due to its cost of erection, was available only in the largest towns and cities. Now VEOS can be erected wherever there is a Union carpenter.

We want help in the selling and erection of VEOS Tile. If you're a Union carpenter and can furnish local references we can show you how to make jobs for yourself wherever you may live. We have nothing to sell you as a carpenter. Simply this, - - - - you help us and we'll help you.

If any preference is given it will be to the older men - - - - - craftsmen who are looked up to and respected in their communities.

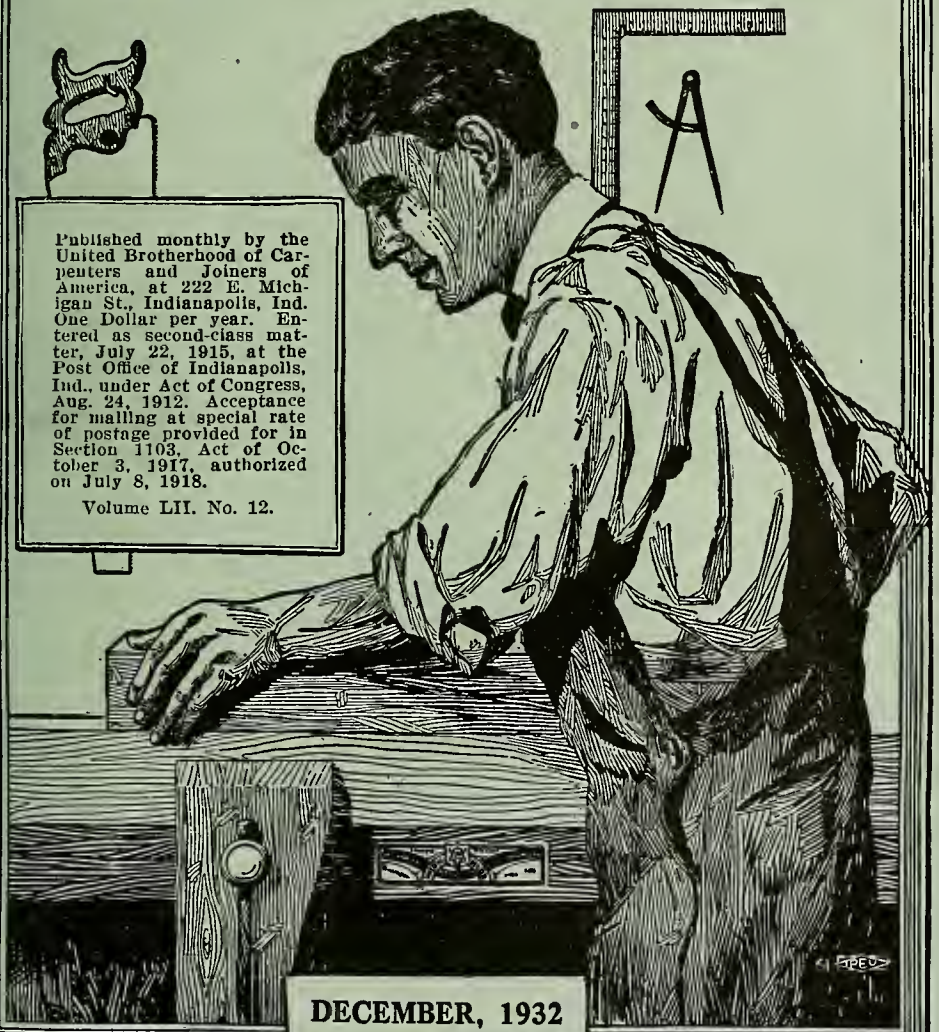
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A letter today, may show you the way, to a job tomorrow.

Address,

UNION CARPENTER,
c/o Porcelain Tile Company, Warren, Ohio

The CARPENTER

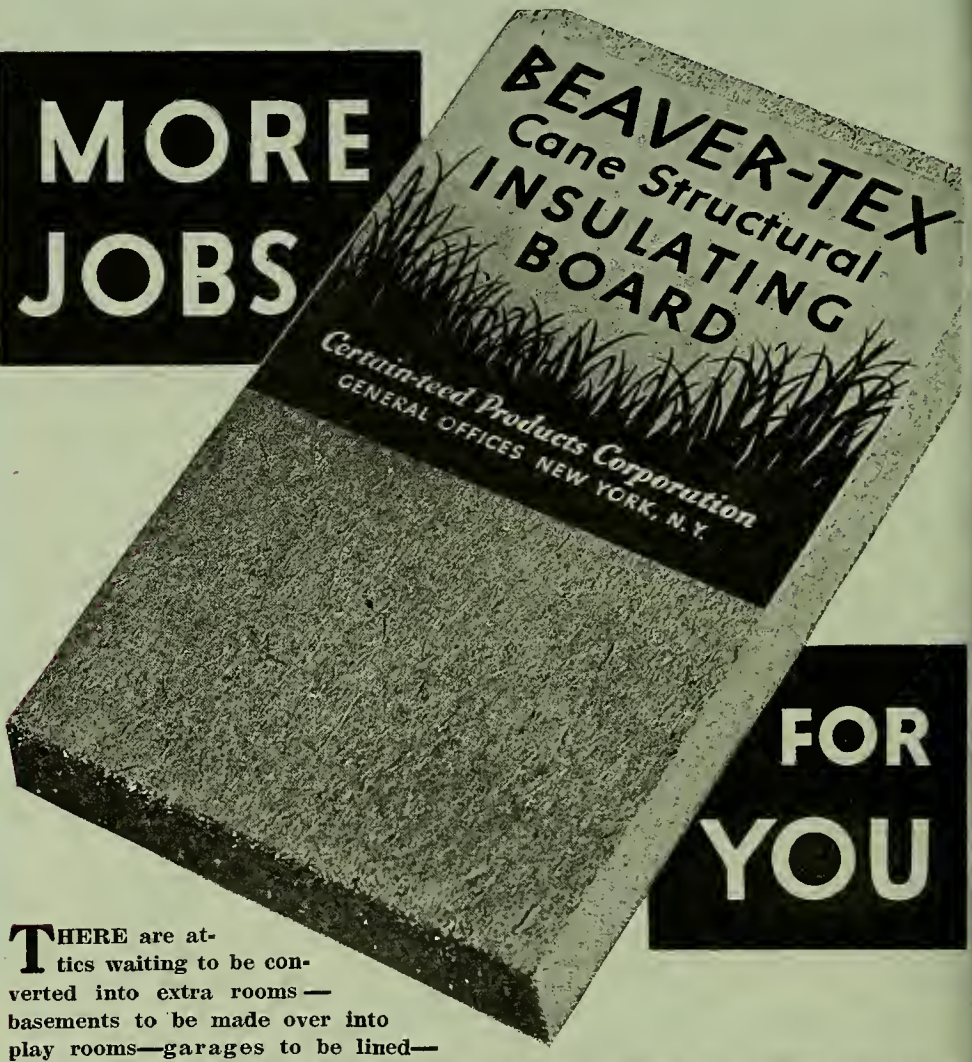


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Volume LII. No. 12.

DECEMBER, 1932

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Address

THE CARPENTER

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1932

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

Brotherhood

(By Edwin Markham)

The crest and crowning of all good,
Life's final star, is Brotherhood;
For it will bring again to Earth
Her long-lost Poesy and Mirth;
Will send new light on every face,
A kingly power upon the race,
And till it comes, we men are slaves,
And travel downward to the dust of graves.
Come, clear the way, then, clear the way;
Blind things and kings have had their day;
Break the dead branches from the path;
Our hope is in the aftermath—
Our hope is in heroic men
Star-led to build the world again.
Make way for Brotherhood—make way for Man!

AND THE A. F. OF L. STILL SURVIVES

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

THE A. F. of L. from its formation over half a century ago has been found fault with, abused, ridiculed, criticized, denounced and condemned by its enemies, and praised, approved, endorsed and upheld by its friends. This is not to be wondered at. Its enemies had no use for it from the beginning, nor have they now. All through these years their object was to weaken it by innuendo and every other means at their command and eventually to put it out of business altogether. They have not succeeded. It still survives.

Its friends cheered and encouraged it in its great unselfish, humanitarian work. In the very beginning it was looked upon as the "aristocracy of labor." It was accused of catering to highly skilled labor only and that common, ordinary, everyday labor was not wanted within its ranks.

Let us see if there is any foundation for these charges.

The call for the first convention, issued September 15, 1881, among other things specified that—

> "The time has arrived for a more perfect organization of labor—one that will concentrate our forces—so as to more successfully cope with concentrated capital.
>
> "Thus we would elevate trade unionism and obtain for the working classes that respect for their rights and that reward for their services to which they are justly entitled."

With these objects in view all international and national unions, trades assemblies or trade councils, and all local trades or labor unions were invited to send delegates to an International Trades Union Congress to be held in Pittsburgh, Pa., November 15, 1881.

The call made it plain that the delegates of all labor unions, skilled as well as unskilled, were eligible to be seated in the convention.

The records of the convention show that it was made up of all classes of labor and in the discussion that took place relative to the selecting of a name, it was made clear that it should "cover the whole laboring element in America," no reference being made whatever to skilled labor only.

The preamble adopted specified that:

> "The history of the wage workers of all countries is but the history of constant struggle and misery engendered by ignorance and disunion; whereas the history of the non-producers of all ages proves that a minority, thoroughly organized, may work wonders for good or evil.
>
> "It behooves the representatives of the workers of North America, in Congress assembled, to adopt such measures and disseminate such principles among the people of our country as will unite them for all time to come, to secure recognition of the rights to which they are justly entitled. Conforming to the old adage, "In union there is strength," the formation of a federation embracing every trade and labor organization in North America, a union founded upon a basis as broad as the land we live in, is our only hope."

Among other things, the first platform contained such propositions as—

1. Favoring compulsory education for children.
2. Opposing the employment of children under 14 years of age.
3. Favoring the adoption of Apprenticeship laws.

4. Demanding the enforcement of the national eight hour law.
5. Opposing prison contract labor in competition with free labor.
6. Recommending the passage of laws giving the mechanic and working man first security in the filing of liens against property.
7. Favoring the repeal of conspiracy laws against labor organizations in the regulation of wages and the hours of work per day.
8. Favoring the enactment of laws protecting American industry from cheap labor of foreign countries.
9. Favoring the passage of laws by the United States Congress preventing the importation of foreign laborers under contract, etc.

These objects were looked upon as laudable, fair, and in accordance with the times but just the same the Knights of Labor were dissatisfied that a new organization should invade their sacred precinct, no matter what its objects were, and opposition was started then and there.

The employers of labor also opposed it, especially against an increase in wages and reduction in working hours. The political parties would like to have captured it, especially the Socialist party and its ally the Socialist Labor party. When they could not do this, opposition immediately started and that same opposition in one form or another has continued to the present day. The objects, aims and purposes of the new organization could not very well be disapproved, frowned upon or attacked publicly. Other means, however, were resorted to in order to discourage and discredit it. Within the first ten years articles were written and published broadcast to the world to the effect that the A. F. of L. had lost its initiative, its militancy; that it had failed to organize the unorganized; that it was lifeless and on the decline and that it would eventually cease to exist. Its officers were ridiculed and referred to as fakers and misleaders. They were accused of insincerity and of not having the welfare of the workers at heart, and so forth.

Were these statements true? Could these accusations be honestly applied to Pete McGuire, the founder of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, the father of Labor Day, who tramped from place to place in those early days to organize the men of his trade? Could they be applied to Sam Gompers and Adolph Strasser of the Cigar Makers, or to Henry Emrich of the Furniture Workers, or Hugo Miller of the German American Typographia, or to George E. McNeill one of the fathers of the eight-hour day, or to Jim Duncan of the Granite Cutters, or John McBride and Chris Evans of the Coal Miners, or Hugh McGregor of New York or Frank K. Foster of Boston, Mass., or hundreds of others? Not truthfully. These men gave the best that was in them to organize and improve the conditions of the workers and advance their interests without regard or thought for pay, and without looking for any remuneration or thanks for their labors.

In 1889 conferences were held with the Knights of Labor for the purpose of bringing about and establishing a better understanding and more harmonious relations between the two organizations, and for a time that seemed possible, but alas it failed. In December of that year the A. F. of L. held its annual convention in Boston and on that occasion President Gompers said:

> "Organized labor has demonstrated that the old thoughts that accompanied the name of organized labor, the old contumely and contempt for the efforts of the working people to organize and improve their condition, are not deserved. On the contrary, working people have organized and demonstrated their ability to organize, and with that time began an era when all men could see that organization of labor had the same tendencies, the same influences upon men that it has in any other form and station in life; that organization tended to enlighten

the mind, to broaden the intelligence, to see clearer wrongs and injustices and by concerted effort to improve them.

"Our organization is one founded on eminent practical questions. We propose to organize our fellows: we propose to improve the conditions of our fellow working men and women; to raise them to a higher standard of life; to a higher plane of the social structure in which we live."

In the early nineties the A. F. of L. was again accused of neglecting to organize the unskilled workers. The old cry of the "aristocracy of labor" was resurrected and used to such an extent that many believed that was really the policy of the American Federation of Labor.

In order to correct this impression and to silence once and for all the critics on this important question, as well as to clarify the position of the A. F. of L. as to who were eligible and who were not to membership, P. J. McGuire, general secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, introduced the following resolutions at the Chicago convention held in 1893:

"Resolved, We deplore the introduction of any sectarian or captious side issues among the working people. Such movements are destined to divide labor's forces and produce bitter antagonisms as they produce bigotry, provoke rancorous intolerance, and divert the working people from working out their own emancipation from the galling slavery of the present social and political conditions.

"Resolved, That we here and now reaffirm as one of the cardinal principles of the labor movement that the working people must unite and organize irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics."

These resolutions were unanimously adopted and the former position of the A. F. of L. on this important matter therefore reaffirmed, making it clear that all wage workers were eligible to membership.

But with all that, opposition still continued in one form or another, as is evident from the report of President Gompers to the Cincinnati convention of the A. F. of L. in 1896. Under the caption; "Enduring though Antagonized," he tells the story:

"During the year our movement has been assailed with more bitterness from theoreticians than during any preceding year of the existence of our movement. Upon entering upon my present term of office, I issued an appeal to the different schools of thought connected with our movement, asking them in the name of all that appeals to our sense of justice to co-operate with us in our efforts to unite and bring relief and success to the masses of labor. I confess no disappointment that this proffer of peace and good will was spurned. In fact, so intense was the malevolence toward the intersts of labor displayed, that a few of those whose whole connection with the movement has been that of destruction, sought to inaugurate another movement to undermine and destroy the trade unions of the country and of the American Federation of Labor itself. In a number of instances, Local Unions attached to nationals affiliated with us, have been rent asunder, and brother workmen have been organized into hostile camps, to the destruction of their own interests and to the delight of all enemies of labor.

"It has been the purpose of our movement to look with kindness akin to sympathy upon all efforts of others to organize workers, and with indifference upon those who sought to destroy our movement. It seems to me that the time has come when men who will prostitute the noble purpose of our cause,

> and in the garb of friendship seek to destroy the trade union movement, and pervert it into channels by which its power becomes ineffective, and its influence for good impotent, should be pilloried as the enemies of labor, and held, now and forever, in the contempt they so justly deserve."

In the years that followed, an organization known as the "Industrial Workers of the World" (I. W. W.) was organized in opposition to the American Federation of Labor. It was radical in purpose and proposed to right the wrongs of the masses in a different manner than the A. F. of L.

It started out with a great flourish and made things unpleasant for several years, but when its objects, aims and purposes were understood by the workers it gradually declined and fell by the wayside.

It was succeeded by the "One Big Union," another radical organization unfriendly and hostile to the A. F. of L. This, too, lasted several years and finally went the way of the transgressor.

While all this opposition was going on the employers took things easy and laughed at divided labor, but when it was found that the A. F. of L. stood the storm and stress of the battle and still survived, they became alarmed and for self-preservation (so-called) they organized the "Open Shop." When that failed they organized the "American Plan," and when that did not work out satisfactorily they organized the "Company Union"—all in opposition to the American Federation of Labor. All these forms of organization are now practically a thing of the past, but at that antagonism and opposition to the A. F. of L. still continues.

When Sam Gompers died in December, 1924, the enemies of the American Federation of Labor gloated over the fact that the end of the A. F. of L. was near; that it could not last much longer and that it would die of dry rot without leadership.

Eight years have gone by and the A. F. of L. still survives. What a disappointment to those prophets and seers who profess to penetrate the future and tell what is to happen! They still predict its downfall and its end. In an article appearing in the January, 1932, issue of "Harper's Magazine" under the caption, "The Collapse of Organized Labor," Louis Adamic asks the question: "Is the A. F. of L. on Its Deathbed?" This is an insinuation that it is. He says the American Labor movement lacks constructive capacity; that it has failed to organize the workers; that it lost membership in the last decade; that it has been on the downward grade since the death of Sam Gompers eight years ago; that its efforts during the last ten years for the betterment of working conditions were marked by faint-heartedness, insincerity, corruption, confusion and futility—whatever that means—that the greatest part of its time was taken up with factional squabbles and so-called jurisdictional disputes; that it did not conduct a successful strike during all these years; that its officers and delegates to the conventions are prosperous, middle-aged or elderly men, well-dressed, carefully-barbered, fat-cheeked, double and triple-chinned, vast-bellied, with gold watch chains across their paunches and stick pins in their ties, ready to uncork the bottle at any time.

We have listened to similar tirades before. In 1896, thirty-six years ago, Daniel De Leon, representing the Socialist Labor party, described the officers and delegates to conventions of the American Federation of Labor as "prosperous, well-fed and well-groomed each of them wearing across his big fat belly a heavy gold chain strong enough to moor a tug boat."

It is evident Mr. Adamic re-hashed what Daniel De Leon said in 1896, added a little more to it, touched it up and handed it to Harper's Monthly Magazine as gospel truth.

What about these statements, are they true? Let us see. We know the men of labor. They arose from the ranks. They were selected and elected officials and representatives by their fellows. They have the confidence, good-will, esteem and respect

of their fellows. They are not a drinking, carousing lot as some would have you believe. The majority of them are total abstainers; they are industrious, sober and serious in all their dealings and undertakings. They are giving the best that is in them for the improvement, betterment and advancement of those they represent. They are neither over-dressed nor over-fed. Some of them are long, lean and lanky. We often thought a real, good meal would be of great benefit to them. They shoulder grave and great responsibilities. They handle the funds of their organizations extending into millions of dollars annually. They supervise the payment of sick, disability, death and other benefits, running into millions of dollars. They superintend the payment of pensions, also running into millions of dollars yearly. They conduct homes for the aged who have no one to look after them or take care of them in their declining days, and besides that they attend to their other official duties, working day and night to keep caught up. Theirs is no easy task.

Many of them are under bond not only on account of the funds they receive and are responsible for, but for the faithful performance of their duties as well. They should be well paid. Yet Mr. Adamic jeers at them because they receive more than the standard rate of wages paid to journeymen, and believes they should go around in overalls. The membership of their organizations think otherwise. So Mr. Adamic is left at the hitching post.

The jewelry they wear has in many instances been presented to them from time to time by conventions of their own organizations in recognition of the services they so ably and willingly rendered during their term of office. At our general convention in 1908 we were presented with a silver loving cup, a few years later with a gold watch chain, and so on. These tokens of esteem we greatly appreciate, but why should Mr. Adamic get so wrought up about that matter now?

The A. F. of L. is not in favor of strikes; it wants to avoid them if possible. It favors the settlement of disputes through mediation, conciliation and arbitration. It is only when all other honorable means have failed that it sanctions a strike. So Mr. Adamic's claim that it did not conduct a successful strike in the last decade falls by the wayside.

Relative to the factional squabbles and jurisdictional disputes that he refers to between organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, they are almost a thing of the past and the credit must be given to Mr. Green. He has a happy faculty of being able to solve and settle disputes through conferences without bringing them before the convention and spending unnecessary time in debate, which was the custom formerly. This method has been successful and has proven satisfactory to all parties concerned. So again Mr. Adamic's complaint falls flat.

He further claims that the A. F. of L. lost membership in the last ten years. That is not to be wondered at. We have gone through three years of depression of the worst kind. Business in all lines has been bad, very bad. Millions of workers have been out of employment for months and months at a time and were unable to pay dues and keep up their membership. All organizations suffered in like manner, but why pick on labor unions?

While dealing with this subject he calls attention to the fact that the National Window Glass Workers had in 1922 a membership of 40,000 and that it disbanded in 1928 having only 897 members at that time.

Of all the untrue, incorrect and misleading statements made by Mr. Adamic, this one caps the climax.

The National Window Glass Workers' Union in its best days never had more than 5,000 members. The records of the A. F. of L. for the year 1922 show that they had 50 votes at the convention that year—one vote for every 100 members, total membership 5,000. How Mr. Adamic increased the membership of this organization 35,000, then a few years afterwards dropped them to 897 and finally lost them altogether, we do not know, but it looks like a case of juggling figures with no regard for accuracy or truth. However, it is typical of those who are in sympathy with, or part and parcel of, the Industrial Workers of the World, the

One Big Union, the Communists, the Trade Union Educational League, and its successor the Trade Union Unity League. If five men get together they are considered a crowd; if fifty, they are reported as a meeting of a thousand.

It does not seem to suit Mr. Adamic that President Green sends his son to college. Surely this is not a crime. Mr. Adamic must be aware of the fact that the American Federation of Labor has always stood for a better system of education, for free schools and free text books, for vocational and industrial training, and a higher education if possible for all children. President Green is therefore to be complimented and commended for sending his boy to college, rather than be jeered at and found fault with.

He (Adamic) takes pride in referring several times in his article to the "aristocracy of labor" in an endeavor to bolster up his contentions, but as that matter has already been dealt with we refrain from saying anything more about it.

We are not opposed to criticism no matter from where it comes. We welcome it provided it is fair, just, honest, sincere and constructive. However, calling names, finding fault, making untrue and incorrect statements, showing temper, illwill and ill feeling cannot be construed by any stretch of the imagination as criticism. On the contrary, it is nothing more or less than spite, opposition to, and dislike for the American Federation of Labor and anything and everything connected with it.

If the critics of our movement would reverse their position and give us some help and encouragement in our efforts to organize the wage workers, skilled and unskilled, and get for them better working and living conditions, they would be doing something worth while, but that is out of the question where spite, spleen and opposition are so deeply rooted.

If the old adage, "the survival of the fittest" is to apply in this case, then the credit must go to the A. F. of L. for being the fittest.

Beautifying America

The American Institute of Architects is developing a plan for a national campaign in the interest of greater beauty in American construction. The campaign will be based upon the idea that the place to attack ugliness is in the blueprint rather than in the finished structure. The plan is founded upon the successful operation of the Architects' Advisory Council in the National Capital. This Council has for the last eight years passed upon designs for buildings and has periodically published its findings. The A. I. A. intends to ask each of its seventy chapters to form a local advisory board for the same purpose.

The plan of the A. I. A. is commendable and in the course of a few years should bring results apparent to the public. But why not go a step further and make some attempt to remove present eyesores? In every city there are existing structures which have long outlived their usefulness and which in many cases are hazards to health and safety. They may be tenements in the larger cities, or abandoned warehouses in smaller towns, but in any case they offer an opportunity for action that would bring immediate results.

It is also possible for contractors to co-operate in such a campaign, and they might direct their sales efforts in this direction, thus starting a movement that would hasten the revival of building construction. It has been aptly stated that this country needs work for wreckers as much as it needs work for builders. While it is true the first signs of building revival have appeared, new construction could be speeded up considerably by a co-operative campaign for the removal of buildings that should have been wrecked long since. It is worthy of note that less than a year ago the American Construction Council announced a campaign for slum removal, and we believe that if this move were actively supported it would have a fair chance of success. Although individual buildings are largely responsible for the beauty of a city, the removal of structures that have no excuse for existence will go far toward attaining the objects of the A. I. A., and also will have the more immediate effect of hastening the return of prosperity.—(General Building Contractor.)

GREEN DENOUNCES RACKETEERS IN LABOR UNIONS AT CONVENTION OF NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR

WILLIAM GREEN, president of the American Federation of Labor in addressing the annual convention of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor last September outlined the legislative accomplishments of the A. F. of L. and took opportunity of the occasion to denounce exploiters. He said in part:

"You hear perhaps, on some occasions, criticism of the great American Federation of Labor. The facts are that men as a rule instinctively strike at the very friend that stands by them in adversity. It seems that they feel their friends should do more, and instead of blaming the forces and the individuals for the distress which prevails, they are inclined to blame their friends. My friends, the American Federation of Labor has not failed in this great emergency. It is one great movement that has stood solidly against the imposition of indefensible reductions in wages upon the working men and women of the nation. It has offered remedies; it has pleaded for the acceptance and application of these remedies; it has challenged industry to offer better remedies. It still persists in its endeavor to have the remedies we offer applied.

"Labor did not fail when at the last session of Congress it secured the enactment of an injunction relief measure, a measure we have been fighting for for a half a century, a measure that defines most clearly the public policy of the United States. That policy is declared to be in favor of trade unions and collective bargaining, of the recognition of the right of the workers to organize and deal collectively. Then it provides that in their efforts to organize and to function no injunction shall issue forbidding them to exercise such a right. The "yellow dog" contract is outlawed; it is forbidden; it is effectively destroyed. And if we achieve nothing more in a legislative way than to outlaw this contract which was recognized in the courts of the land, we have accomplished wonderful things for the American labor movement.

"Then in our fight during the last session of Congress in behalf of Government employes, we did not fail then. The Government employes turned to the American Federation of Labor, and those affiliated with it appealed to us to assist and help them in the assault which was made upon their wage standards, their living conditions and their work schedules. The American Federation of Labor responded. It opposed the imposition of reductions in wages upon Government employes. It stood uncompromisingly in opposition to every legislative measure introduced in the Congress of the United States providing for a reduction in the salary and wages of Government employes. When it came to the closing hours of Congress and it was clearly evident to all classes of people, the workers as well as those outside of our ranks, that the Government employes were going to either suffer from a reduction in wages or accept a furlough plan, the American Federation of Labor said, as a choice between two evils, if our government employes are bound to make a sacrifice, if Congress is going to impose some sort of a reduction in their earning power upon them, then like sensible men we will choose the lesser of two evils, and we said we prefer the furlough plan to a horizontal reduction in wages.

"My friends, we love our organized labor movement and because we love it we want to keep it maintained upon a high moral and ethical basis. It must be a movement, if it is to succeed and invite and attract working men to it, make friends of those who want to be our friends, who are ready to stand with us as our friends, it must be made a movement that is clean, above reproach, standing upon a high pedestal, supported by a healthly public opinion. If the welfare of this movement would require any sacrifice on my part it would never be too great to make for it, for I have lived with this movement ever since I was a boy and in the silence of the mine, in the darkness of the pit, surrounded by danger seen and unseen, I thought about the philosophy of this movement and I could see in it great

possibilities—social, political and industrial—not only for my own class, the miners, but for the working men and women of the nation. And it is because of that conception that so far as it lies within my power the American Federation of Labor will set its face steadfastly against exploitation and racketeering anywhere.

"This movement was made for men, created for men and not for any man. It is bigger than any individual and I can't conceive of a condition being created where this movement could be used as an instrumentality for the exploitation of the workers of the nation. And it is for that reason I call upon Labor everywhere to stand with us in our efforts to make our movement clean, to prevent exploitation and to say to the men and women who come with us, "You are safe. You are not going to be imposed upon. You are going to be protected by this great movement with which you identify yourselves and so far as we are concerned, we are not going to permit anyone or any group of people to exploit you and impose upon you at the expense of this organized labor movement."

"We have a great movement made up of millions of honest, sincere, devoted men and women, men and women whose integrity and honesty could not be questioned. We have a great movement, an idealistic movement, and a movement that stands for a better day and for a better life, for the promotion of human values, for the payment of high wages and the enjoyment of leisure and tolerable conditions of employment. We want to bring to men and women the opportunity to enjoy a full, free and abundant life and we don't want this movement to be retarded in its effort or its progress prevented by the actions of any man or set of men who would bring upon our heads the denunciation of an aroused public opinion.

I have spoken these sincere words. They come from my heart. I want to do the right thing with everyone. And it matters not in what form men may indulge in exploitation, it is exploitation just the same. There may be different brands but it is all the same old brand dressed up and it is exploitation when men exploit. And I can't conceive, of the rank and file of the Labor Movement becoming so indifferent as to allow themselves to be exploited by anyone.

It is the duty of those who have the power to deal with these situations to deal with them vigorously; to protect the workers. And so far as I can, I am going to insist and demand that those who have the power deal with it and use the power that is put upon them in order to deal with these situations.

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ON THE FIVE-DAY WEEK

THE Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor issued the following statement regarding the five-day week and the efforts to be made to bring about that desirable condition on a national scale:

"The tragedy of the existing unemployment situation lies in the hunger, distress, destruction of moral and spiritual values and the impairment of the confidence of millions of people in our Nation's economic system and in many of its governmental institutions.

"However, the impotency of indnstrial management to apply constructive practical measures for the relief of unemployment stands out in bold relief as a contributory cause to the nation's continued distress.

"The only procedure adopted by industrial management has been to reduce wages, to destroy buying power, and as a result increase unemployment and injnre both labor and capital.

"After three years of wage-cutting and of the destrnction of buying power, amounting to over $15,000,000,000, economic conditions are worse, unemployment is more widespread, security values are lowered and long-established equities have been completely destroyed.

"There is no single act or objective performed or urged by industry during this entire depression which stands to its credit and yet it is industry and industrial management which holds the key to the situation.

"The owners and managers of industry own and control it.

"Labor cannot apply economic and industrial policies or adopt industrial remedies because it does not own or manage industry.

"Labor can urge and advise the acceptance of economic, industrial and social remedies.

"It offers remedies because, out of its long experience, economic training and careful study it is certain that the remedies it offers will supply the relief needed.

"Feeding the hungry, supplying the partial needs of those who are in distress, meeting the minimum relief requirements, day by day, of millions of people and those dependent upon them offers no solution for the nation's economic ills.

"The return of those idle millions to work with a guarantee of work security is the great question which is of primary and transcendent importance.

"Even if industry and our financial institutions are to be saved, idle people must be returned to work, the buying power of the nation must be increased, security values must be restored and a fair degree of economic equilibrium must be reestablished.

"How can this be done? What real remedy can be applied? What is the solution of our economic problems?

"These are questions which thinking people are asking themselves.

"Labor offers the answer and labor offers the remedy.

"Obviously, industry as now mechanized cannot supply work for more than 50,000,000 working men and women in the United States six days per week and long hours per day.

"The Nation must either give up machinery or give up the long work week and the long work day.

"If we are to do the work of the Nation through the operation of mechanical processes and the substitution of power for human toil we must adjust the work-time, the number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day, so as to conform to the increased productivity of individual workers and of industry.

"No thinking person would willingly see the human race deprived of the great benefits of machinery and power nor would he be willing to retrace his steps over the path of progress which the Nation has made.

"We must not willingly see civilization retarded.

"We must appropriate the benefits of scientific invention and industrial progress for the enjoyment and use of all mankind.

"Machinery and power must make life more tolerable and must not be permitted to lower living standards and to promote social discontent.

"The hour has arrived when these adjustments in working time are imperative and must be made.

"The people of the Nation have suffered altogether too long because of the failure of industry to recognize this economic fact and to place industry upon a shorter work day and shorter work week basis.

"If nothing else pointed the way or emphasized the need of such action, surely the great national emergency which now prevails is sufficiently convincing to cause industrial management to recede from the stubborn position it has assumed, to yield to the inevitable facts and to place the industry of the Nation upon a five-day week and six-hour work day basis.

"The call of the moment is to the patriotism, the conscience, the common sense and the good judgment of industrial management, which really holds the key to this situation.

"Mindful of these facts, the American Federation of Labor solemnly declares its purpose to exert every effort at its command to bring about the establishment of the shorter work day and shorter work week basis at the earliest possible moment.

"It is the one remedy which can be quickly applied and which in operation will restore jobs for millions of working men and women who are now idle and who are suffering from hunger, distress and want.

"Surely these idle people have some claim upon our economic, political and social order.

"Labor holds that they may properly demand the right to work.

"Industrial management can make vital and active the exercise of this right by making an equitable distribution of the amount of work available.

"The failure of industry, industrial management and industrial ownership to meet the situation voluntarily through the national Chamber of Commerce, manufacturers' associations or financial organizations, to allocate the available amount of work among all who are able and willing to work, makes it necessary to call upon the Chief Executive of the Nation, speaking for all the people and supported by public opinion, to demand, in the name of all the people, that industrial management institute immediately the shorter work day and the shorter work week, not in isolated industries, but in a national way and upon a national basis.

"For the purpose of bringing about the establishment of the shorter work day and the shorter work week the executive council of the American Federation of Labor directs its president to immediately request and urge the President of the United States to call a conference of the representatives of all industry in the United States and the representatives of labor for the express purpose of dealing with the problem of employment, of creating work opportunities for millions of idle men and women through the adoption and application of the five-day work week and the shorter work day.

"The executive council calls upon the President of the United States, through the president of the American Federation of Labor, to assist labor and industry in the inauguration of the shorter work week and the shorter work day upon a national basis so that local inequities which might follow the adjustment of working time in this way may be avoided and the full economic benefits of this policy may be brought to the Nation and to all branches of industry and to those connected with them.

"The executive council finds justification for this decision and this recommendation in the grave and menacing unemployment situation which now exists and which has increased with damaging severity for a period of more than three years.

"We offer the plan herein outlined as labor's immediate remedy for unemployment.

"We challenge industrial management to offer a better plan.

"We insist that the exigencies and the gravity of the situation demand action.

"We cannot delay longer.

"The time has arrived for industrial management to act.

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor now demands and shall continue to demand that industrial management be compelled to act through the pressure of public opinion expressed, as we hope it will be, through the Chief Executive of the Nation."

EMPLOYERS' SCHEME TO DESTROY UNIONS FAILS

FRANK MORRISON, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address on the underlying philosophy of organized labor and the various devices conceived to deprive workers of the right to organize, emphasized the inability of anti-union employers to destroy trade unions by the "American Plan," the yellow dog contract, and the company union.

"After the close of the World War," Mr. Morrison said, "there was a concerted drive inaugurated by large corporations to destroy the organizations of labor.

"They set out to establish the so-called 'American Plan,' adopting this title to disguise the real object of their campaign. The policy of this so-called 'American Plan' was to deny the workers the exercise of the right of holding membership in unions.

"Such employers charged that unions dominated workers, that they were un-American in principle, depriving workers of freedom of contract in accepting employment. The real purpose of such a plan under any name is to prevent workers from organizing, to render them helpless to resist whatever conditions of labor may be imposed upon them.

"The 'American Plan' failed, however, to discourage the interest and movement among wage earners to combine in trade unions for the protection and advancement of their interests.

"Firms and corporations then tried another method. They forced applicants for work to sign a contract as a condi-

tion of employment that they would not join a trade union.

"This individual or so-called yellow dog contract has been used by courts as a basis to grant injunctions against unions endeavoring to organize workers employed under these contracts.

"Through the activity of the American Federation of Labor and its affiliated organizations labor secured in the last Congress legislation outlawing yellow dog contracts and having them declared null and void as against public policy and prohibiting any Federal court to give force or validity to such so-called contracts.

"It is the natural human impulse of man to resent the challenge of his authority in any relationship where he feels his own will should prevail. This is praticularly true in the attitude of many employers toward their employes.

"It is one of the inconsistencies of our social system to recognize the right of association in all relationships of life—social, political and industrial—except the exercise of that right by wage workers.

"We see associations and combinations such as Merchants' Associations, Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturers' Associations, Boards of Trade, formed in all lines of industry.

"We see also associations formed in the various professions to promote the observance of ethics and reputable standards to govern the practice of these professions.

"Yet we hear the argument that a particular industry or business cannot survive if union standards and regulations for stabilizing employment are enforced.

"This means in effect that wage workers must endure burdens growing out of low wages and long hours and uncertainty of employment without the right to organize for protection against these conditions.

"The conception of the status of wage workers by employers who refuse to deal with trade unions, is that they have the same relation to industry as machinery and the inanimate things employed in production processes, that they are to be used as the exigencies of the invested capital require.

"Trade unions deny this theory of human labor.

"They insist that workers have the right to a voice in determining the conditions under which they shall give service.

"They assert that as employers have the right to promote opportunities to develop and expand their business, workers should be enabled equally to promote opportunities for their self-betterment and the advancement of their welfare. They appeal to the manhood and womanhood of workers to combine for the purpose of solving their problems in an orderly and constructive way.

"Trade union philosophy furthermore does not permit employers to hold any dominion over the organization in which their employers hold membership.

"It is opposed for that reason to 'company unions,' wherein only the employes of the company may hold membership and serve as spokesmen for the workers. Such spokesmen are dependent upon their employment for their livelihood and cannot risk placing themselves in opposition to the argument or the judgment of their employer.

"Trade unions on the other hand require that workers shall be permitted to be represented by persons of their own choosing selected because of special fitness to present their cause in the ablest manner.

"They prefer a representative who is paid by the union to devote his entire time to the affairs of the union, and thus establish his independence of the influence of the employer in any consideration of self-interest."

Cost of Living Facts

That the cost of living has not fallen as far as or as fast as in the 1921 depression is shown by the National Industrial Conference Board, which reports findings to the effect that while living costs dropped 18 per cent in 12 months in the '21 slump, this time the first 20 months of depression brought a drop of 15 per cent in the cost of living index and 17.7 in 26 months.

Some employers have tried to use cost of living as a lever to bring about wage reductions. Almost uniformly they have exaggerated the extent of the reductions.

The cost of living is in no case a reason for wage reductions or a basis for wage-fixing, but when the argument is used it is well to have the facts. Many of the commodities most necessary have dropped but little and some not at all.

GREAT NEWSPAPERS DECLARE FAILURE OF ORGANIZED LABOR WOULD BE CALAMITY



man or a woman, not a member of a Labor Union, is likely to say: "Well, what about it? What do I care about the Unions? It won't make any difference to me if the Unions are smashed."

But it will make a difference to you. It will make a difference to all of us. If the anti-Union shop triumphs generally, followed as eventually by reductions in wages and increase in working hours, the prosperity of the entire community will be affected.

The merchants will suffer because low wages can't buy as often or as much as high wages.

The money shortage will operate along the line until it hits the professional man, none harder than the doctor, the dentist, the lawyer.

The unorganized worker, whether in shop or office, suffers because it is impossible to injure one part of the economic body without affecting the body as a whole.

We are of two groups, we Americans —those who can live without working and those who can't. All of the latter group will be affected by the success or failure of the anti-Union shop movement and a good many of the former group, whether they realize it now or not.

Hence the anti-Union shop movement becomes something more than a dispute between corporations and Unions. It is a matter of vast public concern, meriting the sober, analytical attention of every believer in fair play and the maintenance of American standards.

The anti-Union shop almost always means the closed shop—closed to all men who believe that in Union there is strength and that only by organizing, as their employers are organized, can they obtain and maintain recognition of their rights.

Doubtless many of these men are sincere, and indeed there are today factories in which Union and non-Union men work side by side at a wage rate and under conditions compatible with the Union standards. But the employer hasn't always the full say.

He is subject to circumstances and the conditions of competition. Standing together, workers can resist unfairness. Fighting single-handedly, which is the only kind of fighting they can do under the anti-Union shop, they can accomplish nothing.

For instance, under the anti-Union shop there is nothing to prevent an employer from taking advantage of the present widespread unemployment, driving bargains with hungry men—individually, not collectively, playing off one man against another, whipping them one at a time. Let one employer in an industry adopt this policy and all other employers in that industry would be compelled to follow suit. They would have to or competition would put them out of business.

It is an undeniable fact that under the anti-Union shop an employer can reduce wages and upset working conditions and however fair-minded and humane, he will do this rather than be put out of business by competition.

Collective bargaining goes by the board under the anti-Union shop. Without collective bargaining down go wages and up go hours; back to the dark ages of industrialism for the worker.

In this fight against the anti-Union shop a big responsibility is laid upon the Unions and particularly upon the Union leaders. Violence, intimidation, high-handed methods—these, deplored and condemned by the great mass of Union men, never have helped the cause of Labor and never can.

Sober, intelligent leadership, honesty and openness in public dealings, willingness to give a full day's work for a fair day's pay—these make for a favorable popular opinion that gains the victory for one side or the other in every Labor dispute.

And for those outside the Unions, bear in mind that there is no genuine prosperity save that born of production, toil. When the producers, the workers, have no money, there is no money for the most of the rest of us, business is bad.

The foundation stone of all material well being is the toiler. Weaken him by underpay and overwork and you

weaken the whole social structure. And the anti-Union shop in its first application means exactly that—underpay and overwork, labor prone and helpless under the heel of the boss.

The anti-Union shops works its greatest benefit to those corporations which fatten on the misery of the masses.—Editorial in Cincinnati Post, Cleveland Press and Columbus Citizen.

INSURANCE PLAN FORCED BY LACK OF JOB PROGRAM

(By Chester M. Wright)

IN swinging to a decision to ask President Green to draft a bill for unemployment insurance on a national basis, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was putting into effect the alternative which was given industry by the Vancouver A. F. of L. convention.

This fact has been overlooked in the mass of discussion that has followed the action of the council in its Atlantic City meeting.

There probably are no more believers in the principle of unemployment insurance as such than there were last year. But there are more who hold that if unemployment insurance is necessary as a protection against starvation, then there must be unemployment insurance.

In its Vancouver convention last year the Federation declared that industry must either readjust its relations with the worker so as to provide jobs or face the definite possibility of having unemployment insurance thrust upon the nation.

In Atlantic City the council came to the conclusion that the time had arrived for putting the alternative into operation. Industry, it was reasoned, has taken no effective steps to restore employment. Men and women and their children cannot be left to starvation or the mercy of charity.

But—

And there is a proviso in the council's action that takes the wind out of the ancient order of professional promoters of unemployment insurance.

It is this:

> In whatever bill is drafted by President Green there must be a stipulation and a proviso that union men will not lose their insured status by refusing to accept employment in non-union shops or in places of employment for which there is a union reason not to work.

As President Green put it to this writer: "We intend to stand for an American system of unemployment insurance."

There is no such proviso in any European scheme. Whether such a proviso will be found constitutional in this country remains to be seen, but all the evidence is that if trade union conditions and the trade union principles of members cannot be thus safeguarded, then the American Federation of Labor will either refuse to sanction any other system, or seek a remedy, constitutional or otherwise, so that insurance can be had and union principles and conditions safeguarded.

For a great many years various groups in the United States have advocated unemployment insurance. They have given no thought to union conditions or principles. They have stood simply for unemployment insurance. They have berated the American Federation of Labor for its refusal to go along with them. Whatever else may have been accomplished by the Atlantic City declaration, the Federation has stepped clearly into the pro-unemployment insurance field and has wrested the leadership from all other groups.

Meanwhile, American labor puts the major emphasis upon a proper distribution of work. And it is not unreasonable to suppose that if the President of the United States acts in accord with labor's program and calls an industrial conference on lines suggested by the executive council and if genuine results follow, the ardor of many unionists in behalf of unemployment iusurance may be modified. The point is that labor does not want unemployment insurance out of love for insur-

ance, but out of a determination that men and women must be cared for as a first consideration of organized society.

Sentiment for unemployment insurance has grown about in proportion as unemployment has grown in volume and duration. There would be obviously no clamor for insurance against unemployment if there were no unemployment.

Many unions have carried heavy assessment burdens during the present depression. They have paid to their idle members more than has been paid by most relief agencies. They have been all but stricken flat by the burden of being their brothers' keepers. Many of these feel that the obligation is a social burden and must be met on national lines.

Had industry met labor's challenge and readjusted hours of work and wages so as to provide employment, or even to indicate a determination to meet the issue as rapidly as possible, the chances are that labor would not have gone over to the unemployment insurance project as a measure of relief.

Labor has been driven to unemployment insurance, not by the advocates of insurance who have failed to safeguard labor's rights in their projects, but by the sheer pressure of unemployment which has forced wage earners to take a last-resort stand against starvation, using the one last method of which they feel certain.

Whether any insurance scheme can be devised that will meet such a depression as the present one remains to be seen, but in that event it probably would be labor's position that insurance relief should go to the point of exhaustion, which would be a help, in any event.

HUGE BUILDING CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PREDICTED FOR THE NEXT TWELVE YEARS

MR. FRANKLYN HOBBS, well-known economist of Chicago, in a recent address, caused quite a sensation in the building industry of that city when he said that the United States will have erected within the next 11 or 12 years as many cubic feet of building space, as many square feet of floor space, and as many square yards of pavement as now exists in the United States.

He said in part:

"In the course of making business calculations, we uncover, or discover, facts and principles which are not known to all men, and which might be overlooked by the man who is too close to the physical building situation.

"One of these facts, or principles, which brought itself forcefully to the attention of the speaker some years ago, is the most astounding fact which could be put forward in relation to the business of construction. I hesitate to give you this fact without thoroughly preparing your minds for it for the reason that I do not want you to jump at the conclusion that your program committee has brought before you a speaker to deliver a load of theories.

"Permit me to assure you that the statement which I shall shortly make is not only a theory, but a fact which has been proved and proved and proved and proved in the building operations of the United States. Proved absolutely four times during the last fifty years. A thing which has been proved that many times, repeatedly proved over a period of half a century in a country as big as ours, must be accepted as a fact, if anything is to be accepted as a fact.

"It takes a lot of courage, with all of the figures I have behind me, to tell you that, between now and 1945, and possibly between now and 1943, we will have erected in this country as many cubic feet of building space, as many square feet of floor space, as many square yards of pavement, as now exist in the United States. If we do not build more churches than are now standing we will make it up on schoolhouses, or university buildings. If we do not pave more city streets, we will lay more country highways; if we do not build more office buildings, or more hotels, we will build more warehouses, and more single family dwellings.

"Incredulous, are you not? You long-experienced, hard-headed architects, contractors and engineers, are not ready to accept the statement from a mere statistician that, in the next ten to fifteen years, it is your job to build a country

equal to what lies before us today. The difficulty is that you men never thought of it in just that light. Most of you have never measured the growth of the needs of man. Let's talk about that for a moment.

"The average price of all things is now about 25 per cent below the average for one hundred years, and yet it costs a man three times as much to live as it did just a generation ago. It costs a man nine or ten times as much to live as it did one hundred years ago, and yet I remind you that the average price of everything we eat, wear, use, or consume is 25 per cent below the average for one hundred years. The difference in the cost of living, which is covered by this 200 per cent increase since 1900, is the amount required to purchase the things we did not have in 1900, and which we could not get along without today. It costs you, each of you, three times as much to live now as it cost you to live in 1900, even though you live no more extravagantly now than you did then. So much for the growing demands of men.

"These growing demands of men require a similar increase in buildings of every nature. The telephone, the electric light, the oil heater, the radio, the mechanical refrigerator, the automobile —all of these require buildings in which they may be made, and in which they may be stored, and office buildings to house the executives, and the clerical force, which handle their distribution. I submit, then, that the growing demands of men include a corresponding demand for additional building space and, when the demands of men multiply themselves by three in a generation, the accompanying demand for space insures the erection of practically three times as much space during a generation of time as was in existence at the beginning of that generation.

"I think the single family dwelling is coming back, just as the small factory is now staging a sensational comeback. We shall have more hotels and large apartments buildings, but the principal activity for the next two or three years promises to be single family residences in suburban districts.

"Gentlemen, are you ready to build a city such as we now have before us during the next ten or fifteen years? You did it between 1887 and 1898; you did it again between 1899 and 1910; you did it again betwen 1911 and 1922; and you have almost completed the job of doing it again between 1922 and 1933. It is going to be done again between now and 1945 in the Chicago area, and in the New York area, and in the Detroit area, and in many other areas of concentrated population.

Responsibility

We are in the midst of a serious breakdown of our economic organization. Our big industrialists and masters of finance have been in control. They have been the real rulers of American life. The power that opportunity gave them was used to increase their own possessions and to build up control over others. Captains of industry have followed faithfully the adventurous, ruthless practices of captains who carried the black flag. Because their strong hands have gripped possessively the products of other peoples' toil, they have established one law for those that have and another law for those that have not. Those who controlled jobs established their authority over those who worked and controlled the distribution of returns from joint work. By asserting their ownership of capital reserves, they reduced the amount that could be used to pay wages. Those who control credit took advantage of industry's need and stipulated conditions that made finance master. Industry and finance, in evil coalition on the Stock Exchange, invite the investing public to take a chance with marked cards. The controlling motive everywhere has been to take advantage of the other person in order to increase personal possessions.

While bankers and favored security holders have been amassing big fortunes, factories, farms and service industries have increased their production capacity enormously. The result has been disproportionate increases in income for manipulators in comparison with producers. This one-sided distribution of wealth means not enough buyers for products to permit industry to operate at capacity.

The early advertiser will catch the worm when the rebound comes.

* * *

One automobile in every 20 is stolen.

BRIGHTER DAY SEEN FOR LABOR BY SENATOR WAGNER

ALTHOUGH millions of men are out of work, and are facing the threat of a lean and difficult winter, Labor's national holiday this year marked one of the most encouraging periods in the history of organized labor.

That is the belief of Robert F. Wagner, senator from New York, who for four years has been battling for social legislation to help both the employed and the jobless.

The $3,800,000,000 relief bill passed by the last congress bears his name, and the stamp of his convictions as a friend of labor.

He finds that this year, as never before, the problems and policies of labor have been crystallized into definite purpose and action.

More important still, labor has found its strength; has discovered that it holds the power for constructive accomplishment; has already begun to wield that power for its own benefit.

"Without the support of organized labor," said Senator Wagner flatly, "the federal relief bill never would have been passed. That shows what labor can do.

"Now it should begin a determined drive for unemployment insurance. And should insist upon such a management of industry that every man will have opportunity to earn a living.

"The day is not far off when the right to work will be considered as inalienable as the right to live."

He believes that the only alternative to a "very serious winter" is speedy distribution of the huge sums made available for construction and relief by the Wagner bill.

"If the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will act at once," he continued, "I am confident that by the beginning of winter we can have put two million persons back at work. And because of the increased buying and the partial restoration of confidence which will result, I believe an additional two million will be re-employed a couple of months' later."

Wagner is elated because so many of the ideas he has sponsored are being accepted.

A short, stocky man, he quickly impresses with his quick understanding and his outlook upon the problems confronting the United States at this critical time.

He said, "I'm not afraid of words. My belief is that government has to step in to help its people, to feed the hungry and starving and create employment for the unemployed. Some say I have tried to tear down the Constitution, but I have not.

The welfare clause in it, if rightly interpreted, takes care of that. I believe in government for the whole people and in an emergency like this they must not be overlooked. Helping the big banks and railroads is not enough.

"There must be a re-distribution of wealth, and anything I can do, I will do. It's pure bunk that the government can not enter business to help its people.

"Where there is injustice, it is the duty of the government to right that injustice, and if that involves entering business, then it must be done."

Character and Conscience Make Industrial Peace

Today the successful employer and the successful workman are the men who have a conscience. If they are fair and upright in character they will work together on the same plane.

Time has wrought many changes in labor history. Throughout all the seamy sides of the great questions of organized labor, amicable relations and ideal working conditions have emerged from a bundle of mass which in the beginning seemed hopeless of arbitration.

Capital and labor have reached a perfect understanding that each must act squarely with the other. Credit for the establishment of this pleasant order of things should be given where credit belongs. Much of the good feeling existing between these two vital forces has come through the doorway of the union labor press.

Equipped with a bag of tools and a book of rules, it rests with both the employer and employe whether or not they will be a stumbling block or a stepping stone to prosperity for themselves and the country generally.

HISTORY OF THE TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS OF CANADA, 1883-1932

(By P. M. Draper, Secretary-Treasurer)

THE first national convention of organized workers of Canada was held at the City of Toronto in 1883 —49 years ago — and three years later it was decided to establish a permanent organization, with annual conventions, to be known as the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada. Since that time the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has grown in strength and influence until today it is recognized by the Government of Canada and the several provincial legislatures as the most representative body of workers in the Dominion of Canada. The membership is approximately 150,000 extending from coast to coast, and its annual conventions have been held in the extreme eastern and western parts of the Dominion as well as in the central part of the country. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada works in close co-operation with the various international unions on economic and industrial matters. The Congress is an autonomous body, within the confines of its own jurisdiction, the Dominion of Canada, and is a purely Canadian organization. Its chief executive officers are a president, a secretary-treasurer and three vice-presidents, who constitute the Executive Council. Several years ago the Congress purchased permanent headquarters at 172 McLaren Street, Ottawa, where suitable offices are located. Owing to the expansion of Congress business plans are now under way to enlarge the present building.

In each of the provinces, with the exception of Alberta, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the Congress has an executive committee who looks after the legislative interests of the workers in these localities. In Alberta and New Brunswick Federations of Labor are in existence chartered by the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, which bodies transact the business done by the Executive Committees in the other provinces. The membership of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada includes the Canadian branches of international unions, but the Congress itself issues charters to unions composed of those who are not eligible for membership in any of the existing recognized international or national organizations as well as Federations of Labor and Trades and Labor Councils. These classes include government employes, federal, provincial and municipal. Sixty of the most important international unions have acknowledged the authority of the Congress in all Dominion legislative and similar matters, which touch the political or cultural development of Canadian citizens, by affiliating the whole of their membership in Canada, and paying their fees direct from headquarters. The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada concedes to the American Federation of Labor the right to deal with trade and jurisdictional controversies, the decisions of the Federation on these matters being accepted. The Congress respects the jurisdiction of existing international organizations and is opposed to any secessionist movement, or the formation of dual organizations, such unions being denied membership in the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada is affiliated with the International Federation of Trade Unions (Amsterdam) and also makes an exchange of fraternal delegates with the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress.

It is likewise recognized by the Government as the proper organization to nominate workers' representatives to the annual conferences of the Internation Labor Organization (Geneva) in accordance with Part XIII of the Treaty of Versailles and each year one or more of its executive officers has taken part in these important international gatherings.

The objects of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada are clearly set forth in its Constitution and Platform of Principles, and include such matters as free education and compulsory school attendance; maximum legal working day of eight hours and establishment of five-day week; holidays with pay; insertion and enforcement of fair wage regulations (based on established union conditions) in all government work direct and indirect; public ownership and

democratic management of all public utilities; government control and fullest development of all natural resources; establishment of a tariff board on which labor will be fully represented; revenue by direct taxation; abolition of non-elective legislative bodies; exclusion of all races that cannot be properly assimilated into the national life of Canada; the demand for, and use of, the union label; prevention of employment of children under sixteen years of age; equal pay for equal work for men and women; voluntary arbitration in labor disputes; proportional representation with group constituencies; the encouragment of the establishment of consumers' co-operative societies; unemployment insurance; old age pensions, state insurance for sickness and disability; uniformity of labor laws throughout the Dominion; disarmament.

At the 1921 (Winnipeg) convention, the undermentioned objects were adopted:

(1) To encourage and form such organizations of workers as conform to its rules and regulations;

(2) To establish city or district central councils based upon the strict recognition of the autonomy of each affiliated organization and the promotion and advancement of such bodies;

(3) To establish and maintain a congress with suitable headquarters at Ottawa and subsidiary Executive Committees or Federations of Labor in each of the provinces of Canada; for the purpose of assisting each other;

(4) To aid and encourage the sale of union labelled goods;

(5) To influence public opinion by peaceful and legal methods in favor of Organized Labor and to secure legislation in the interests of the working people;

(6) To further the spirit of international trade unionism;

(7) Generally for such purposes as may best advance the interests of working people.

The Canadian Congress Journal, the official publication of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, carries on a constant educational campaign in respect to these measures and policies of the Labor Movement as decided from time to time at the annual conventions of the Congress.

On political action the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada differs materially from the American Federation of Labor and the British Trades Union Congress. The policy on this question was enunciated at the 1923 convention and reaffirmed at the (Vancouver) 1931 convention when it was decided to leave Labor political autonomy in the hands of the established Labor political parties and "inasmuch as the Platform of Principles of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada contains the epitome of the best thought of organized labor during the whole period of its existence and struggles" the Congress will "continue to act as the legislative mouthpiece of organized Labor in Canada independent of any political organization engaged in the effort to send representatives of the people to parliament, the provincial legislatures or other elective bodies of this country."

BOWING AND TWISTING OF SOFTWOOD LUMBER DUE TO COMPRESSION WOOD

THERE is a peculiar type of wood that occurs to a greater or less degree in all coniferous tree species. This wood has been called "compression wood" because it is commonly found in the lower, or compression, side of branches and leaning trees. Other names for wood of this type are "rotholz," "hard grain," and "timber bind." The most outstanding characteristic of compression wood is its tendency to shrink along the grain to a much greater extent than normal wood does, thereby often resulting in considerable bowing, splitting, twisting, and occasionally in checking across the grain.

Normal wood in seasoning from a green to an air-dry condition of 12 per cent moisture content shrinks only a very small amount along the grain—usually less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. A shrinkage of one-tenth of 1

per cent in a board 16 feet long would cause a shortening in length of about 3/16 inch. Compression wood, on the other hand, often shrinks as much as one-half of 1 per cent under the foregoing conditions or more than five times as much as normal wood. A shrinkage of one-half of 1 per cent in a board 16 feet long would mean a shortening of nearly an inch in length as the board dried to an air-dry condition. Frequently, however, the shrinkage of compression wood is even greater.

If a board is composed of both compression wood and normal wood, the shrinkage of the compression wood will be more or less retarded by the lower shrinkage of the normal wood attached to it, but the shrinkage will still be sufficient to cause the lumber to bow or twist considerably. A board with a streak of compression wood bounded on each side with normal wood often develops cross breaks in the compression wood because of the difference in the longitudinal shrinkages of normal and compression wood.

Boards containing compression wood that are fastened in place before they are thoroughly dry often cause butt joints of flooring and siding to open up with subsequent drying. A few instances have also been known where floors and roofs either bowed up or sagged because one or more of the horizontal supports on which they rested contained compression wood on one side and curved with subsequent change of moisture.

Compression wood is readily recognized by its appearance. The annual growth rings in compression wood are usually relatively wide and they appear to have an unusually large amount of summerwood, which is the darker-colored portion of the ring. The summerwood, however, occurring in compression wood is not so hard nor so flinty in appearance as is normal summerwood. The usual clear line of demarcation between springwood and summerwood of the same annual ring in the southern yellow pines, Douglas fir, and some conifers is lacking in compression wood. In the soft pines, spruces, and true firs, where there is normally a more gradual transition of springwood to summerwood, the compression wood can be distinguished by its larger percentage of summerwood. There is a "dead" or "lifeless" appearance in boards containing compression wood because of the lack of contrast between the springwood and summerwood. This is especially noticeable when it is compared directly with normal wood.

Because compression wood commonly forms on the lower side of leaning trees, it is found on only one side of an annual ring. A few instances have been known where the compression wood grew first on one side of the tree and then on another, but in each case the compression wood was in only one part of any one annual ring. Most commonly, however, compression wood is found on one side of a single log at a given height and, since the annual rings are wider on the compression wood side, the growth center of the log is not in the approximate geometrical center of the log. This eccentricity of annual growth layers together with the darker color of the wood makes compression wood identifiable even before it is cut into lumber. In addition logs containing compression wood are usually crooked or have long sweeping curves.

While in the aggregate the amount of softwood lumber containing compression wood amounts to a considerable percentage of the total amount sawed, that which would cause serious trouble in the utilization of the lumber can be readily recognized. This is especially true if the moisture content of the lumber is reduced to that of an air-dry condition or lower, since the pieces are then often twisted out of shape in addition to having an appearance different from normal wood. For many uses slightly bowed or twisted pieces can be utilized satisfactorily. In pieces containing the more pronounced compression wood the longitudinal shrinkage is much greater. If, however, the use requirements are exacting, the pieces containing compression wood can be eliminated by careful selection. In many instances trouble caused by the excessive longitudinal shrinkage of compression wood can be avoided by having the lumber at the proper moisture content at the time it is fastened in place. Lumber containing compression wood will stay in place satisfactorily if the moisture content remains unchanged.—(Wood Construction.)

Sixty-two buildings in the country burn every night at midnight.

LABOR'S POSITION ON THE PROBLEM OF ELIMINATING LOCAL SLUM AREAS

(Radio Address delivered by Harry McLaughlin, President of the Cuyahoga County District Council of Carpenters)

I WISH to take this opportunity of thanking the Cleveland Chapter of the American Institute of Architects on behalf of the workers for inviting this group, through me, to participate in this broadcast, for I can think of no group in our city that is more directly concerned in the elimination of slums and blighted areas and the housing program sponsored by Councilman Bohn.

When we consider that the elimination of these slums will benefit those who are now compelled, by reason of their restricted earning capacity, to live in these blighted areas, we immediately realize that it is the worker who will be the chief beneficiary of modern housing at reasonable rentals.

Many groups in our city have interested themselves in this movement and for various reasons, but to me it would appear that the worker is interested from any viewpoint.

All the results to obtain by reason of the elimination of our slums will reflect upon the workers, not only because the erection of modern and sanitary homes to take the place of the undesirable and unsanitary houses that now occupy these areas will create work for the Cleveland building mechanics, but because the new conditions brought about will be of a physical and moral benefit to the workers and their families who are now compelled to exist in these plague spots of our city.

In calling attention to the efforts that are being made to create work for the unemployed, it would seem that this viewpoint is worthy of consideration, and therefore, the workers are more vitally interested than any other class, but we must not think that the work created for the building mechanics of Cleveland by the success of this project would be restricted to the men actually employed from the building crafts.

Cleveland abounds in concerns manufacturing products used in building construction work, and we have in Cleveland large material concerns that should be vitally interested in this project. In fact, it would be no exaggeration to state that for every mechanic employed in this work of construction another man would be employed in the building products and material concerns.

This large number employed directly in the erection of houses needed to replace the hovels in the slum areas would, by their earning capacity, put many others to work by the increase of their purchasing power, and their ability to pay for service would also assist other groups in our city.

This is but one of the reasons why the workers have interested themselves in this project of slum elimination, but to me one of the most important reasons for our interest can be traced to the fact that the success of our efforts, or rather the success of the efforts of all those who have aided Councilman Bohn, directly reflects on the physical and moral advancement of the workers, and specifically those of the workers who, as stated before, are compelled to bring up their children in these areas that are and have been an eyesore to all of our people.

We all know of the great service that has been accomplished by the workers in the enactment of laws to guard our children and to guarantee to childhood the heritage that God intended they should have. The right to their youth, to play in God's sunshine, and to be permitted to attend school, was long denied our children, and it is to the everlasting credit of the workers that now they are no longer permitted to be exploited by unscrupulous employers, but can use their childhood in a manner to make better and healthier men and women.

However, the workers have not completed their good offices in behalf of our children until they have eliminated those areas where the children of those living in these districts are deprived of sanitary home conditions and home surroundings that will enable them to live normal and healthy lives.

While these are the most vital reasons for the interest of the workers in this project to eliminate the slums in our city, the men of toil have demon-

strated on previous occasions that they are in favor of any project that will advance the status of the downtrodden, and there is no class in our city so in need of assistance as are the poor unfortunates who occupy the areas that it is intended to eliminate by the project that has been started by Councilman Bohn, and has the hearty support of every forward-looking group in this cosmopolitan city of ours.

The workers have also considered what the elimination of our slums will mean to the beautifying of our city, and what the proper housing of those in the blighted areas and slums will mean to the future culture and intelligence of a large mass of our people.

As has been pointed out in the findings of the committee in charge of investigating these conditions, slum areas are a social liability upon the community, and, if not eradicated, they spread to neighborhood territories, thus increasing the undesirable condition.

Slum areas have been eradicated in New York, Chicago and other cities, and Cleveland should prove its interest in its inhabitants by taking immediate action to follow the plans of those cities.

The fact that no housing for the lowest income groups of our community, which constitute the workers, has been built in the last decade, and cannot be built under the old speculative system, because the rental charge would be too high, warrants us in taking immediate action, for by this action we can revive work among a group that has been at a standstill for some time—a group composed of engineers, architects, builders, material men, bricklayers, carpenters, plumbers, cement workers, roofers, plasterers and numerous other crafts.

What can be done in New York and Chicago can be done in Cleveland, for I am sure that the groups that comprise the citizens of our city, realizing the need for this action, will lend their aid to its accomplishment.

This is why the workers have done everything in their power to advance this project, and we have advocated in no uncertain way the necessity for immediate action by the General Assembly by writing to Governor White that the workers of Cleveland are anxious to have him include in his call for the special session of the Legislature the enactment of a housing act, so that our city would be able to accept the help the government intends to give for housing purposes through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Cleveland needs this assistance to do this great work that is contemplated here, and we need this assistance now and cannot afford to wait until the regular session of the General Assembly, for many are fearful that such a delay might deprive us of this needed assistance by the government.

The workers can be depended upon to continue to do all in their power to advance this slum elimination project, and we desire here to convey our thanks to Councilman Bohn for the fine work he is doing for the poor people of our city, and also to thank all those who have interested themselves in this great work of redemption.

AMERICANS SPEND TOTAL OF THREE BILLIONS ANNUALLY TRYING TO KEEP HEALTHY

AMERICANS spend a total of three billion dollars a year to keep healthy—$128 per family, on the average.

That much of this money represents sheer waste and futile hope is apparent, but nevertheless it represents an expenditure in an effort to pursue good health, probably the most vigorous and costly effort ever shown by the people of any nation.

The expenditure for health has grown steadily and rapidly since 1919, which may be in part accounted for by the demobilization of great numbers of men who, in the army, had come to know for the first time what constituted proper health precautions. Other reasons perhaps were that better wages followed that year and that high-powered advertising flowered thereafter.

The proportion of the consumer's dollar spent in pursuit of health rose from 2.6 per cent in 1919 to 3.7 per cent in 1929, or from $79 per family in 1919 to $128 per family in 1929.

That this greater pursuit of health has had its effect in industrial earnings is certain.

It is estimated that 90 per cent or more of all families have illness of some kind each year. According to estimates of the American Medical Association, approximately 2 per cent of the entire population is continuously suffering from illness too severe to permit them to carry on their usual work. Of these two and a half million individuals some 600,000 are constantly in hospitals or similar institutions, and under severe epidemics, such as that of influenza in 1918, the percentage of total illness has risen 6 per cent of the entire population. It is clear, therefore, that the total cost of illness to the community as a whole is much larger than that represented by the direct outlay of individuals, and may, according to some estimates run as much as four or five times as high.

Of the direct expenditures for health the largest proportion is of course for services. In spite of the fact that Americans are supposed to be eminent as nostrum enthusiasts or medicine addicts, especially for potions of the patent variety, the expenditures for drugs and medicines have not risen as rapidly as those for services, although the increased use of certain appliances reflects the influence of medical fads.

Among the forms of medical service there has been a notable tendency for institutional service to increase more rapidly than the direct individual service of doctors and dentists and home nurses. In 1919 expenditures in hospitals, sanitoria, dispensaries were less than half as large as the outlays for doctors, dentists, and home nurses, while by the end of the period such institutional expenditures were almost as large as the other kind. This is one reflection of the rapid conversion of medical care of a mass production basis, or of what is sometimes called the "institutionalization of medicine."

Recent studies made for the American Dental Association indicate that the estimates here given for dental expenditures may be somewhat low. These studies show that for 1929, 24,000,000 individuals were treated by the 56,800 dentists in private practice and paid $446,000,000 for the service or an average of $18 per patient.

THE ULTIMATE CONSUMER

(By H. H. Siegele)

WHEN we were analyzing the position that the producer held in providing the necessities for modern living, we found that neither man nor nature could bring any material thing into existence, and so concluded that if man produced anything, it would have to be the product of his labor. And if the product of his labor is the only thing that man can produce, then it must follow that every person that has anything to do with a commodity, is to a greater or to a lesser extent, one of its producers. Reasoning in this way, the original producer, the middleman and the ultimate consumer, taken as a whole, constitute the group of persons who in reality are the producers. We are finding the same difficulty now, as we try to analyze the position of the consumer. Is it not true, that the consumer is, at the same time, one of the producers? Is not the man who makes the farm implements as much a producer as the farmer who uses the implements in tilling the soil? Do not the middlemen, who carry the original products from and to these two extremes, also have a part in the producing of them? These questions we will let the philosopher answer in his own way.

"Life is full of paradoxes and complexes," he began "Our standard of living is high, and is rising every year. A young couple starting housekeeping today, needs a great deal more to bring their home up to the present-day standard, than did a couple of fifty or seventy-five years ago. And when those young people have their home completely furnished, and they begin to operate, they will find that they are using products coming from almost every part of the world. Besides that, thousands of persons will have had a part in bringing them from the various places of their origin, to the place of consumption; while the young couple would be the ultimate consumers. And what is true of this couple is equally true of every other couple. The young man, in this case, is working in a factory where im-

plements and tools are made, and while he is working in the factory, he is a producer; but when he gets home, and especially while he sits at his table, he is a consumer. The middleman, although I am giving him a place among the producers, does not lack in anything as a consumer. The farmer, who is usually considered as the producer, when he sits at his table, or when he uses his farm implements, becomes a consumer. The producers and the consumers overlap each other so much that it is hard to draw a line between them. The middleman alone, seems to be the unnecessary quantity, for the greater part of what he produces, is by proxy, or in other words, by hiring producers to do it for him. The producers, who are at the same time consumers; and the consumers, who are also producers, must find a way to get together, in order to stop that intermediate middleman leak. When that happens, wages and the cost of living will support each other, and society will be divided into two classes of people, the producers and the consumers, and these two, by reason of co-operation, will move along together as one man."

It was not strange that the philosopher should speak in this way. He had been a producer all his life, and all his life he had been a consumer. His children, too, were following in his footsteps. Two of them, a son and a daughter were working for middlemen, and he knew that they represented thousands of young men and young women, who in reality are producers, and if producers, consumers. He had studied the situation for many years, and had seen many changes take place. Slowly but surely machiue power was taking the place of man power, and he knew that the end was not yet.

"Every improvement in machinery," he said presently, "is forcing more men and more women into the ranks of the unemployed. Unemployment takes from the consumer his wages, and leaves him without means to buy necessities of life. There was a time when the unemployed were looked upon as being lazy, but whether true or not, that time is past. There are millions of men who are anxious and willing to work, but everywhere machines are doing the work that men used to do. This would be an excellent thing, if things were as they should be. Machinery and the improvement of machinery should constitute a universal blessing to mankind. Whenever a machine is invented that will reduce the demaud for man power, the hours constituting a day's work, should be reduced in proportion. In this way the consumer would not be forced into unemployment, and consumption would not be reduced . . . Unemployment," the philosopher said with emphasis, "is consuming the very life of the consumer."

He had been pacing the floor as he spoke, but stopped at a window and looked out, as if into space. But he was not looking into space. Before him, in the distance, he could see the homes of poor workingmen; many of them out of employment. He knew that in those homes there was suffering that could hardly be imagined. In fact, he knew many of the men, and had seen them with their families before unemployment struck them. Their children were as bright, and as full of life as any children he had ever seen. The mothers, too, cared for those children with as tender care, as any mothers could. Hopes ran high and their lives, as it were, blossomed with happiness. But today it was different—unemployment was consuming the consumers, as the philosopher had said.

"If anybody doubts this statement," he went on, calmly, "he needs only to visit the homes of those unemployed, and witness the suffering and the need that he will find there. Erstwhile happy children, will stand with hungry, longing looks; and emaciated faces of mothers will be seen with lines of care and hopelessness written in them. Fathers will be seen idle, with all the symptoms of laziness, yet willing and anxious to work. . . Indeed, unemployment, the consequence of improved machinery, is consuming the consumers.

"But machinery," the philosopher continued, "will not always prove to be a curse to humanity as it is now. When employment will be stabilized by law, shortening the hours constituting a day's work, in such a way that every man who wants to work can work, at wages that will guarantee him an American standard of living, then machinery will prove to be a blessing to all, and especially to the ultimate consumer."

The first bathtub was installed less than 90 years ago.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

OFFICE: CARPENTERS' BUILDING
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

November 25, 1932

To the Officers and Members of all
Local Unions of the United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Greetings:

The committee appointed by the undersigned to tabulate the result of the referendum vote on the proposition to eliminate Sections 50 and 51 from our General Constitution has made its report to me, which shows that 988 Local Unions submitted returns; that 8,801 members voted for the proposition and 34,465 members voted against the proposition, therefore the proposal is rejected.

In order to save expenses we are not following the usual procedure of having a tabulated report of the votes as recorded printed, and the above will therefore serve as a notification to the Local Unions of the result. My reason for this is to save the expense of printing and mailing the tabulated returns.

I also wish to advise the membership that we have put into effect a further retrenchment in expenses, as follows; employees of the Printing Plant are now working 32 hours per week, receiving of course 32 hours pay. The services of seven of the Representatives have been dispensed with and the remainder have been put on half-time pay.

I desire to convey to our membership the information that we intend to avoid the necessity of levying an assessment if it is at all possible to do so and above all things we will see that the Brotherhood continues in existence.

Fraternally yours

Wm L. Hutcheson

General President.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the CARPENTERS' BUILDING
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FRANK DUFFY, Editor

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1932

Merry Christmas

IT IS to be hoped that notwithstanding all the untoward events of 1932 it will be in all truth a Merry Christmas for every member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and all near and dear to them.

We must try and forget our trials at least during this season of good cheer and enter as far as we can into the happy spirit of the season. Midst the joy of the Yuletide period may we resolve to grapple in greater determination with the numerous vexatious problems which haunt our times.

In the history of our time men have faced heavier burdens than we are facing. The courage and optimism of those men have illuminated the ages with the grandeur of their character. Let it not be said by historians of the future that our days produced men inferior to the noble class of the past. Therefore let us enter this Christmas period with raised hopes and hearts inspired to man's kindest sentiment.

We wish for our members joy, good health and prosperity in 1933.

"Out-of Line" Wages

THE editor of the New York Journal of Commerce is worried over the possible detrimental effect on employers of the alleged high wages which the organized workers in certain industries have maintained despite the lower rates which employers have forced on the workers in unorganized industries.

Few people take the position that the wages of relatively high-paid workers should be reduced to the low rates paid where the workers are denied the right to organize for their protection and are consequently treated as economic slaves. But that seems to be the position of the Journal of Commerce editor. Listen to his contribution to the literature of wages:

"The philosophy of high wages cannot logically be invoked as a reason for maintaining in any one industry wage scales which are out of line with those prevalent in other industries * * *"

In making this statement the editor of the Journal of Commerce evidently means that the lowest wages paid in any industry should be ascertained and then the higher rates in other industries should be slashed to bring them into line with the pay of the lowest-wage group.

Inasmuch as the Journal of Commerce editor invokes logic in favor of reducing all wages to the lowest known standard, why not apply the same principle to dividends with a statement something like this:

"The philosophy of high dividends cannot logically be invoked as a reason for maintaining in any one industry dividend scales which are out of line with those prevalent in other industries."

Take, for instance, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company. For a number of years prior to 1920 the company paid nine dollars in dividends a share annually. Stockholders in other industries have had their dividends drastically reduced during the depression, but the stock holders of this company have maintained the nine-dollar rate.

Clearly the dividend rate of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company is very much "out of line" with the dividend rates in the corporations of other industries. Why not find the lowest dividend rate paid in any industry and then bring the A. T. & T. rate into line by cutting it to five, four, three, two, or even one dollar a share?

Surely the editor of the Journal of Commerce will not maintain that what he considers logical philosophy in the consideration of wages becomes illogical philosophy in consideration of dividends.

No Less Education

ONE of the worst consequences of this depression are proposals to reduce appropriations for education. The effect of such reductions would be shorter school terms, more meager curricula, a smaller and less efficient teaching force. Contracts for new school buildings have been canceled in many localities. Even during this past year children in many states had only a part year.

In Chicago what were known as the finest public schools of the country have been practically wrecked and their teachers unpaid for two years find some of their gronp living on a bottle of milk every other day.

The last place where we should apply economies is our public school system. The labor movement takes pride in its part in the establishment of our public schools. Let us now give equal concern and perseverance to maintaining our educational gains and protecting existing standards against misguided economies.

It is much more important to us as a nation to rescue our schools than our business institutions. An educated citizenry can reproduce business progress, but business institutions can not assure that culture and discernment necessary to an intelligent and resourceful people.

Organized labor everywhere is alert to protect education. Challenge every effort to lower standards.

Even though we come out of the depression poorer in pocket, let us come out richer in citizenry and manhood.

Opportunity

OPPORTUNITIES may have been scarce in Shakespeare's time. It is a sure thing that they were not as plentiful as they are today. In any event, Shakespeare was mistaken when he wrote that opportunity comes only once in a lifetime, and if taken at the opportune time leads on to success, or words to that effect. The statement was not true, even in Shakespeare's time. It certainly is not true today.

Opportunity is knocking at the door of all men and women, enterprises and nations every day in every year. He who waits for the high tide or alleged psychological moment is lost. The opportunity to improve every day in every way is perpetually with us.

The opportunity to increase wages and improve economic conditions is with us all the time, just as long as there is a formidable trade union movement, and it is opportune at all times to embrace this opportunity. There are no high tides or low tides. The "I Will" spirit and determination to join the union and forever stick is the high tide of opportunity in our economic lives.

We have the opportunity to slay the dragon of depression—but some lack the essential courage.

The Three Essentials

Organize.—Organization is necessary and profoundly vital, in this machine age, to protect and advance the social and economic well-being of the wage earning masses.

Educate.—Get wise. It is important. The worker must know how and keep abreast of the economic changes constantly going forward in our industrial work-a-day life.

Agitate.—Join the union and agitate for fair wages, less hours, freedom, justice, liberty, and the union label. Do it now. Don't hesitate.

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

"The Carpenter"

We receive complaints from time to time that members are not receiving our official journal "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery" and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to the General Office at quite an expense.

Others give their address as Labor Temple, Labor Hall, Carpenter Hall, etc., and while the journal is delivered as addressed it gets into other hands and is mislaid or carried away.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretary of each and every Local Union send to us the correct address of every member of his Local Union in good standing who does not receive the journal.

Financial Secretaries must also send to the General Office the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their union is located.

Financial Secretaries must obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their addresses, and forward same to the General Office on the blank furnished for that purpose.

If these instructions are followed many complaints about not receiving the journal will be eliminated.

Remember only members in good standing are entitled to receive the journal.

International Ice Cream Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters

The International Ice Cream Company, 710 Eastern Avenue, Schenectady, N. Y., a division of the General Ice Cream Corporation, doing a large dairy and ice cream business in a number of Eastern states, is erecting a large addi-

tion to their plant with non-union carpenters.

Repeated attempts have been made by Local Union 146 to induce the company to employ union carpenters, but without success, and Local Union 146 is desirous of informing our members of the conditions prevailing at this company's plant in Schenectady, N. Y.

Traveling Members Attention

Due to the wide newspaper publicity given to the proposed construction of two bridges across San Francisco bay in California, a large number of carpenters have come to San Francisco expecting to find work on these much advertised projects, according to notification received from Secretary Ryan of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, who also furnished the following information in conuection with the labor to be used in the erection of the bridges and the unemployment situation in and around San Francisco:

In the specifications for the Golden Gate bridge, which is being financed by the counties around San Francisco bay, it is stated that only bouafide residents of one year's standing in the bridge district shall be employed on the project.

The Oakland-San Francisco bridge, to be built by the State of California, will give preference in employment to residents of California.

State, County and Municipal officials feel that due to the unemployment situation it is absolutely necessary to give employment to local and state residents.

The Bay Counties District Council urgently requests that as much publicity as possible be given to the true situation on the Coast through "The Carpenter" as it will not only be a distinct service to our members in the East who are thinking of coming to San Francisco, but also to the unemployed thousands in the Bay Counties' district who are now unable to find work.

President Green Denounces Attempt of Communists to Use Name of A. F. of L.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, on November 4, 1932, issued the following statement regarding the proposed picketing of the Supreme Court of the United States by Communists:

"The anuouncement made by William L. Patterson, National Secretary of the International Labor Defense, that the American Federation of Labor will join with a group of Communist organizations for the purpose of picketing the United States Supreme Court at ten o'clock, Monday morning, is untrue. Under no circumstances whatever would the American Federation of Labor be associated with or join with Communists or Communistic organizations in the realization of any objective. No Communist of any kind—let it be Mr. Patterson, the representative of a branch of the Communist organization, or any other person— has any right or authority to speak for the American Federation of Labor.

"In behalf of the American Federation of Labor I denounce this attempt of the Communists to add respectability to their undertakings by using the name of the American Federation of Labor."

Local Union No. 808 Points With Pride To Its Record

In the September issue of "The Carpenter," in an article under the caption: "The New York A. F. of L. Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief, appeared the following quotation taken from the "Daily Worker" of June 29, 1932:

> "In the election of officers of conservative Local Union 808, the rank and file have over-thrown the old clique."

We are now in receipt of a communication from Local Union 808 indignantly denying that they have ever taken part officially in any of the activities of the left wingers, nor did they at any time while campaigning for election appeal to any known group of members who may have been connected with the Communist movement.

The officers of Local Union 808 point with pride to the record of their Local both in the New York District Council and the General Office and challenge anybody to say that they have ever failed to support any proposition that would improve and perpetuate the great work of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Federation Bank and Trust Company Reopens

The Federation Bank and Trust Company of New York which closed in September, 1931, has been reorganized and again opened its doors for business on October 3, 1932.

In the reorganization of the bank labor has equal representation on the Directorship. There are fourteen Directors, exclusive of the President, seven of whom are labor representatives, and seven representing those industries and industrial management which supplied One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars of new capital.

In the reorganization of the bank every safeguard possible has been taken to protect and conserve the interests of both the depositors and the stockholders.

Molders' Union President Dies

Michael J. Keough president of the International Molders Union of North America since 1924, died on November 3, 1932.

Mr. Keough's training in trade unionism began in Troy, N. Y., where he was born on November 7, 1859. Immediately on becoming a journeyman he was initiated as a member of Local No. 2 of the International Union of his trade. He was elected second vice-president in 1895 which office he held until 1903, when he became first vice-president and performed the duties of that office until 1924 when he became International President.

For many years Mr. Keough was one of the prominent representatives of the Molders Union at the conferences held with jobbing, machinery and stove foundrymen and for a long time was one of the conferees of the union with representatives of the employers' organization.

He was most successful as a negotiator with employers and as an adjuster of the complicated disputes which often arise and was generally recognized an expert on all questions pertaining to the stove plate and foundry industry in general.

Funeral services were held at Green Island, N. Y. and were attended by many International and Local labor officials.

Widely Known Member Dies

George G. Griffin, a member of the United Brotherhood for 46 years, died at his home in Baltimore, Maryland, last month. Brother Griffin joined Local Union No. 29 of Baltimore on July 24, 1886, and continued his membership in that Local until its consolidation with Local Union No. 101 in March, 1916, in which Local Union he held membership at the time of his death.

Brother Griffin was widely acquainted among the membership of onr organization having served as one of its General Representatives for a number of years. At one time he was a member of the City Council of Baltimore, as well as a member of the Maryland legislature. He was a delegate to a number of conventions of our organization, including the last convention held at Lakeland, Florida.

For the past ten years he followed the profession of architectnre but always retained his activity and interest in the affairs of our organization and the general labor movement of his city and state. His advice and counsel will be greatly missed at the meetings of Local Union 101.

DEATH ROLL

J. F. DOOLEY—Local Union No. 299, Union City, N. J.

EMIL KREY—Local Union No. 612, West New York, N. J.

It's never wise to wail too soon.
Misfortunes always end—
The day that brought my deepest woe
Brought too my truest friend.

We should never let a friend go out of our lives if we can by any possibility help it. If misunderstandings arise, let them be quickly set aright. Friendship is too rare and sacred a treasure to be thrown away lightly. And yet many people are not careful to retain friends. Some lose them through inattention, failing to maintain those little amenities, courtesies, kindnesses which cost so little and yet are hooks of steel to grapple and hold our friends.

Demand the Union Label

Cut-Wage Rebating Contractor Loses Hospital Job Under Ruling by Secretary of Labor

That the prevailing rate of wages law can bite and bite hard, as interpreted by the President's executive order and enforced by Secretary of Labor Doak was shown by revocation of the contract awarded to Anderson & Co., of Chicago, for a Veterans' Bureau hospital at Hines, Ill.

The company was branded by the Labor Department as "a flagrant violator of the prevailing wage law."

The Anderson company is the first general contracting organization to be penalized by cancellation of a contract under the prevailing wage law. In other cases the contractors have abided by rulings as to wages, or else have succeeded in escaping detection in violations. But, as a rule, contractors have acted in good faith once a ruling has been made.

Anderson & Co. not only refused to pay the wage rates, but engaged in rebating operations.

First complaints against the company were followed by an investigation by the Labor Department. As a result an order was issued to the company stipulating that the company must pay the wages prevailing in the community. The company, however, continued its violations and continued its rebating practices, whereupon the Department terminated the contract. The company also made an effort to start operations with non-union workers. This would have enabled it to cover up its wage cutting and rebating.

This action of the Department not only serves as a punishment for violation of the orders issued under the law, but it establishes the responsibility of a general contractor for the actions of its superintendents and sub-contractors.

Work on the hospital will be awarded to a new contractor. If there is a higher cost involved, the difference between the higher cost and the terms of the Anderson contract will have to be paid by the Anderson Company's bondsman. An effort is being made to secure payment to the workers by the bonding company of the amount of the underpayment to them under the Anderson contract.

This action is another evidence of the tremendous value to labor of the prevailing wage law.

U. S. Government Orders Wage-Cutting Contractor's Job Stopped

Drastic action followed rapidly and effectively on the United States Post Office construction job at New Kensington, Pa., when the Nicholas Construction Co., of Philadelphia, refused to follow United States Labor Department orders to pay the prevailing rate of wages and to employ local workmen as long as local workmen were available.

Final refusal of the contracting firm to carry out its agreement to abide by the Labor Department ruling resulted in stoppage of the job at Federal Government orders.

Orders were conveyed to the contractor through Emmeline Pitt, U. S. Commissioner of Labor, and Basil Scott, U. S. Treasury Department construction engineer.

These representatives conferred with Charles J. Falcone, vice president of the Nicholas Company, on the job. He is said to have made repeated promises to obey orders, but when the final conference was held he defied the Government agents.

Police Chief Zeloyle was called upon. The chief told Falcone to have work stopped. Falcone refused.

Chief Zeloyle turned to the workmen. "Cease work immediately, gather up your tools and leave the premises," he ordered them. That stopped the job.

Falcone started violating his agreement by sub-contracting work to an out-of-town contractor. Imported workers followed and the issue came to a climax with sharp complaints to Washington which were followed by the final dramatic order to stop work.

It is recalled at New Kensington that when the corner stone was laid for the post office on which work has been stopped, Congressman Adam M. Wyant, the speaker of the day, called attention in his speech to the failure of the contractor to live up to his agreement to pay the prevailing rate of wages. The rate fixed as the prevailing rate by Secretary Doak is the union rate.

Babson Adopts A. F. of L. Unemployment Remedy

In its unemployment program submitted to the 1931 convention of the American Federation of Labor the Executive Council of the Federation urged that every employer take on additional work-

ers to whatever extent necessary to provide work for the millions of jobless. The council said that industries and employers should be given quotas of jobs to be furnished by employers and that "the allocation of these quotas should be the task of a central board representing the Government and all industrial groups."

The convention adopted the council's recommendation and included it in Labor's official unemployment program. Since then the proposal has been reiterated by the executive council and other officials of the American Federation of Labor.

It is a pleasure to note that Roger W. Babson of the Babson Statistical Bureau has accepted the principle enunciated by the A. F. of L. In his new book, entitled "Washington and the Depression," Babson describes the plan, using a section of New England as an illnstration. He says:

"If there are 8,000,000 unemployed today, or a net of 6.000,000 after deducting those normally unemployed, it can be assumed that the unemployed in said section would number approximately 250,000.

"Properly to take care of this number through a dole system would require a special tax on said section of at least $2,000,000 per week, or $100,000,000 annually, of which the average sized business concern would be obliged to contribute about $10,000 per year. The plan, however, would provide that each concern would have the option of either paying the cash or employing a certain additional number of people.

"The above plan would, therefore, quota the unemployed amongst corporations, employers and individuals, who have the means of putting others to work."

In one respect Mr. Babson adds to the American Federation of Labor plan. He permits employers to exercise the option of taking their quota of the jobless or paying a tax to the Government. On this point he says.

Every such party would have the option of taking care of its quota of unemployed, either by putting them to work or else by paying a tax. This tax could be used by the Government for employing the same number of people on public works by making it unnecessary for the Government to go further into debt."

It is regrettable that employers generally did not support the American Federation of Labor plan, now endorsed by Mr. Babson. Had this been done, the army of 11,500,000 jobless would now be actual wage earners and the unemployment problem would be much nearer a permanent solution than it is.

Ohio Wage Rate Law Upheld

One by one state wage rate laws for public work are being upheld by the courts.

In Ohio the law prescribes that public officials shall fix in advance of letting contracts the rate of wages to be paid.

The commissioners of Franklin county fixed 50 cents an hour as the minimum wage rate on county roads. A contractor paid less than 50 cents. He claimed that the minimum wage act was an attempt to delegate legislative authority, and consequently unconstitutional.

The Court of Common Pleas of Franklin county ruled that this contention was without foundation either under the statute law or the constitution of Ohio. The court held that the power given to a public authority, authorized to make contracts for public improvements, to determine a minimum wage is not a delegation of legislative power, but the delegation of administrative power and authority, which is undeniably authorized by the state constitution.

It would be a good thing for the public interest everywhere if contractors would stop their endeavors to have prevailing wage rate laws and minimum wage rate laws invalidated. They should patriotically recognize that the people acting collectively through local and state governments and the Federal government have not only the legal right but the duty to provide and protect high living standards for all those employed on public works. This is necessary in order that those who do the work may realize some of the liberty which the Constitution of the United States was established to secure.

High living standards for those who work is the essential basis of American institutions. Contractors and others who seek to lower these living standards are undesirable citizens in the most opprobrious sense of that term.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As you know, lumber is the chief source of employment for the carpenter and has been for hundreds of years. In the last decade lumber has been very definitely losing ground as a building material. In some instances it has lost to substitutes, such as prepared roofing which could be put on the roof more easily and more quickly than wood shingles; or wall boards which though often costing more took less carpenter hours to place; or metal lath which went up in less time than wood lath. Then wood has lost through the extension of fire limits and building code legislation—legislation which in many cases evidently was not so much in the interest of public safety and welfare as it was in the interest of products which could not otherwise compete successfully with lumber. This legislation was so framed that it positively excluded lumber from certain uses. Wood didn't even have a handicapped chance. It was ruled out. And what a vast number of carpenter hours have been lost, are being lost, to the carpenter each month, and will continue to be lost by legislation that forces the use of materials other than wood.

But all these losses, as great as they have been, as they are, and as they may continue to be, are small indeed as compared to the terrific loss to wood and the carpenter which is now in prospect.

While building codes and cheap construction have practically forced lumber out of big office, public and apartment buildings, and to a degree in home building, yet the great market for single dwellings thus far has been left practically open to wood and to carpenters. But in an era when in almost every other industry costs—and I am speaking only of normal times—have been reduced and the volume has increased as costs went down, the cost of dwellings has not been lowered.

A number of materials not worked by carpenters see in this last fact their opportunity to take away from wood this last great field, and in the taking they will destroy the carpenter and his trade. Whole sections of houses will be manufactured at steel plants and plants of materials other than wood, and then these sections will be joined on the job by a steel welder who can quickly assemble a house. Speed and low cost are to be their chief talking and selling points.

The whole question of the steel house has had such nationwide free publicity for the last two or three years, that the American public, in a sense, is "waiting for the steel house." In other words, it is a common thought that the pre-fabricated steel house soon will be a common thing in our cities, towns and villages. "Pre-Fabricated" has become a word to play with—it seems to have clicked with the public and so, many manufacturers are using it to catch the public attention. Now you and I know that the steel house as yet has made no such progress as the public thinks it has made, but they are striving with all their wealth and engineering skill to get a house that will "beat wood." And it is reasonable to suppose that eventually they will achieve success, unless those interested in wood construction abandon Model T construction ideas and develop a new method to meet or stay this competition. It certainly will be too late to do anything of that kind that would be effective should the steel house once get some real hold on the home building market.

I think you know that carpenters and the wood construction industry, as a whole, are now truly aroused to the apparent danger, and for several years by study and experiment, have been attempting to get the right answer to this problem. Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber, in part at least, answers the problem of supplying to the carpenter a material which can be put into

place in less time than ordinary lumber. It is true that on a single job this will reduce the total number of carpenter hours, but it helps to save the carpenter's trade, and in normal times might well result in more hours of employment rather than fewer owing to the fact that Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber will be acceptable and preferred by many builders and architects who have either turned, or are considering turning, to materials not worked by carpenters.

Wood must not lie down or quit, nor do we believe that the carpenter wants to quit—and neither one can afford to quit. The lumber manufacturer, the lumber dealer and the carpenter are going to stand or fall together in this coming battle between steel and wood. Wood construction must do something to hold its position—it must keep up with the trend of the times—lumber must be made so that it will go into place more quickly to meet this new condition.

Now, Mr. Duffy, I have written you a longer letter than I intended, and yet this letter is not long enough to cover many of the points that I would like to make. But I have no doubt that you are more familiar with all of these points than I am. The net of it all is this: here and there in presenting this new product, Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber, we have been told that some carpenters might find an objection to it. We do not believe this, and we feel certain that if a carpenter understands what we are trying to do —hold the market for wood, the material with which the carpenter works —he will seek to promote the use of Enterlocking Building Lumber.

Paul E. Kendall,
Advertising Manager.
Long-Bell Lumber Sales
Kansas City, Mo. Corporation

How Trees Split Rocks

Robert Sparks Walker, writing in "American Forests" relates how trees split rocks. It is done, he says, by beginning early and proceeding slowly.

Trees, he says, seem to have dispositions like some great men—delighting in accomplishing something so difficult that it appears impossible of achievement.

This is just what a tree does when it undertakes to burst a stone. But it must begin the work in infancy. In fact, the tree must grow up as a baby with the task constantly before it. He goes on:

"Nature performs these feats so quietly that not even the squirrel or woodpecker in the top of the tree above the stone is conscious of the great task that is being accomplished.

"If man could perform such a deed with his hands alone, or even aided by maul or wedge, he would sound a trumpet that could be heard around the world!

"But nature is not a braggadocio. She performs a remarkable feat, and through it teaches mankind that true worth lies in achievement rather than pomp and fame.

"To accomplish this feat, nature must be extremely patient. At first, an insignificant-looking acorn or nut, or other seed of a tree, is dropt in a crevice. It may be through the act of a bird or a squirrel who was frisking around and lost his prize as it fell into a small opening in a stone.

"Sunshine and moisture will germinate a seed on a bare stone or on a housetop, where there is apparently not an atom of plant food available, just about as quickly as it does in the ground. Decaying leaves and twigs are then blown into the crevice, and soon the rootlets have a little real food to munch, and then the tree is started on its career."

Every year the wind and rain bring in supplies of fresh food material. The roots reach as deeply as they can; their size increases, and soon the cavity seems to be filled completely. The new cells in the young tree continue to double. And that is the whole process.

Old Stuff!

The Assyrians did other things besides "come down like a wolf on the fold" back in the early dawn of history. They established a five-day week 4,000 years ago.

Experts from the University of Chicago who have just finished deciphering 60 clay tablets dug up by an expedition from that institution say the writing shows the shorter week was universal among both the Assyrians and the Hittites.

Foreign Labor News

GERMANY: The German Federal Commissioner for Suburban Settlements announced plans for the construction of 16,000 houses for unemployed factory workers in the suburbs of German industrial cities, declares C. W. Grey, U. S. vice consul in Berlin, in a report on the unemployment situation in Germany.

It is estimated the houses will cost about $11,425,000. They will be constructed on quarter-acre lots to enable the medium-sized family to furnish its own vegetables, fruit and eggs. Where the soil is suitable, animals may be kept to provide meat, milk and butter.

"The tenants," Mr. Grey says, "will be selected from the unemployed even though they may be receiving regular or extended unemployment insurance or welfare unemployment benefits.

"These benefits will be continued after the jobless tenant takes possession of the property, though it is the intention of the authorities to decrease maintenance gradually as the tenant is able to provide for the upkeep of himself and his dependents.

"The authorities do not expect any reduction of the cost of unemployment through this scheme, but they anticipate an improvement of the physical, mental and moral condition of the settlers."

The housing scheme will be financed from the rent tax, which is based on Federal law, but collected and expended by the various States for housing.

"The scheme contemplates," Mr. Grey concludes, "the granting by the Government of a maximum loan of $596 to each settler (about $429 for the house and $167 for furniture, plumbing, seeds, and livestock). In addition, the settler is required to contribute gratis his own labor toward the development of the property; the estimated value of this work is $119."

* * *

JAPAN: The Home Department of Japan set aside $8,800,000 for the use of the Bureau of Public Works in road construction and improvement for the relief of unemployment during the fiscal year 1931-32, according to a report by W. S. Dowd, assistant commercial attache of the U. S. Government in Tokio. It is estimated that the allotment will build about 167 miles.

Mr. Dowd warns American manufacturers that the road program will not increase the market for road-making machinery, because "by far the greater part of the work is being done by hand with the sole object of providing unemployment relief." He points out that "in the course of construction or improvement on the majority of projects observed, manual labor and hand tools are being used almost exclusively, and of equipment being used all new items are manufactured in Japan."

Swiss Unions Increase Membership During 1931

In spite of the economic depression, the unions affiliated with the National Trade Union Center of Switzerland increased their membership by 12,000 during 1931, according to official reports. There were 455 disputes in 1931, involving 14 unions and 72,000 workers.

"Twenty-eight of these disputes were strikes involving 1,439 workers," declares the Press Service of the Center, "and in the remaining 427 there was no stoppage of work. The relatively small number of strikes shows that in the first place the trade unions attain their aims by negotiation. This is their duty in the interests of the workers, and as a rule they only enter into a strike when negotiations have proved fruitless and there is a prospect of obtaining better results by refusing to work under conditions which they regard as detrimental to their interests.

"Of the total number of 455 disputes," the Press Service continues, "197, or 43 per cent, came to a successful conclusion and 35 per cent brought partial success, only 11 per cent being unsuccessful. The remaining 11 were carried over to the current year.

"No less than 154 disputes led to an increase in wages. This record shows the inherent falsity of the statement that owing to the crisis the trade unions are no longer in position to fight with success."

Employer-Controlled Welfare Work Criticized

Employer welfare schemes were strongly criticized in a report by the General Council of the British Trades Union Congress. The Council found that in many instances the employers use welfare work as a weapon against organized labor, and reached the general conclusion that it is weakening the unions.

While the Council did not object to welfare schemes as such "if they are run in conjunction with trade unionism," it declared that "definite exception should be taken to any tendency to regard these schemes as an alternative to trade unionism."

The report specifically stressed the injurious effects on labor of employer-dominated education, recreation, health work, group insurance, and profit-sharing.

On health work the report pointed ont that, as medical treatment becomes more and more highly developed in every separate firm, "it is bound to retard progress towards that unified system of complete and adequate national health service which must be regarded as ideal."

Although admitting that employer-controlled educational and recreative facilities may be beneficial to those for whom they are provided, the Council said "their ultimate effect on trade union organization"—and therefore on the workers' power to safeguard and improve their conditions—"is more questionable."

Workers, it was pointed out, "tend to look to the firm as the organization which is holding them together and looking after their interests, instead of the union."

"Sports organization," the report said, "gives the employer a splendid foundation for seducing the workers from their unionist ideals by the insinuation that since employer and employed are good fellows together their real interests are exactly similar."

The Council was especially critical of works friendly societies and group insurance. It declared that group insurance is frequently confined to non-unionists and that surrender of trade union membership has been made a condition of forming some works friendly societies.

Profit-sharing and thrift—two outstanding features of employer welfare work—drew specific condemnation from the General Council. These, it was stated, have the worst effect on trade union organization, "as it is just this matter of financial security which is bound by its nature to be the greatest ideal of the workers."

"It is obvious," the report pointed out, "that the more financial interest the workers are induced to have in the firm the greater will be their reluctance to endanger in any way the firm's profit-sharing activities."

"Schemes of profit-sharing and co-partnership," the report declared, "tend to keep the workers tied forever to the same firm. The workers in these schemes gain an illusory share of control, plus a small percentage above earnings. They lose in that there would be great pressure to avoid strikes and to speed up production, from the surplus of which the company really gets the lion's share, and the ultimate effect on the workers is to impair labor solidarity."

Canadian Minister of Labor Endorses Shorter Work Week

Mr. C. J. Arcand, Minister of Labor, advocated graded working hours to meet increased application of labor-displacing machinery in an address at Montreal, Canada. A shorter-hour week, he said, was one of the most important moves which will enable man to take advantage of the results "of his own intelligence."

Mr. Arcand pointed out that it is the duty of an advanced society to make man the master of the machine, not the slave. He advocated an organized scheme of public works, curtailment of working hours, proper supervision of industry with a view to a higher fair wage, and a greater unity among workmen themselves which would lead to revival of business.

How Surface Condition of Nails Affects Their Holding Power in Wood

(L. J. Markwardt, Senior Engineer and J. M. Cahagan, Assistant Engineer Forest Products Laboratory, Branch of Research Forest Service)

One of the principal advantages of wood as a construction material is the facility with which it can be cut, shaped, and fastened. Since in any built-up wooden article the fastenings are usually the weakest parts, any method of improving the fastenings directly affects the permanence and utility of the product. Nails are and very likely will continue to be the simplest and most common fastening for wood, and hence their improvement offers inducements toward promoting greater efficiency in wood use.

Improvements in nails may be concerned with the size and kind of head, the type or form of shank and point, the kind and properties of metal used, or the surface condition as it affects the frictional contact with the wood. While the holding power is affected by most of these factors, some of which have been discussed by the authors in previous publication, this article is confined to information obtained at the Forest Products Laboratory on the effect of surface condition on nail-holding power. The term nail-holding power as used refers to resistance to direct withdrawal, and should not be confused with lateral resistance.

In order to modify the surface of any of the various forms of plain nail shank, either in the process of manufacture or subsequent to it, two fundamentally different methods are used. One consists of a surface coating and the other an actual roughening of the nail surface. The roughening may result from gross irregularities such as barbs or from minute pitting or etching.

Surface Coatings

Most nails are used with plain or untreated surface. Plain nails are simpler to manufacture since a surface treatment usually involves an extra process. For many purposes the plain nail no donbt provides adequate fastening, but there are many uses where the improved holding effected by some of the other surface types is beneficial.

Even with apparently plain nails, there is apt to be some variation in holding because of differences in their surfaces. An interesting example occurred during some tests on a grooved nail, in which it was discovered that the surface condition of the nail as received, resulted in about 10 per cent increase in holding power over that obtained when the nail was buffed in sawdust to remove all surface film.

Of the various coatings applied to plain nails to enhance their holding power, so-called cement compounds are the most popular. Numerous tests show that newly driven cement-coated nails develop considerably greater resistance to direct withdrawal than uncoated nails. This fact has been appreciated by the shipping container industry where cement-coated nails have become the dominant type used. However, if there is a time interval of several months or more between driving and pulling, or if appreciable moisture changes occur in the wood, cement-coated nails may lose much, but rarely all, of their advantage.

Variations in the ingredients of the cement coatings used, or in the technic of applying them, may cause great differences in the efficiency of different lots of nails. Tests of samples from five different lots of cement-coated nails showed improvement over the plain nail varying from 25 to 125 per cent.

The practice of dusting cement-coated nails with talc or powdered graphite to facilitate their movement in a nailing machine has a detrimental effect on their holding power. Tests show that the effectiveness of the cement coating may be reduced as much as 35 per cent by the use of graphite, with a somewhat lesser effect for talc.

A zinc coating is given to nails primarily to reduce or prevent their corrosion. If properly applied, such a coating may also increase the nail-holding power, but the extreme irregularities sometimes seen on the surface of galvanized roofing nails may have quite the opposite effect.

Surface Roughening

What is termed a barbed surface is obtained by passing wire between a pair of studded, grooved rolls in the process of nail manufacture.

The theory back of the barbed nail is that the barbs will engage the wood fibers and thus increase the resistance to withdrawal. It may be reasoned, however, on the contrary that the barbs

mutilate the wood fibers as the nail penetrates the piece, tending to cause a detrimental effect. The net result is that a barbed nail shows less resistance to withdrawal than a plain nail immediately after driving, but usually has higher holding power than a plain or cement-coated nail after large moisture changes take place in the wood. This, no doubt, accounts for the successful use of barbed nails in fastening milk-bottle or beverage-bottle cases which are to be subjected to frequent wetting at high temperatures in the washing or sterilizing process.

Microscopically Pitted or Etched Surfaces

It is apparent that to be effective a nail surface should not only present a maximum area of contact per unit weight of nail but it must at the same time develop a high and relatively permanent coefficient of friction with the wood fibers. With such a condition in mind a new treatment of nail surface has recently been developed at the Forrest Products Laboratory.

This new Forest Products Laboratory treatment involves a microscopic pitting or etching of the nail surface by means of a specific chemical process, forming minute indentations which improve the friction. To the unaided eye such a pitted surface appears as smooth as that of the plain nail.

Under all the conditions studied, the F. P. L. treated nail was appreciably superior in resistance to withdrawal to the other nails tested. Like the cement-coated nail it appears to lose some of its holding power with time and moisture changes.

Conclusions

The following deductions from laboratory tests and practical observations may be drawn regarding the effect of surface conditions of nails on their serviceability and use:

1. For ordinary construction purposes plain surface nails give satisfactory service. However, cement-coated nails are appreciably higher in holding power over a considerable period of time than plain nails. For such uses as boxes and crates, where economy of nails is essential and where high holding power is required, cement-coated nails are particularly advantageous.

2. Barbing or any other decided roughening of the shank of a nail tends to reduce the immediate resistance to withdrawal. For the limited uses where wood is subjected to severe moisture changes, such a roughening of the surface appears ultimately to have a beneficial effect.

3. The minutely pitted or etched surface which obtains in the Forest Products Laboratory nail treatment results in holding power decidedly higher than the cement-coated nail, and hence is not only suitable for purposes where the cement-coated nail is particularly fitted but also gives promise of utility even in ordinary construction. Although nails having this improved surface are still a laboratory product, they constitute an approach toward the desirable optimum efficiency by exhibiting a very high frictional contact with the wood fibers for a given weight of nail.

What Is Good Architecture?

(By J. B. Mason)

"Of course we believe in good architecture," is a statement that has been made so frequently it ought to be framed and hung up on the wall. It is said by Beaux Arts architects who have made a life study of the subject. It is said by carpenter-builders who never saw a T-square or a book on Fundamentals of Design. It appears all too frequently in the pages of architectural and building magazines.

But the question is what does it mean? There's the rub! What is good architecture to some of us is an abomination to others. What one builder may think is a "swell little house" may seem like a mistreated box-car to another, and even worse to a member of the A. I. A. One says a house is "inspired;" another says it is "awful." Builders, who most architects would have us believe aren't supposed to know very much about what's artistically right often disagree violently about looks. Is there any wonder that they are inclined to adopt a practical method of settling the question—the sales chart? What sells best is best, they say.

Builders in general, and the merchant or speculative builder in particular, have been unfairly criticized for architectural forms that are not, strictly speaking, their fault. The real fault, if there is one, lies with the age in which we live.

Unfortunately, architecture differs from such arts as painting, sculpture,

or music in that it is so closely bound up with and restricted by the everyday lives and living habits of plain people. When builders undertake the erection of a structure they cannot let their own ideas of beauty prevail; they are forced to adapt the structure to the needs and living requirements of the people who will occupy it.

Art versus practical use is an age-old controversy that is still going on in our modern building activity. Many architects and many builders make conscientious and sincere efforts to produce what they feel are beautiful structures, only to find that their idea of beauty is too far advanced or too restrained to catch the public eye. As a result they have found themselves forced to make houses, apartments, and business structures more truly an expression of the desires of their customers.

How architectural concepts may overshoot the mark of mass appeal is illustrated by the following incident. I persuaded the editor of an important architectural journal to go through a large catalog of popular home desigus with me. I asked this man—an architect well qualified to pass intelligent criticism—to select the half dozen "best designs" from the several hundred in the book. This he did. The following day I asked an official of the publishers to look up the "sales record" of each house—that is, the number of sets of stock plans for it that had been sold. To my surprise I found that the six "best designs" from the point of architecture were just about the six worst designs from a sales viewpoint. In other words, my architect friend had a concept of architecture that, while undoubtedly of great beauty, was beyond the average taste of the public.

Builders should be leaders in developiug good design, but they must be cautious not to advance too far ahead of public taste if they are to be successful in business.

Another point that is frequently not considered by critics of the building industry is that the style of architecture must be adjusted to suit the tastes of the type of customer served. People who are fond of the guady colors and bright displays of this jazz age will not buy or live in houses of restrained, quiet design. Sad as it may seem from an artistic viewpoint, it is a fact that the "jazz architecture" of some speculative builders is a true expression of the tastes, the culture, the needs of the class of people who live in them.

Perhaps the solution of America's architectural problems will be found by adoption of a newer and more modern concept of the purpose of buildings; that the style of the structure should emerge out of the purpose to which it is to be put and the modern materials from which it is to be built. In other words, the homes, apartments, and business structures of the future will not try to copy designs of the past, but will express the requirements, needs, and materials of the present.

As soon as the public taste has grown to accept this viewpoint, builders will no longer worry whether a structure is Renaissance, Victorian, or some other period, but will merely have to answer the question, "Will this building naturally grow out of the requirements of the user and the materials at our disposal?" Such a tendency is already very manifest. Public buildings, especially the skyscraper, are more and more tending to be independent expressions, rather than copies. Houses are following suit. The way has been paved by modernists whom not long ago many people were calling "radicals." Architect Frank Lloyd Wright for example, more than a generation ago started designing houses that hugged the earth, let in sunlight, and centered about the comfort of the hearth. He eliminated attics, bay windows, cellars, corner towers, and scroll work, and made his interiors airy and spacious and proportioued to the people who were to inhabit them.

Raymond Hood, in his article in the April American Builder and Building Age, brilliantly outlined his philosophy of the development of modern homes. In his discussion he says:

"In planning a house the looks of the exterior should not be considered until every requirement of the interior that will make for comfort and happiness has been solved. A good interior cannot be fitted into the set mold of a Colonial, an English, or an Italian house of a hundred years ago . . . After all, a house is built to live in, rather than for neighbors and friends to look at. This does not mean that the house will not be beautiful. To the contrary, a house, designed and built as I have outlined, will

acquire a new beauty, a beauty of its own, just as the automobile acquired its beauty once it threw away the precedent of the coach and wagon. Why should a modern house look like the old Colonial house of grandfather's day? He could not have had the kind of house that the twentieth century carpenter, brick layer, and mechanic can so easily produce. Windows alone alter the whole appearance. In the comfortably heated house they can be wide and high, to give a view and let in the sun. Our methods of construction make it a simple matter to place the windows exactly where we get the exposure and view we want. We are not bound by symmetry of construction or form to put them in a particular place, regardless as to whether they satisfy us or not."

Undonbtedly there is need for more attention to the problem of small house design by such men as Mr. Hood. He, like many another of the great architects of our time who are willing to break away from tradition to meet modern needs, finds greater profit in larger structures than in the small home. The architectural profession as a whole has not done its best by the small house. One outstanding reason is the attitude of the profession toward cooperation with builders. Because of this attitude, many brilliant young architects who by becoming members of a building firm could have improved the design of thousands of homes, benefitting both themselves and humanity, have instead remained in a small private practice where their talents have been limited to a very small field and their own opportunities curtailed.

The attitude of builders is rightly coming to be, "If they won't work with us, they'll work for us" in regard to architects. Instead of the fine co-operative spirit that might have been developed, we now see builders organizing their own architectural departments, adding to the competition in an already overcrowded field. We believe, however, that the practice of architecture is a profession that reaches the greatest heights when maintained in an independent, enlightened manner. Just as we feel that dealers should not go into the contracting business, we hold that contractors should not go into the practice of architecture, if it can be avoided.

Briefly summarizing these impressions, it seems: (1) There is no final authority as to what is good architecture; (2) Wide variety of tastes require a wide variety of treatment; (3) The structure should reflect the culture and needs of the occupant; (4) There is a marked tendency away from period architecture; (5) More attention to the small home should be taken by leaders of the architectural profession; (6) The homes of the future will be functional in character, an expression of the needs of the occupant carried out in modern materials and in a modern fashion.

It takes many kinds of people to make a world, and likewise it takes many kinds of houses to satisfy the modern American public.—(American Builder & Building Age).

Ship Carpenters First To Apply 8-Hour Day

"The first authentic instance of the actual adoption of the eight-hour day was that of the ship carpenters and caulkers in the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard in 1842," declares George M. Cucich, statistician of the Railroad Employes' Department of the American Federation of Labor, in an article on the beginning of the eight-hour movement in the United States.

"The joiners in the same navy yard," Mr. Cucich added, "secured the adoption of the same system in 1853."

"These instances are the beginnings of the eight-hour movement which hardly got under way when the depression and the Civil War intervened. The issue was again revived after the war when the return of the demobilized soldiers and the shutting down of war industries caused widespread unemployment."

New Old Age Pension Agreement Effective in Ontario

A new agreement between the Federal and Ontario Governments whereby the former assumes seventy-five per cent of the amount paid in old age pensions has been signed by Hon. W. A. Gordon, Federal Minister of Labor and Hon. W. G. Martin, Minister of Public Welfare for Ontario. As a result of this, legislation enacted at the last session of the Ontario Legislature, reducing the contribution of municipalities from twenty to ten per cent and that of the Province from thirty to fifteen per cent, will become effective. A greater proportion of administration is also undertaken by the provincial Government.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LII.

Quantity Estimates

In the lesson preceding this one, we took up in a general way, various methods of estimating. All of which, excepting the quantity method, were clearly enough explained for all practical purposes. The quantity method, because it is the only sure method, justifies further treatment; a treatment that will require more space than is allotted to us. All we can hope to accomplish in this lesson is to deal with the various items that must be considered in estimating by the quantity method. Each of these items should be further subdivided and treated more in detail. Here are the items given about in the order that they come up in actual practice.

1. Clearing the building site. 2. Staking out the building. 3. Excavating. 4. Form work. 5. Concrete work. 6. Stone work. 7. Brick work. 8. Rough carpentry. 9. Roofing. 10. Plastering. 11. Finish carpentry or joinery. 12. Hardware. 13. Plumbing. 14. Electric wiring and fixtures. 15. Painting. 16. Miscellaneous items. 17. Profits.

Clearing the Site. In cases where the site is clear, this item need not be considered; but that is not always the case. Sometimes the ground is covered with rubbish, and other accumulations, that will require a great deal of labor to remove. Then there might be buildings to be wrecked, either old buildings or buildings which have only recently been erected. Or there might be trees, posts or fences on the site, all of which will cost something to be removed. It is up to the estimator to establish the cost for removing any or all of these things, should it be necessary, and include the cost in the general estimate.

Sometimes an allowance is made for material coming out of old buildings, with definite stipulations in the contract for such material to be used again in the new structure. If that is the case, the estimator must know how much to deduct or add to the cost of the building, because of such stipulations. As a rule, the cost of dismantling an old building, is greater than what the old material is worth.

Staking Out the Building. This is a small item, but it should not be overlooked by the estimator. For, if it is carelessly done, it might result in much extra expense later on. Obtaining the exact location of the building, establishing the grade line, batter boards, lines and squaring the building, are matters that come under this head. Experience and judgment, are the basis for making an estimate of this item. Sometimes this item is included with miscellaneous items.

Excavating. Excavating is usually done by the cubic yard. The cost per cubic yard, depends a great deal on the locality in which the building is to be erected, and on the condition of the soil. The estimator should obtain his base price per cubic yard from a reliable source in the community where the work is to be done, if he does not have it at hand.

As a matter of precaution, a trip to the building site, in order to ascertain the condition of the ground, is advisable, and at the same time to make tests, as to the condition of the soil. The cost of excavating different soils is different. Natural earth, made dirt, gravel, sand, sand and water, swampy ground, rock, etc., are some of the conditions that might be encountered. Figuring under the quantity method, testing the soil is the only thing that will guarantee safety. This being true, the estimator must provide for a trip to the ground and for making the tests as to the condition of the soil.

Form Work. This work usually comes under the head of carpentry, but in some localities it is a trade of its own. The material is figured by the actual cost of it, less the amount it will salvage for, either by using it in the

superstructure or by selling it after the forms are taken down. The cost of labor can either be figured by the square of one-hundred board feet or lumber used, or by the number of square feet of wall surface. In some instances the cubical contents of the concrete walls and footings, will give a safe basis to figure from. The wrecking of the forms, too, must be taken into consideration.

Concrete Work. The uniform sameness of the material and the work of putting it into place, make the cubical contents of cement walls and footings a rather safe basis to figure from. However, figuring the actual amount of sand, gravel, cement, and reinforcing, if reinforcing is used, is just as safe; but when that is done, the amount of material necessary, is based on the cubical contents, which makes the results practically the same; provided the calculating is done with the same degree of accuracy in both instances. Of course, the labor of putting the concrete in place will in the latter case have to be figured separately.

Stone Work. Stone masonry is usually figured by the cubic yard; however, in some localities the perch is still used, and in other localities it is measured by the cord. The corners of a stone wall are figured twice, that is to say, each wall is figured from outside to outside. The doubling of the corners is to take care of the extra labor and the waste material necessary for erecting the corners. To the cost of the stone, must be added the cost of mortar for bedding, and the cost of labor for laying the stone. No deductions are made for small openings.

Brick Work. In estimating brick work, the cost of the brick, the cost of mortar for bedding, and the cost of labor for laying the brick into the wall must be taken, together with the cost of transportation. Brick work is in most cases figured by the thousand. In some instances, though, the perch or the cubic yard is used. The amount of labor necessary for laying face brick, varies greatly. The estimator should familiarize himself with the various bonds that are in use, and the different designs that are worked into the face of brick walls, before he makes a permanent estimate on the cost of laying various kinds of face brick. He should, if at all possible, base his estimate on the cost of laying face brick in a wall similar to the one he is figuring. The brick used for backing usually run about the same, by that we mean, there isn't a great deal of difference in the cost of backing up brick walls.

Rough Carpentry. By this is meant all of the carpenter work necessary before the exterior or interior finishing is done. In this item must be included the cost of the rough lumber, such as joists, studding, rafters, boxing, rough flooring, etc. This lumber is usually sold by the thousand. To this the cost of carpenter labor would have to be added. The labor-cost could be based on the square of one hundred board feet of lumber, which runs approximately at forty or fifty per cent of the cost of the lumber. But this percentage should not be taken without comparing it with the cost of carpenter labor for the rough work on a similar job. It should be remembered that the labor on a small job is always higher, in proportion, than it is on a large job. For instance: It will cost more per square to lay only three square of rough flooring on a small job, than it will cost to lay fifty or a hundred squares on a large job. This principle holds good in other matters pertaining to carpentry, and should be taken into consideration by the estimator. Besides, there are always certain items of carpentry that require, some more and some less of extra labor, which should be figured accordingly, and added to the cost obtained by figuring on a basis of one-hundred board feet.

Roofing. This depends on the kind of roofing used, as to the cost of labor and material. But whether it is a shingle roof, a slate roof, a tile roof, a sheet metal roof, a rubberoid roof, a composition or a built-up roof, the best way to figure the cost is the square of one-hundred square feet.

Plastering. Plastering is figured by the square yard. The price per square yard, should be based on the cost per square yard of a job of plastering similar to the one that is being figured. The cost of lathing can be included with the plastering, which simplifies the problem. If, however, the lathing is not included, it should be figured separately by the square yard, both for labor and material.

Finish Carpentry. This work is figured in various ways, depending on

what the work is. Siding and flooring can be figured by the square. Belts, bases and mouldings, by the lineal feet. Windows and doors, by the piece. Trim, by the opening. Fitting, hanging and locking doors, by the piece. Built-in furniture and fixtures must be figured mostly by judgment and experience, for the cost of such things depends on the plans and specifications. No hard-and-fast rule can be given as a basis for figuring finish carpentry, for the cost of labor and material vary so much, that it would be as unwise as it would be unsafe, to use such a rule, were it given.

Hardware. This includes locks of all kinds, butts, window weights, nails, catches, hooks, etc. The prices of these things must be obtained of the dealers, and the cost of labor for installing them, must be arrived at from the standpoint of judgment and experience.

Plumbing. The kind and number of fixtures, and the kind and number of lineal feet of piping necessary, determine the cost of a plumbing job. The safest method for estimating plumbiug, is to interview a reliable plumber, or two. Some contractors figure ten per cent of the cost of the building as the approximate cost for plumbing, but prices for plumbing fixtures vary so much, that no percentage bases for estimating is safe.

Electric Wiring and Fixtures. Like plumbing, the cost of these things depends on the kind and number of fixtures, switches, etc., and the amount of wiring necessary to do the job.

Painting. Painting is figured by the square yard. The cost of labor, is approximately twice the cost of material. Besides painting, this item includes, shingle staining, varnishing, glazing etc.

Miscellaneous Items. Such matters as accidents, unfavorable weather conditions, oversights and other unforseen things, would be included in this item. As a rule, a certain per cent of the cost of the building is allowed for these things, something like five or ten per cent.

Profits. Contractors, like other business men, do not operate for their health. If they can not realize a fair profit, they will soon give up contracting. So, to the actual cost of labor and material must be added a certain percentage for profits. This percentage is fixed by the contractor himself. A twenty per cent profit is perhaps a fair basis to figure from; of course conditions and circumstances alter cases. At any rate, the profits should be sufficient to let the contractor realize a fair earning for himself, after he has paid his traveling, office and other expenses, necessary to carry on his business.

Jobs handled by contractors on a percentage basis, are run on about a ten per cent profit basis. But in such instances the contractor has no money of his own tied up in the job; and, as a rule, does not furnish much, if any, of the equipments. In other words, the contractor sells his experience and judgment to the builder for an amount equal to ten per cent of the cost of the building.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART EIGHT

Length of Hip and Valley Rafters

The theory of Hip and Valley rafters and their relation to the common rafters has been thoroughly explained in the previous chapter. We would suggest that before attempting the study of the present paper the student should refer to diagrams 2 and 3 and have it firmly fixed in his mind why the figure "17" is used in connection with calculations of the lengths of hip and valley rafters.

There are many ways of obtaining the lengths of rafters. Some carpenters use the so-called bridge measure, others get the length of hip rafters per foot run of common rafter and still others have their own favorite methods, which of course in each individual case are claimed to be the best.

We do not dispute the fact that many of the existing methods are good; but what we are interested in is a way of doing things in the best and easiest and quickest way. The carpenter is primarily a practical man, he works under conditions which are anything but favorable to do any mental work. In the hustle and bustle of the construction job he hardly could be expected to carry in his mind figures and facts. And therefore the less figuring he has to do the less possibilities of error.

The Hip and Valley rafter tables on the Square R-500 are fonnd on the face of the instrument and are used substantially as the Tables for Common rafters. In connection with the Hip and Valley tables the outside edge graduations represent the "rnn of common rafter." The length of the rafters given in the tables is from center of ridge board to onter edge of plate. In actual practice deduct for one-half thickness or ridge board and add for any projection beyond the plate for eave.

In using the table seek the figures on the line with the required pitch of the roof. Examine the face of the Steel Square and you will find under the first heading "Hip" the length of hip and valley rafters per foot rnn of common rafter for each respective pitch. Fig. 1, thus for 1/6 pitch the value will be: 1, 5, 6, which means 1 foot and 5 and 6/12 of an inch.

To obtain the length of hip and valley rafters the pitch of the roof and the run of common rafter are all that is necessary to know. Following in the table are given, for each pitch, the length of hip, or valley rafter to run of common rafter—as for roof having 1/6 pitch, under the figure 12, representing the run of common rafter or half the width of the building, along the 1/6 pitch line of figures, find 17.5, and 3 which means 17 ft. 5 and 3/12 of an inch. (Deduct for half the thickness of ridge board and add to cover eave overhang beyond plate.) The result is the length of hip or valley rafter required for roof of 1/6 pitch and the run of common rafter being 12 feet.

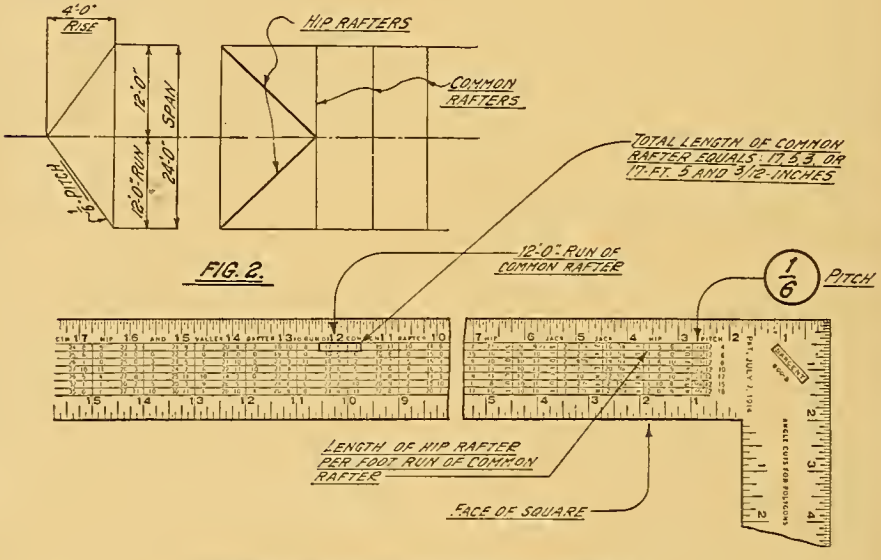


FIG. 2.

LENGTH OF HIP AND VALLEY RAFTERS.

FIG. 1.

To illustrate: Find the length of Hip Rafter of a roof having a 4 foot rise (4 inches to the foot) or 1/6 pitch. The building being 24 feet wide.

Since the width of the building is 24 feet, the run of common rafter equals 12 feet. Along the line of figure for 1/6 pitch and under the graduation figure 12 (representing half the width of the building, and the run of common rafter), find 17.5 and 3, which reads 17 feet and 5 and 3/12 inches, the required length of hip or valley rafter. From this should be deducted half the width of ridge board and if any projection beyond the plate—same should be added.

MAKING OLD CHAIRS USEFUL

(By Chas. A. King)

Many brother woodworkers have faced the alternative of either an indefinite loaf or of taking odd jobs and making what they could. If the latter is preferred, this suggestion may be of interest; it may not work out as well in a large city where living room does not permit the storage of furniture that has no immediate and definite usefulness, as in a smaller city, town or in the rural districts where a larger percentage of residents live in permanent homes, often in those which have sheltered several generations of the same lineage. In the gables and under the eaves of such homes are pieces of furniture whose senility and decreptitude should interest the craftsman for they offer an opportunity to profitably tide over a dull time.

We see a corner of an attic in which many pieces have long waited a favorable combination of circumstances to make them again useful members of society. Often the lady of the house

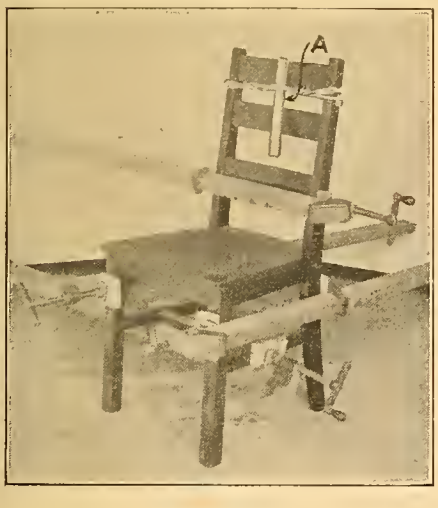


Photo 1

will feel that the craftsman's suggestion that he repair certain desirable pieces is the long expected opportunity.

Most of the pieces were made since the American Empire period; there may be some pieces of mission or craftsman furniture among them, often of massive appearance but of poor construction. In many attics may be found be-filligreed mid-Victorian pieces that would be sadly out of place in living rooms furnished in more simple and tasteful modern styles; such pieces may be repaired, filligrees, curleyques and meaningless embellishments cut away and the entire piece refinished and given a feeling of simplicity would make it suitable for the secondary rooms at least, of homes



Photo 2

not of the establishment type. Often country homes, camps or week end retreats may be largely furnished with such furnitnre for the worst that can be said of much of it is that it is not in the prevailing style. It seems that the nearer we approach nature the less we care for such superficialties.

Without doubt some one has attempted to repair a chair by driving nails through the joints of the seat and back without taking the chair apart and regluing it. It is seldom that such a chair may be taken apart without breaking or bruising the wood in which they are so imbedded that they can not be reached. If we may mention one fundamental "Don't" in repairing furniture, let it be "Don't drive nails through a loose joint" for they will soon work loose; while the chair may not fall apart, it will wrack and wobble squeakily and soon the joint members will become so badly worn that the chair cannot be properly repaired.

Screws may be driven to reinforce glue joints for they may be backed out if the chair is again afflicted with the rickets. The loose joints of any chair that is worth repairing at all should be taken apart, all old glue scraped off to the wood and reassembled. The joints may be held while the glue is setting with clamps or with soft rope at A and pressure applied with a twister, photo 1. Often in gluing crooked or curved pieces together, rope may be used in a similar way or wood forms may be necessary to allow the clamps to grip and pull in a line with the axis of the joint members. Square corners may be protected with pasteboard, with inner tube



Photo 3

or tire casing rubber if necessary. Often badly broken places may be repaired by fitting irons which, if at all intricate may run into money, but if well done will be effective and unobtrusive.

The flaring legs of a chair are likely to give way before the other joints that are more strongly made and under less strain; usually this may be blamed upon the thoughtless occupant who never thinks of easing his weight when swinging a chair around on one leg or in tilting back and forth on the back legs, or in tipping against the wall and catching his heels on the front round, a popular position of many who should know better. Such treatment will soon change the sturdiest chair to a wreck by loosening the joints of the back and of the lower rounds until only a kind providence can prevent an unexpected and perhaps embarrassing collapse. With a little gumption such a chair may be kept on its job almost indefinitely by pushing long 3/16" stove bolts through drilled holes in diagonally opposite legs and setting small nuts up tight. For a chair that is to be used in the kitchen or on the porch, iron or copper wire, say about 12 or 11 gauge may be twisted as shown, photo 2, and will hold the legs effectively.

A discarded rocking chair with broken rockers, though in full possession of other parts of its anatomy and its youthful strength, was found to have legs too short for comfort; from a straight hickory sapling about 1½" in diameter were cut four pieces about 6" long; a 1" hole about 2½" deep was bored in one end of each piece and the bottom end of each leg trimmed to enter the hole, 2nd glued in. The feet thus made were cut off to make the chair the right height and to set evenly; photo 3 as at A. A piece of stout paper wall board was cut to fit the seat, painted on both sides and fastened with upholsterers' tacks.

If the chair is to be refinished, remove the old finish to the wood with paint remover, or with scraper and sandpaper, while the chair is disorganized. After assembly, the chair may be oiled or shellacked, or stained and varnished with a varnish that will not soften under the body heat of the occupant. Should this happen a disagreeable situation may be created if observers, with what passes for a sense of humor, see his attempts to break the sticky bond between himself and the chair seat.

A Square Circle
(By H. H. Siegele)

The steel square is to a kit of tools, what mathematics is to a man's education. It is said that figures will not lie, and that is equally true of a steel square. Of course, there can be mistakes in figures, just as a square can be misapplied. But the steel square and figures, of themselves, never lie. If there are mistakes, they are made in the minds of those who handle those

two widely different, and at the same time, much alike, instruments.

Now let us proceed to describe a square circle. Fig. 1 shows a steel square. At point a we have a peg or a nail, and another at point b. These

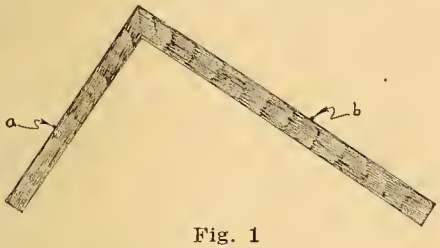


Fig. 1

points are as far apart as the length of the diameter of the circle we want to describe. Now, with a pencil at the corner of the square, keeping the blades constantly against the pegs, move the square so that with the pencil point two quarter-circles will be marked, one from a to c, and the other from b to c, as

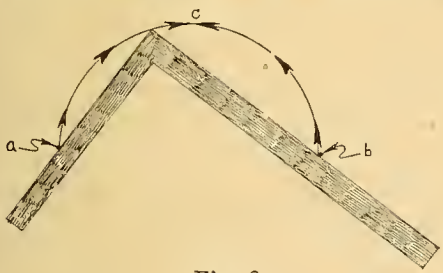


Fig. 2

indicated by the arrows in Fig. 2. These two quarter-circles will make a true half-circle. The other half-circle is made in the same way, which is shown by the dotted half-circle and the dotted outline of a square, in Fig. 3. If the di-

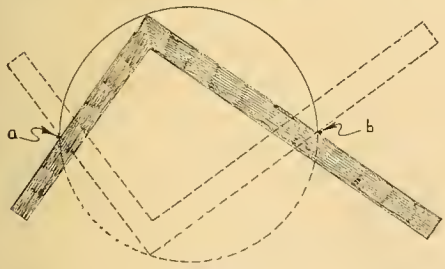


Fig. 3

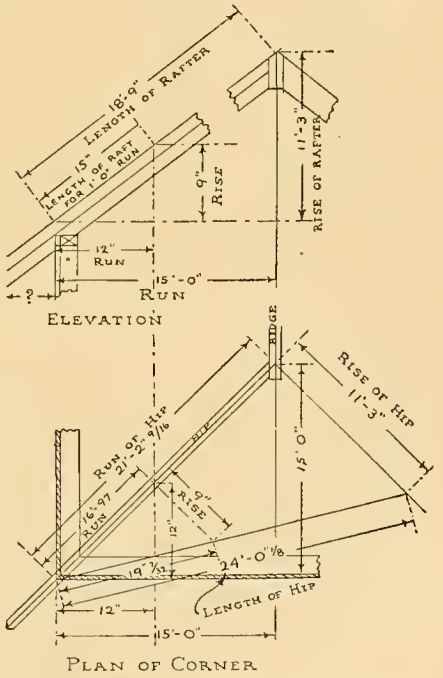
ameter of the circle is less than the shortest arm of the square, a complete half-circle can be described by moving the corner of the square, from a to b, marking the half-circle with the pencil. If care is taken to keep both blades of the square constantly against the pegs, and the marking is painstakingly done, the sqnare circle will be true.

Simple Rafter Methods

Editor, "The Carpenter":

As I have been traveling considerably I have not had an opportunity of seeing a copy of "The Carpenter" for some time. Last week I received the September number and saw in it a letter and sketch from Brother Charles J. Westdhal, Jr., of Philadelphia, asking for a simple way to get the lengths of common and hip rafters.

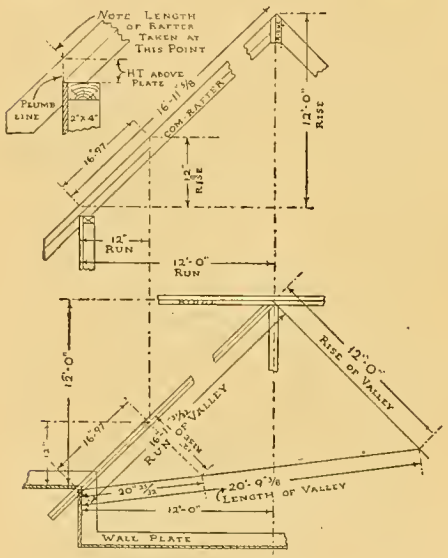
I have drawn a sketch which I think will show him how and why the figures



are used without a lot of unnecessary explanations. His first problem is to get the length of a common and hip rafter for a building thirty feet wide with a rise of 9" to 1'-0". Measure across the steel square from 12" to 9" which will give the length of the rafter for 1'-0" run; multiply this length by half the width of the building which will give the length of the common

rafter from outside of plate to center of ridge. The same figures will give plumb and level cuts.

To get the leugth of the hip rafter: If you look at the plan you will notice that the run of the hip is the hypotenuse of a right angle triangle whose sides are fifteen feet. You will also note that for every foot run of the common rafter the run of the hip is 16".97 (sixteen inches and ninety-seven hundreths). Take this figure and the 9" rise same as common rafter; measure



across which will give the length of the hip for 1'-0" Run in from plate same as common rafter. This length is 19."21 (nineteen inches and twenty-one hundreths). Multiply this length by half width of building same as for common rafter which will give length of hip.

The other roof with 12" rise to 12" run—note that the valley rafter length is the same as the hip for 1'-0" run. Use the same methods to get the length.

John J. O'Toole,
L. U. No. 2178. Holyoke, Mass.

Wood Screws into Plaster

Putting wood screws into plaster walls has always been a troublesome job. The methods devised for making a screw in plaster wall have always been complicated, difficult and slow. It has usually involved the insertion of a wooden plug in the wall first or the use of a very long screw and hoping to reach the wooden lath back of the plaster. Even so, a clean hole was almost impossible; the cracking and crumbling of the outer plaster was unavoidable.

Here is a method for putting a screw securely into plaster wall without marring the smooth plaster surface,—a method that is simple, speedy and sure.

Insert an ⅛ inch twist drill into a hand drill; coat the twist drill with soft soap and holdiug the drill squarely to the wall, slowly make a hole in the plaster. Then likewise coat the screw with soft soap and put in slowly. The simplicity, firmness and neatness of the result will surprise you! Of course, the hole drilled should always be smaller than the screw itself; when a very large screw is to be used, a small hole is drilled first and the hole is gradually enlarged by larger drills used in succession.

"A Way to Evade"

Scarcely had the President signed the new tax law when "big business" announced it had a formula for evading the tax on bank checks. The dairy cooperatives use a substitute for a check that is a draft upon their treasuries payable at specified banks. Arrangements of this type make it possible for "big business" to free itself from regulations intended to apply to all equally. Thus grow up special privileges for those who have and no privileges for those who have less. As the privileged group increases its advantages, it increases its income and is able to retain the services of Congress with still greater skill in finding legal technicalities for still further evasions.

There is no way out of this vicious circle except a business morality that refuses to condone stealing and a zeal for justice that cuts through legislative technicalities in following ethical principles. With evasion of the intent of law among the wealthy and enforcement only against those not able to command the resources for evasion come appalling consequences that threaten the very foundation of democratic institutions. The spirit of evasion breeds dishonesty. Fundamental dishonesty is the cause of most of our economic difficulties.

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